FORT BENNING BAYONET

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This issue, commemorating the 24th anniversary of Fort Benning's founding, is dedicated to the American Soldier of 1942, in whose hands the fate of our nation rests.

This official OWI photo was taken at Fort Benning by Alfred Palmer. The subject is a member of the famous 29th Infantry.

MEN, EVENTS HIGHLIGHT BUSY HISTORIC YEAR

As Benning Goes On War Footing

The story of Fort Benning in the last twelve historic months has been one of men and events.

It has been a tale, first of capable, hard-driving Army men men who accepted the responsibility of leadership and intelligent initiative in the all-important task of troop-training, and secondly of important events closely related to the development of a war-time America.

The assignment of top-flight military leaders to the vital installations at Fort Benning was one of the immediate developments after Pearl Harbor. Their work, its results and the consequent promotion of many of them formed the basis for the important news stories of the year at Fort Benning.

So all-important was Fort Benning in the War Department's plan for victory that the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall twice visited the post and many others of the highest-ranking military and government officials of the United States and its allies were at the post during the twelve months.

In the early months after the news of Pearl Harbor broke on a startled nation, the tremendous enlargement of the Infantry School at Fort Benning through the creation of another student training regiment for officer candidates was indicative of the expansion program of the Army.

Hard on the heels of the reorganization for expansion came the announcement of Fort Benning's determination to cooperate with officials of Columbus, Ga., and Phenix City, Ala., in "cleaning up" vice conditions in the Fort Benning area. The Army and the municipalities hammered long and hard at vice conditions and won a victory so outstanding that national attention was attracted to the results in the spring of 1942.

FULTON LEADS CAMPAIGN

Leading Fort Benning's fight on

See MEN, Page 2

Benning's Bond Sales Soar; Breakfast Set For Sunday

Pvt. Pierre Huss, Who Knows Hitler, To Speak At Affair

Fort Benning's all-soldier War Bond Breakfast, the first of its kind in the Nation, has skyrocketed "over the top" with the sale of more than $75,000 in securities early this week—more than doubling the original quota—and with the announcement that Private Pierre J. Huss, famed war correspondent, would deliver a personal "Message to Hitler" at the gala affair next Sunday morning in the Post gymnasium, starting at 8:30 o'clock.

Pvt. Huss, who has visited more than 50 battlefields in Europe, and had a personal interview with the Fuehrer of the Nazis a year ago this month, a few weeks ago was inducted into the Army of the United States to fight for the rights of freedom of the Allied nations. He is now at Fort McClellan.

America's democracy will highlight the Fort Benning War Bond breakfast as Brigadier General Walter Scott Fulton, commanding general of Fort Benning, will introduce Private Huss as the principal guest speaker.

Several other high ranking Army officers are expected to attend the breakfast as well as scores of enlisted men from the Fort. For admission, each person must buy at least a War Bond with a $25 maturity value.

All subscriptions to the War Bond breakfast are in addition to more than $200,000 invested monthly by thousands of Benning troops in regular pay reservations for War Bonds. Each day, since the innovation of the Bond sale, Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger, Jr., chairman of the War Bond Breakfast Committee, has announced sales of bonds mounting over the original quota anticipated of $30,000.

COMPLETE COOPERATION

Whole-hearted cooperation has been extended by all units and organizations at Fort Benning in the promotion of the War Bond sales. All subscriptions by soldiers and officers at the Post have been completely voluntary.

A group of 25 young women civilian employes at Post Headquarters and other Post offices this week have launched a drive at the Post to "Buy a bond from a Bond-A-Dear". This group of volunteer saleswomen is divided into teams and throughout the week, in their spare time, the young women are visiting service clubs and canteens and exchanges to take orders for bonds from any soldiers wishing to buy one. With the purchase of one bond, each individual is then entitled to buy

See BENNING, Page 2

Pvt. Pierre J. Huss

Post's History Depicts Rapid Growth of Army

Fort Benning — originally the home of The Infantry School and the Infantry Board — has mushroomed from a camp of a few acres in 1918 to what is now considered the most complete Army post in the continental United States, embracing approximately 187,000 acres. First located about three miles east of Columbus, Fort Benning now sprawls 22 miles south over the pine-covered hills of Georgia with other important installations on the west shores of the Chattahoochee.

As the Post grew in size, new Army activities blossomed forth. Parachute troops, air-borne Infantry, air-borne artillery, armored units—the latest adaptations of warfare are among the newest branches which have been assigned to Benning for training. Ar-

See POST'S, Page 2

No 2nd Front Fulton Says

U. S. To Open 100 Fronts Of Battle

There will be no second front but a hundred fronts in the present world conflict, Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, commanding officer of Fort Benning, declared Wednesday in an Armistice Day address before the Charles Harrison post of the American Legion.

"As I utter these words the black and white type screams and the radio blasts: The American Eagle has spread his wings encompassing another front. Algiers has capitulated and Morocco knows the liberating, firm tramp of the doughboys. A mighty Allied Armada is silencing the shore batteries manned by the Vichy French, and our fliers already operate from air bases captured a few hours ago. Our forces move to unite with those of the victorious British 8th Army who chase the fleeing remnants of Rommel's Afrika Corps and the Italians. It is unknown who runs faster, the robot German or the Italian. . . ."

General Fulton declared that Americans have no quarrel with the freedom-loving France of Lafayette, Clemenceau, and Foch, but only those afflicted with the disease of Axis collaboration.

"This evil disease shall be cured. Yes, wherever intolerance, fear, hate, and despotism trample the rights of free people and disfigure the faces of nations, there our boys will go. And this time they'll stay until right makes might instead of might making right!"

The speaker told the Legion that it is duty bound to fight on the front of morale, the defense of our spirit, our determination, our objects in this war. . .

"We must constantly remember the 'Four Freedoms;' we must keep them alive and write them into the next peace. We must keep America a country worthy of victory."

Benning Alumni Are In Action In African Blitz

Two major generals well-known at Fort Benning for their work at the post last year and in previous years are in command of important theaters in the U. S. invasion of French Africa.

Capable, aggressive, colorful Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, known to the Army as "Old Blood and Guts" and former commanding officer of Fort Benning, commands the West African landing. General Patton was the commanding officer of the 2nd Armored Division and the First Armored Corps while he was at Fort Benning. He left last year to command desert training in California.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, another former post commander and the chief of the 4th Motorized Division while the division was at Fort Benning, is the commander of forces invading Oran.

Another leading general who is acting as deputy commander-in-chief under Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the invasion forces, is Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, former chief of Army ground forces and a visitor at Fort Benning earlier this year with General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

The three-pronged invasion of French Africa was considered a major operation by the Allied nations and was hailed as a "second front" in many quarters. It was timed to coincide with the British Eighth Army's advance against Rommell in Egypt.

$75,000 BOND SALES

The cash sale of War Bonds at the Fort Benning post office is expected to total more than $75,000 this month, according to R. P. Richardson, postmaster. These bonds represent an addition to the more than $75,000 invested in bonds for the War Bond Breakfast and the $200,000 subscribed monthly by troops for securities through the pay reservation plan.

Gen. H. L. Benning Honored By Designation Of Army Fort

Confederate Officer Made Famous In Battle

Where Ft. Benning gets its name is one of the things that most new soldiers want to know when they arrive on the post. And for that matter a great many of those who have been here a long time don't seem able to give them much enlightenment, either.

The post was named in honor of Brigadier General Henry Lewis Benning, jurist and soldier of Columbus, one of the leaders of the Confederacy and one of the members of the Convention of Georgia which adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

Born in Columbia County, Georgia, April 2, 1814, he was educated at the University of Georgia at Athens, graduating at the head of his class in 1834. In that same year he began the study of law at Talbotton, in the office of George W. Towns, later a member of Congress and still later a Governor of Georgia. The young man was admitted to the bar in May, 1835, at Columbus, where he then made his home.

In 1837 he was appointed by Governor McDonald to serve as solicitor-general of the Chattahoochee circuit and in 1838 was elected by the general assembly for a four-year term. In the following year, however, he was married to Mary Howard, daughter of Col. Seaborn Jones, and resigned his position to form a partnership with Col. Jones in the practice of law. In 1850 he, together with Martin J. Crawford and James N. Ramsey, were delegates to the Southern Convention at Nashville, Tenn., and in the fall of 1853 he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia, serving for six years.

JOINS CONFEDERATES

In December, 1860 he was elected by his county as a member of the Convention of Georgia, and was an earnest advocate of adoption of the Ordinance of Secession. He then was sent as a commissioner to the Virginia convention in January, 1861, and made one of the main speeches urging that body to adopt a similar ordinance. In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate Service as Colonel of the Seventh Georgia regiment.

For some time he was in command of the Toombs' brigade of the Army of Virginia and in little more than a year he was made a brigadier-general. One of the last acts of John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet, was to attach his signature to the commission making him a major general.

As brigadier general, he was frequently in command of Hood's famed Division of the First Corps.

See GEN. H. L., Page 2

GENERAL H. L. BENNING

Post's 'Good' Old Days When Things Were Really Tough Are Revived By Fort Historian

By LAURA M. BAILEY

Every community and town has its pioneers and early settlers. The foresight and courage displayed by the founders of any locality are always an inspiration and guidance for those who follow in later years. Fort Benning is no exception to this rule. It has a long list of pioneer army families who are affectionately known as the F. F. B., first families of Benning.

Each age group of army family has had their personal difficulties and trials minimized by tales of greater hardships endured by those ahead of them. Well known are the stories of army life on the western frontier. Indian fighting days they were and the wives who followed the flag lived under incredible hardships unknown to the city women of her day. The regimental spirit and happiness they created out of their talents are sagas today in army history.

Later wives knew hardships on the Mexican border. Adobe shacks, heat and the barest necessities of living. Life in the Philippines when it meant living in nipa shacks, being the only white woman within hundreds of miles among hostile natives.

Today those who find life difficult at Fort Benning are reminded of an earlier life of army families when Camp Benning was first established. It was directly after World War I time that promotions took a sickening turn when generals and colonels, became majors and captains. Lieutenant colonels became 1st lieutenants. Living costs were outrageously high. The drop in pay with the change in rank meant a serious adjustment of living for army families.

MACHINE GUN COURSE

One of the first officers to be assigned a machine gun course was Col. Morris G. Stubbs, then a lieutenant. At that time the school was held on the Macon road. Property for Camp Benning had not yet been purchased.

After the purchase of land which was later to become the world famous Infantry School of Fort Benning, officers were ordered in for courses of instruction in the School of Musketry. Wooden barrack like buildings were erected for the school. As today where the men went their wives followed. Columbus was pitifully inadequate to take care of the housing shortage brought on by their arrival. Rents rose to alarming proportions, based in many instances upon the actual commutation received by the officer.

Many weird housing accommodations were found. One family could look through the knot holes of their floor to the landlord's chickens housed underneath them. Another family lived in an apartment distributed through the house of the landlord. The living room was in one corner of the lower floor, the bedroom on the second floor of another corner, the kitchen on the far corner of the same second floor. In order to go from room to room of their apartment, they had to pass through the rooms occupied by their landlady. Houses were considered furnished if they had one frying pan and a mixing spoon, a chair, a bed and a rickety table.

ROAD UNPAVED

The road from Columbus to Camp Benning was unpaved. Automobiles were a luxury to most army families. The first group to arrive at the post boasted four highly-prized and much-used automobiles. After heavy rain it was impossible to drive the sticky red clay road. Officers commuted from town to classes on the post by train. Catching the train morning and night became a feat of endurance and close attention to the clock.

In order to relieve the difficult situation a tent area was established as officers quarters. Five tents were lined up one behind the other, later to become known as the famous shot-gun houses. The quartermaster provided wooden floors and sides. Coal ranges of tempermental eccentricities tested the ingenuities and temper of the cook. The tents were heated in the winter by Sibley stoves. Plumbing was impossible in the tent houses. A common bath house was used by the families. They waited their turn for baths swathed in bathrobes, clutching bars of soap and towels.

LUCKY US

As crude as the quarters were, the wives of those days considered themselves lucky to occupy them, for they were living on the Post. Eligibility for such quarters was based on the size of the family. If one had two children, they were entitled to a tent house. If the family was larger, they were assigned to the wooden shacks hastily erected by the labor battalions.

Women are always the persistent urge behind improvements. It wasn't long before the officer husbands were boarding up the tent tops and laying tar paper roofs. Treacherous things, these tar paper roofs. Storms weakened them until they leaked like sieves. Many an army family slept under raincoats and umbrellas during the heavy rains.

BUILD THEIR OWN

Officers were allowed to build their own homes. Plans were drawn and negro carpenters were hired to erect these quarters, which were the source of much personal pride. After school hours the officer owners lent a hand to the finishing touches. Colonel and Mrs. Morris G. Stubbs built a set of quarters near the Commandant's quarters, which was the original Bussey plantation house. A nearby neighbor, Captain Leven C. Allen, lived in the bachelor tent area on the lawn of the quarters he now occupies as major general and commandant of the Infantry School. Brig. Gen. G. H. Weems, assistant commandant, was another occupant of the bachelor tent area.

Another early home owner of Fort Benning was Col. and Mrs. Julian Dayton. The then Lieut. Dayton made a name for himself among the house constructing officers by installing a second hand bath tub. The first night of occupancy of their newly built quarters was a lively affair with the wholesale slaughter of nineteen field mice whose homes had been disturbed by the erection of the house.

SKUNKS PLENTIFUL

Skunks were plentiful and not averse to making themselves at home under the hastily built quarters of the officers. Col. Dayton recalls a losing battle with a persistent occupant with a white stripe down its back. He burned his clothes. Col. B. A. Byrne used different tactics and made pets of the kitten-like animals.

The Post Commissary was established in its present location. The Post Exchange Grocery was located in the building now occupied by the Red Cross Work Room. Long waiting lines were in existence during those days. Wives who wearied of waiting threatened to bring canvas chairs and their knitting to pass the time. The Post Office was in a wooden building reminiscent of the stage settings of wild western movies. A postmistress presided over mail window. Her living quarters were in the rear of the building. Much speculation was caused by her habit of polishing the furniture of her quarters with dye and shine shoe polish. That seemed an extravagant manner of housekeeping.

The children on the post were taken into Columbus in an old World War reconnaissance car. This was impractical for the younger children, so the wives established a school and took the responsibility of teaching the pupils. Miss Ann Lou Grimes, principal of the Fort Benning School today, took over those responsibilities in 1920.

Maids were hired at $1.00 a week. If they did the laundry they were paid $1.25 a week. Their usefulness as maids was somewhat hampered by their interest in the colored labor battalions on the post. The maids were quartered in a tent area known as Hollywood. Canny mistresses hid the knives and ice picks on Saturday night. Such "weepons" were often used to settle amatory disputes.

COLORFUL COLUMBUS

Columbus was colorful on Saturday night when the negroes came in from the country on mules. After walking up Broadway, the shoes they wore became uncomfortable. They removed them with unabashed forthrightness and carried them under their arms for the remainder of their stay in town.

All the discomforts from struggling with coal stoves that blew up with gases from burning coal dust, lack of reasonable living comforts and the problems confronting the early settlers, didn't retard the spirit of social life that has always leavened the hardships in the army.

OFFICERS' CLUB

A wooden two story building near the present flag pole served as the Officers' Club. Saturday Night Hops alternated between the Officers' Club, the Biglerville Mess, now being used as a Post Exchange Grocery, and the Polo Club. Gay dinner parties were held in the tent houses with complete unconcern of the surroundings. Wives found pleasure in riding classes and bridge clubs. A dramatic club presented plays at regular intervals. The Cricket and Cosey Tea Rooms were headquarters for off the post entertaining. The Muscogee Club in Columbus was the scene of many a gay Saturday night dance. Firm Roberts was the place for hamburgers and steaks, just as it is now. Charcoal sticks aged the Georgia corn and many a recipe for home brew was exchanged by ingenious brewers of that era.

With all the hardships of the early days a rightful pride glows in the hearts of those who knew Camp Benning then and the Fort Benning of today. It is the home of the Infantry and the favorite post of the Infantry officer. Many of the pioneers have been stationed here the past months. Many of them are here now. Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen, Brig. Gen. G. H. Weems, Col. and Mrs. Matthew Gunner, Col. and Mrs. Joseph C. Addington, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Bender, Col. and Mrs. Thomas R. Gibson, Col. and Mrs. Julian Dayton, Col. and Mrs. Morris G. Stubbs, Col. and Mrs. William J. Niederpruem, Col. and Mrs. William S. Eley, Col. and Mrs. M. G. Shattuck, Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sydenham, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Furman W. Hardee, Col. and Mrs. P. H. Kron, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Bagby, Col. and Mrs. B. A. Byrne, and Col. and Mrs. H. McG. Mathews.

Post's—

(Continued from Page 1)

mored units in the Middle East, paratroopers in England, Infantrymen in the Solomons: many of them at one time or another learned and practiced their art while training at Fort Benning.

"POTENT" TRAINING CENTER

Although wartime censorship naturally has shrouded many of the training activities of the post from description in the press, the Axis well knows from the history of the past that Fort Benning is one of the most potent training centers of Uncle Sam's Army. Although training for warfare is the primary objective at the post, Fort Benning has diversionary activities for sports and recreation for the troops here to balance the program for the men. Football and baseball stadiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, several theaters, Service Clubs and field houses are among the so-called "extra-curricular" activities which provide diversion for the soldiers when they have occasion for recreation and social activities at the post.

Fort Benning is literally a metropolis within itself. The vast number of troops here necessitates a large utility system which would dwarf those available to many communities with a like population. The water supply and drainage systems heating and lighting systems, transportation and living facilities, offices and recreational facilities are so planned and directed that Fort Benning has come to be known as "the most complete post in the United States."

Directing the administration of this huge post is a brigadier general, Walter S. Fulton, a veteran Army officer and a man well acquainted with the executive problems of Fort Benning.

General Fulton has been on duty at Fort Benning for two years and a half and served as executive officer of the post before being named commanding general last April 8. Previous to his assignment as executive officer, General Fulton held several other administrative posts at Fort Benning and was able to gain a thorough knowledge of the many problems confronting a commanding officer.

A West Point graduate, General Fulton has held many important posts with the War Department including some years spent on the General Staff in Washington where he was in charge of the section laying the groundwork for the present Selective Service System.

Since he has been executive officer and commanding general, General Fulton has been instrumental in many of the improvements at the post. He is well known in civic circles in the Columbus-Fort Benning area.

In October, 1918, Camp Benning was first established about three miles east of Columbus, as the home of the Infantry School. In 1919 the principal administrative center of activity, which today is known as the post proper, was moved to its present location, nine miles south of Columbus.

NATURAL TERRAIN

Natural terrain features adjacent to the present location, which were considered especially suitable for training of troops and the needs of the school, were among the factors which brought about the change in location. In 1922, the reservation having been designated a permanent military establishment, the War Department changed the post's name from Camp Benning to Fort Benning.

During the two decades in which Fort Benning existed primarily for the uses of the Infantry School and the Infantry Board, the reservation embraced an area of 97,245 acres. Additional land recently acquired gives it a total of more than 187,000 acres. The enlarged reservation measures about 22 miles north and south and about 24 miles from east to west. The post lies within two counties in Georgia and one in Alabama, the Chattahoochee River dividing the portions in each state. Today — as the various branches of service are engaged in training—units from the post utilize the far corners of the reservation for field exercises and firing ranges.

The first buildings erected on the reservation were of the wooden cantonment type used in the first World War. There were hundreds of them. By 1938 practically all of these wooden buildings had been replaced by permanently constructed buildings of steel, concrete, and brick. There were at that time approximately 1,500 of these buildings. Included were large modern houses and apartment buildings to provide accommodations for the approximately 6,000 officers and enlisted men that then made up the reservation's population. Today with the influx of more troops and units, hundreds more buildings have been erected and many are in the process of building as construction still goes on.

NEW PROJECTS UNDERWAY

Among the most recent projects completed is a modernized main exchange store. Projects now underway, in addition to barracks and warehouses, include a new restaurant, cafeteria, and soda fountain which is being built on Ingersoll avenue, and several dormitories to house some of civilian personnel working on the post. A new post office large enough to serve 100,000 persons is to be built.

The post takes its name from Brigadier General Henry Louis Benning, one of the outstanding battle leaders of the Confederate Army, who spent practically all of his life, except during the period of the War between the States, as a lawyer and jurist in Columbus.

Lawson Field, the post's airport, is located on the edge of the post proper. It derives its name from that of Captain William Ross Lawson, of the Air Corps, who died in an airplane crash at Wright Field in 1923 after a distinguished record in the first World War.

"BIGGEST LITTLE RAILROAD"

Fort Benning has the biggest "little rairoad" in the world and on that fact hangs an amazing tale of transportation problems. The Fort Benning Railroad, which is recognized as one of the longest narrow guage railroads in the world, is an important and integral part of the transportation system at the post. The railroad's tracks cover about 18 and a half miles.

Fort Benning has one permanently constructed Chapel on the post, which was built several years ago at a cost of $70,000. It's protype is one of the oldest of the churches in Savannah, Ga. With the increase of personnel at the post, several additional wooden chapels have been constructed in various parts of the post to accommodate troops at services. In any of these chapels, soldiers of the Protestant, Catholic or Jewish Faiths can worship in amity and accord.

Among the nine motion picture buildings, one — known as the Main Theater — is of permanent type of construction, built in 1938 at a cost of $240,000.

Men,—

(Continued from Page 1)

the conditions threatening the health and welfare of troops stationed here was Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, who on April 8 assumed command of Fort Benning after a distinguished record of service in other administrative positions on the post and in the Army during his long career as an officer.

In the news of Fort Benning last spring were other far-reaching events. The Parachute Training School, aftermath of two years of parachute training at Fort Benning, was formally established and an able, experienced officer—Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, then a colonel, was brought to Fort Benning as commandant with Maj. William T. Ryder, pioneer parachute officer, as assistant commandant.

Stepping into a vitally important post as commandant of the Infantry School was Maj. Gen. Leven C. Alen, who took over the administration of the school at a time when its expansion was in full swing.

Establishment of a Women' Red Cross Motor Corps and a unique observance of Mother's Day in which 20 mothers from all over the nation were brought to the post to visit their sons were methods in which Fort Benning remained in the headlines—and in step with the rest of the nation—in the late spring.

June 9 brought the first high-ranking officials to Fort Benning since Pearl Harbor. Stopping for a tour of the post were General Marshal; Sir John Dill, chief of the British Joint Staff Mission; Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the British Commandoes, and Major Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of the American ground forces.

Seven days later, Col. Frank Murphy, left his position as associate justice on the Supreme Court bench and inconspicuously began combat training at the Infantry School.

A new adjutant arrived to assume duties at Fort Benhing on July 8 when Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger, Jr., reported at Post Headquarters.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The parade of distinguished visitors resumed nine days later when Fort Benning welcomed Under secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of production.

Two days previously, a new unit of the armed forces, the 10th Armored Division, was activated in the Sand Hill area. Maj. Gen. Paul J. Newgarden, an Army Officer of recognized ability, assumed command of the new division.

August saw the arrival of hundreds of men for the new division and also the arrival of 26 hand-picked Canadians for instruction at the Parachute school. The Canadians left a month later, after completing training, to organize the first Canadian parachute school. They left without their leader, Major Proctor, victim of a training mishap.

All the nation—any many American troops in foreign lands—heard of Fort Benning and its soldier talent on Sept. 1 when the Columbia Broadcasting Company brought the "Cheers from the Camps" coast-to-coast network program to Fort Benning.

The need for "tightening up" on persons visiting the nation's posts brought a system of civilian identification early in September at Fort Benning and thousands of civilians were registered, photographed and fingerprinted.

Mary Ann Mercer, singing star of NBC, was at the post for a war bonds rally and a few days later—Sept. 6—William L. Batts, Sr., vice-chariman of the War Production Board, spoke at Fort Benning during the graduation of his son, 2nd Lt. W. L. Batts, Jr., from Officer Candidate School.

Fort Benning turned its attention to the nation's collection of scrap metal in September and after the dust of the first few weeks activity had cleared, Fort Benning had contributed more than 6,000,000 pounds of metal.

Sept. 16 brought another precedent-shattering event when the first all-post camp newspaper, the BENNING BAYONET went to press. The following week came probably the most significant news story of the year when four top-ranking administrative officers were promoted to generals at the same time.

PROMOTIONS AT FORT

Rising to major general was General Allen of the Infantry School and promoted to Brigadier Generals at the same time were Walter S. Fulton, post commanding officer; George H. Weems, assistant commandant of the Infantry School, and Fred A. Safay, commanding officer of the 124th Infantry Regiment.

The promotions were milestones in the careers of the quartet, who probably more than any other group of officers had been responsible for the achievements of Fort Benning during the last year.

For General Allen the promotion to major general highlighted a career which started a quarter of a century ago—in November, 1916—when he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He served in France as captain of a machine-gun company and after the war returned to the United States and to Fort Benning in 1920 where he was an instructor on the school staff for four years. He rose through the ranks in later years, serving in the office of the Chief of Infantry for four years and as chief of staf in the Paciic sector for three years. He was ordered to Fort Benning as school commandant from Washington, where he was on the general staff.

General Fulton's rise to brigadier general came after nearly two years and a half of outstanding service at Fort Benning. A West Point graduate, General Fulton was executive officer of the post for eleven months before assuming command of the post on April 8, 1942. He also served as special inspector at Fort Benning and in this capacity became well-acquainted with organizational and administrative problems of the post.

Include din the important command and executive assignments General Fulton has had in the last twenty years was work from 1929 until 1933 in Washington, where he was on the War Department general staff in charge of the section studying plans for selective service. He served for four years as senior instructor of the Minnesota National Guard; was senior instructor of the Louisiana National Guard and also served as executive officer of the National Guard Bureau in Washington.

General Safay, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., was instrumental in the reorganization of the Florida National Guard after the World War and in 1940 when the 124th Infantry Regiment was federalized and called to active duty as a National Guard outfit, he was named commanding officer and led the regiment through two years of training and maneuvers. The regiment's work was so outstanding during that two years, that it was ordered to Fort Benning as the demonstration regiment of the Infantry School. General Safay served with the 18th Infantry in France having earned a commission by attending officers training school in 1918. He held a reserve commission in the National Guard of Florida from 1920 until 1940.

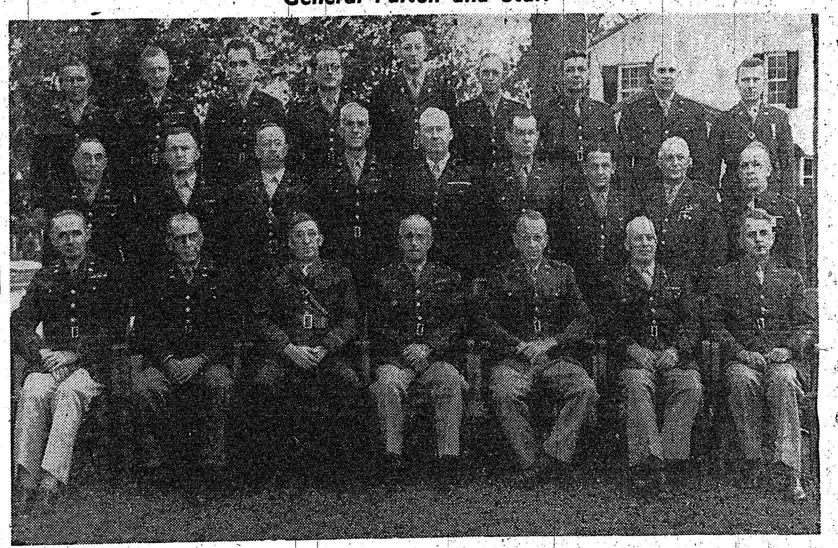
A graduate of West Point Military Academy in 1917, Brig. Gen. George H. Weems has held important positions in the service since World War I when he was decorated for gallantry in action, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star and French and Italian medals. He served as head of the United States Army Mission to Haiti in later years and combined this work with duties as the head of the Haitian Military Academy from 1939 until 1941. He became assistant commandant of the Infantry School in March, 1942.

Another far-reaching news story early in the fall was the Army's decision to adopt a "pay as you go" policy at all Army camps. The ruling went into effect at Fort Benning on Nov. 1 and affected all officers, warrant officers and enlisted men.

As the special edition of the BAYONET went to press, arrangements were completed for the huge war bonds breakfast in the post gym on November 15, the first event of its kind held in an Army camp in the nation.

First Lieutenant Henry T. Gayley, Jr., of the publication section, The Infantry School, and Corp. James A. Wynne, Company H, First Student Training Regiment, chose the winning name for Fort Benning's newspaper—the "Fort Benning Bayonet."

General Fulton and Staff



Pictured here are the commanding general of Fort Benning, Brig. Gen. Walter Scott Fulton, and his staff at post headquarters. From left to right are Col. J. H. McFall, finance officer; Col. A. J. Bain, post engineer; Col. Edward A. Noyes, commanding officer of the station hospital; General Fulton; Col. William Denton, station surgeon; Col. Stephen B. Massey; director of supply; and Lt. Col. Frank M. Thompson, chief chaplain. Middle row are Lt. Col. C. A. Will, provost marshall; Lt. Col. Kirby E. Jackson, chemical warfare officer; Lt. Col. Myron Leedy, ordnance officer; Lt. Col. A. W. Young, communications officer; Lt. Col. C. C. Finnegan, special service officer; Major J. R. Johnson, post inspector; Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger, Jr., adjutant; Major H. E. McGaffey, exchange officer; and Lt. Col. J. P. Edgerly, executive officer. In the back row are Lt. Charles McKeown, transportation officer; Lt. James Freeman, plans and training officer; Captain George Fink, acting judge advocate; Captain Russell J. Hammargren, public relations officer; Lt. Guy Snavely, Jr., aide de camp; Captain C. H. Chapman, intelligence officer; Lt. R. A. Parkins, chief of the civilian branch; Lt. W. B. Arbuthnot, chief of the military personnel branch; and Lt. Jack Gibbs, engineer property officer.

Prize Winners

Winners for last week in the BAYONET'S original contribution contest include Harry Chard of the Seventh Observation Squadron for his "Day-Room Duds" and cartoons by Sweeney of the First Student Training Regiment. No prize was awarded for verse since none was published. However, double prizes will be given this week to two contestants whose verse appears on the full page of poetry we publish this week. Keep on trying, soldiers.

5 Class-Mates At West Point Made Colonels

Five lieutenant colonels of the Infantry School, all of whom are graduates of the World War I class of 1918 of West Point and all of whom have held lt.-colonel appointments since September 15, 1941, have been promoted to full colonels, Major Gen. Leven C. Allen, commandant of the Infantry School, announced Monday.

They include Cols. Richard R. Coursey, director of training for officer candidates; Bernard A. Byrne, chief of the communications section; Arthur M. Parsons, chief of heavy weapons combat training group, weapons section; Raymond C. Barlow, executive officer and instructor in physical training section; and Walter Scott Winn, Jr., chairman of the map and photograph reading committee, general section.

Gen. H. L.—

(Continued from Page 1)

He participated with gallantry in the battles of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Thoroughfare Gap, Malvern Hill, Lookout Valley, Fort Loudon, Knoxville, Petersburg, Farmville and others. He was distinguished for coolness and daring and was called "Ole Rock" by his troops. In the second-day fighting at the Wilderness, he was wounded severely.

At the time of the surrender of General Lee's army, he was in command of his Georgia brigade which though greatly reduced in numbers, was in good discipline and still ready for duty.

Following the end of the war, he returned to Columbus and resumed the practice of law. He died on July 10th, 1875.

Benning—

(Continued from Page 1)

a ticket of admission to the breakfast for 50 cents.

Organizations and units at the Post can use company funds with which to invest in War Bonds, it was announced. Leaders in the drive have suggested that as many units as possible invest surplus funds in the Bonds and send their men to the breakfast. Two men will be admitted from each unit buying a $50 bond.

Private Huss, whose first-hand information of the Nazi regime is well-known throughout the country, has been a foreign correspondent of International News Service since 1929. Huss was Bureau manager of INS in Berlin since 1934 until last year when the United States entered the war against Germany and he was repatriated.

Among the other well-known persons slated to attend the breakfast is Harold B. Blach, Birmingham, Ala., department store executive, who conceived the war bond breakfast idea to sell bonds, and who was recently cited by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. To date more than $75,000,000 in war bonds have been accumulated by breakfasts of civilians throughout the country. Fort Benning's all-soldier affair is expected to be followed by similar affairs to be staged at other Army camps throughout the country.

All units of the 117th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Grant Schleicker, have purchased War Bonds, the first organization to be enrolled 100 per cent in the current drive. Lieut. W. W. Druckenmiller is War Bond officer of the Regiment.

Following is the list of committees and persons arranging the War Bond Breakfast:

Chairman, Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger, Jr.; vice-chairman, Lieut. H. L. Shoemaker, Jr.; distinguished guests and publicity, Capt. R. H. Hammargreen, Lieut. R. E. Tukey, Capt. Barney Oldfield, Lieut. J. W. Myers, Jr.; "bond-a-dears", bles and eqipment, Col. Stephen B. Massey, Lt. Col. Karl Thornburg, Lieut. James K. Guthrie; tickets and reception, Maj. A. H. Veazey, Capt. H. C. Chapman; Woman's Club committee, Lieut. Guy E. Snavely.

Also 10th Armored Division, Col. C. A. Lichrie; The Infantry School, Capt. Floyd T. Taylor; Lawson Field, Lieut. Chas. Friedman; Parachute Brigade, Lieut. W. R. Woirol; The Parachute School, Lieut. J. B. Yount; Second Army Troojs, Lieut. Alvin E. Raettig; Fourth Service Command, Lieut. O. K. Marquardt, Lieut. J. W. Myers, Jr.; Station Hospital, Lieut. P. T. Medapod; 53rd General Hospital, Capt. George Koerber; 24th Genreal Hospital; Lt. R. F. Whitehair, and Reception Center, Catp. T. D. Lewis, Jr.

The 29th Infantry's famous band will play during the breakfast.

FIGURES DON'T LIE

Here is the record of the 124th Infantry Regiment in demonstration work for the Infantry School during August and September:

OCTOBER
Superior, 47.2 per cent.
Excellent, 49.9 per cent.
Good, 3.8 per cent.
Fair, .1 per cent.
Unsatisfactory, 0.0 per cent.

SEPTEMBER
Superior, 34.4 per cent.
Excellent, 58.0 per cent.
Good, 7.6 per cent.
Satisfactory, 0.0 per cent.
Poor, 0.0 per cent.

AUGUST
244 Programs
Superior, 27.5 per cent.
Excellent, 64.4 per cent.
Good, 8.1 per cent.
Satisfactory, 0.0 per cent.
Poor, 0.0 per cent.

Four Sawmills Fashion Timbers For Buildings

With a systematic forestry program being carried on four sawmills are kept busy at Fort Benning.

The Post Engineer's office "harvests" the virgin pine and other trees on the post after the forestry service determines that they should be cut. Three sawmills are humming with the results of the lumberjacks' work.

At the same time, the Area Engineer's office maintains one sawmill to make timbers and lumber from the trees cut down in clearing land for major projects at the Post.

IMPRACTICAL JOKERS

The trouble with anti-tank Company H at Camp Barkeley, Texas, used to be practical joking. It was, that is, until pranksters caught a rattlesnake and tied a fine wire around its neck to make it wriggle near Private Benjamin J. Gorski, company cook. Pretty soon Private Gorski saw the snake. But did he see the wire? Anyway, Private Gorski ran so far, so fast, that Company H didn't get any dinner that night. It was harder work catching Private Gorski than it was to catch the snake, and nobody is sure yet that Private Gorski didn't just hide out. He wasn't scared of the three guys he caught raiding the pantry . . . Practical joking used to be the trouble in Company H.

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Infantry Board Proves Quality Of Equipment Issued For Battle Use; Tests, Verbal Battles Show Results

If Equipment Is Good, It Will Stand Up Under Gruelling Tests Here

The War Department said the Garand rifle was good. But Fort Benning's Infantry Board, which tests all equipment slated for use by the infantry, reported "Well, we'll see . . ."

As an example the Infantry Board, which is an astute organization of veteran officers of the Regular Army, called for an M-1 rifle. They took it out for tests. Sand was thrown all over the rifle, inside and out, and then blown out and the piece was fired. The Board then covered the rifle with mud, wiped it, and fired it. Then then the rifle was drenched in water and fired. Finally, the rifle was dropped—with a loud thud—the magazine open. Then it was fired.

Results? Well, the Infantry Board put its official stamp of approval on the Garand M-1 rifle as a good firearm for the Infantry.

Tests similar to the above are characteristic of the Board's "show me" policy. The Infantry Board, which from 1927 to 1932 included George C. Marshall, the Army's chief of staff, on its role, puts equipment and material through more rigorous tests than it is liable to be subjected to on the field of battle.

Everything from khaki shirts to mess kits and neckties are tested by the Infantry Board. Major General Leven C. Allen, commander of the Infantry School, is president of the Board. Present director of the organization is Col. Matthew J. Gunner.

Colonel Gunner says that he wants no "yes" men on the Board. Consequently, the director points out, it is not infrequent to find the members of the board at a round-table discussion one morning, varitably groping at one another's throat with pro and con arguments, and shortly afterward amicably eating lunch together in the Officers' club.

Each of the officers on the Board is possessed of an analytical mind. No one of the Board's members has had less than 18 years' Army experience. Thus the officers have many questions about the value of all equipment. A round table discussion may veer off into a heated argument, with hands thumping on the tables, or bursts of inventive passing back and forth.

But, were it not for such a "show me" policy, American doughboys would not be considered the best equipped infantrymen in the world. Shortcomings in various types of equipment are readily discernible to the wary eyes of the Infantry Board. And when out on the field of battle with his equipment the modern infantryman can thank his lucky stars that Benning's Infantry Board put the equipment through all the rigors of battle conditions before approving it as standard equipment fit for the battle.

Although the Infantry Board can adopt no equipment for the infantry, it can and does freely speak for or against proposed changes in material. The War Department regularly sends new ideas and suggestions to the Board's director, who then assigns them to an officer to delve into an exhaustive study of the innovations. Models of new weapons and equipment are forwarded to the Infantry Board which assigns them to the section to determine if the material will stand up under the impact of battle.

The test section of the Infantry Board carries on tests of every proposed innovation for the infantry. Headed by a veteran of World War I, Col. Harold G. Sydenham, the section is made up of specialists in various fields to whom various tests are assigned.

Incidentally, it was Col. Sydenham who conceived the idea for the new type helmet worn now by Uncle Sam's army. After getting the idea he constructed models, worked on it for years after the last war, and finally after removing the "bugs" from early models he convinced the army that this new helmet offers greater protection and more comfort than that worn by any soldier of any other country.

Tests put to the Garand rifle were not extraordinarily tough. They were just symbolic of the standards demanded of equipment for American soldiers who must fight this war with the best equipment and material available.

BEST DARNED CANDIDATE I'VE SEEN!

Veteran Army Sarge Ray Is Commissioned

Former Non-Com Did Muscle Work In Salvage Drive

For 21 years a soldier in the regular army, Staff Sergeant Grant L. Ray, who has served as Salvage and Reclamation Sergeant at the district Motor Transport Repair shop at Fort Benning for the past three years, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant.

He will report November 1, to Fourth Service Command headquarters at Atlanta, for assignment to duty.

Lt. Ray, now 42 years old, was born at Bluffs, Illinois, and enlisted when a recruiting officer came through Scott county with a promise that "every day in the army is just like Sunday on the farm." So the young farm lad said "Hand me out a stack of that and I'll try it."

"I soon found out that the army was plenty hard work but I loved it," he says now. "I was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in the old Sixth Infantry, then we went to Coblenz as part of the First Division in the Army of Occupation."

ARMY IN BLOOD

After that he went to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and served at Camp Dix, N. J., then tried a bit of civilian life from 1921 to 1923 but returned to the army, being sent to Fort Worth, Texas, for three years. He also served in New York and San Francisco in the Motor Transport; then was sent to the Quartermaster department at Ft. Lewis, Washington; Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Fort Meade, S. D.; then attended the Holabird Motor Transport School at Baltimore; then went to Ft. Meade; then to Cheyenne, Wyo., and then came to the Quartermaster at Ft. Benning.

"I want to come back to serve right here at Fort Benning, as it is the best post I have ever served," he said today.

Lt. Ray set a record in the scrap campaign heading up a unit that turned in hundreds of tons of scrap metal, hauling most of the heavy material that was discovered on the post.

Patriotic Songs Gushing From Composers' Pens

"Remember Pearl Harbor!"

This battle challenge sung over every microphone, played on every juke box, and whistled on every street corner during the grim days following Dec. 7, is only one of a long line of war-songs that have kept American spirits high in times of national stress. "Call the Infantry" by Lt. F. M. Schilling of Benning, is another.

Ever since the thirteen colonies struck out for themselves back in 1776, American history has been written into its patriotic music. In each major struggle in which the country has been involved, many a stirring, swinging tune has helped to send U. S. fighters over the top to victory.

Revolutionary patriots had the "Liberty Song" of colonial John Dickinson and the fanatic ballads of Tom Paine, but the most lasting song to come out of that period was "Yankee Doodle," first taken up as a derisive chant and later adopted by the Concord Minute Men as their own anthem.

During the Civil War, Confederate Armies marched to the "War Song of Dixie," while northerners rallied round to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again." Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" appeared as a poem. An unrenowned soldier, Pvt. Miles O'Reilly, composed a song to the Old 10th Army Corps.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Greatest patriotic song of all—our national anthem—arrived in the War of 1812, during an exchange of British and American prisoners at Fort McHenry, when Francis Scott Key was inspired at the sight of the "Star Spangled Banner" proudly waving over the smoke of battle.

VMI's March "To the Cadets" is also among the veterans.

Old as the Navy itself is its song-lore. From "The True Yankey Sailor" down to "Anchors Aweigh," U. S. naval forces have gone to sea singing.

So have the Merchant Mariners, those sturdy adventurers who have helped to fight and win every war. Theirs is a lusty sea-tune, smacking of ships and waterfronts, beginning with the famous line—"As I Was Walkin' Down Paradise Street."

Spanish American War days brought the sentimental ballad in which were celebrated the triumphs of the heroes of Manila Bay and San Juan Hill, as well as "The Flag My Father Bore." Most people may not realize that "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," since become the model for many a college pep-song, first became popular at this time.

BERLIN AND COHAN

World War I gave us Irving Berlin and George M. Cohan. The Berlin Bugle Song "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning" was sung by every doughboy, and Cohan's "Over There" and "You're a Grand Old Flag" stirred many wartorn hearts. Interesting sidelight on the development of crude air warfare in 1917 was "Daddy Is a U. S. Aeroplane Man."

Now every branch of the armed service has its own rousing theme-song, most kidely known of which is probably "The Marines' Hymn." Fred Waring's "Sky Anchors" celebrates the Naval Air Corps, while the Army Air-Corps' official song was composed by Robert Crawford, copyrighted in 1939 "The Caisson Song," traditional Field Artillery song, is familiar even to civilians. "Keep 'Em Rolling" is dedicated to the Quartermaster Corps, and "Arms for the Love of America" is the Army Ordnance Song, dedicated to Maj. Gen C. M. Wesson, Army Chief of Ordnance.

Berlin has come through again with his million-dollar musical "This Is the Army," whose catchy tunes have already found a place in everybody's song-repertoire, especially the one which commemorates that tragedy peculiar to doughboys, "I Left My Heart at the Stage Door Canteen," and the humorously true-to-life "This is the Army, Mr. Jones."

Pre-war community gatherings loved to let loose on "God Bless America" or "The White Cliffs of Dover," but the soft sentimentalism of these songs was forgotten when Japanese bombs burst over Pearl Harbor.

Army "Photogs" From Benning "Shoot" The War

Cameramen Trained A Post In 161st Signal Co. Overseas

Skilled photographers, many of them veterans of maneuvers and other campaigns and all former members of the 161st Signal Photographic Company at Fort Benning, are now taking "shots" of American and allied troops in several theaters of operations throughout the World.

Photographic technicians from the 161st Signal Company have been detailed to form separate detachments during the past year and now are overseas serving in Australia, India, China, Iceland, Ireland, and England.

The Signal Company, which is made up of still cameramen, newsreel cameramen, laboratory technicians, drivers, and mechanics, has long used Fort Benning as a base of operations. Presently units from the Company are on detached service recording the Tennessee, Louisiana, and Desert Maneuvers in California—among other things. A unit of the 161st still is functioning at Benning, serving the photographic needs of the Post.

Captain John N. Harman, Jr. commands the present organization, which has produced many skilled cameramen who received training in the laboratories here at Benning and out in the field on special assignments.

During World War I, the value of photographic records of training and combat operations was recognized soon after the United States entered the war and the services of outstanding still and movie photographers were requested for this important duty.

STARTED IN 1917

Working with equipment and materials which would be considered wholly inadequate today, the Signal Corps photographers of 1917-18 produced a record of war training and combat that proved of great value for subsequent military study and as a historical document.

Long before the United States entered the present war, the Signal Corps made plans for a thorough camera record of every Army activity. A Photographic Laboratory was established at Fort Monmouth, N. J. for the development of both still and movie cameramen and the production of instructional training films was commenced on a large scale. Upon mobilization, some of these activities were extended into the field and the 161st Signal Photographic Company was activated and placed into operation.

Through the new method of Army classification, skilled professional and amateur photographers have been located and sent to the Signal Corps for a thorough training in all phases of photography. Equipped with the finest American-made cameras and supplies, these soldiers are coached and trained in its use under every conceivable field condition. Mobile darkrooms are improvised in regular Army trucks and photographers are expected to produce pictures regardless of difficulties that may be encountered.

The 161st, operating in the field, supplements the regular training course of the Signal Corps laboratory, and has already sent out several photographic units with our overseas forces. Such units operating at great distances from home bases, must be able to cope with all unusual local conditions and bring back a complete record, in both still and moving pictures of every important activity on these fronts.

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FT. BENNING BAYONET

FT. BENNING, GA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942.

The Benning Bayonet published by the Ledger-Enquirer Company in the interest of the officers and enlisted men of Fort Benning and distributed to all units that make up Greater Fort Benning.

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THE LEDGER-ENQUIRER COMPANY

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To the American Soldier

Today the BAYONET commemorates the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Fort Benning. But we are not dedicating this anniversary edition of our paper to Benning, rather we dedicate it to the individual American soldier of 1942. The soldier whose grim determined visage is reproduced on the front page is a symbol. He is the symbol of the millions of young men who today are bearing arms under our country's banners in the training camps, on the high seas, in the air, in Alaska, in Iceland. He is symbolical of the men who fight for freedom in Europe, in the Solomons, in the burning desert sands of far-away Egypt and now in North Africa. He represents the faith of a nation in the belief that truth, right, and justice shall prevail. Sometimes these abstractions must necessarily assume a concrete form; sometimes allegory must be changed to realism as Truth, Right, and Justice gird themselves with mail and the sword.

In the hands of this typical American we have entrusted the hopes of a free people. His is a tremendous burden. But he is equal to the task as were his fathers who fought and won at Yorktown, in Tripoli, in France. His task is much greater than theirs, yes, but not so, relatively speaking. Our problems are greater now but so is our country. The United States has the man-power, the resources, and the industrial development to win this war. Add to this the courage, the stamina, and the resourcefulness of the individual American soldier, together with national unity and determined effort of our people. Those nations which win in the end are those which are free. Our nation is free, the American Soldier of 1942 is determined to keep her thus, so help us God.

Marriage and the War

Last week Dr. JANET FOWLER NELSON of New York University, noted consultant and sociologist, delivered an address in Columbus, the principal points of which the BAYONET considers important enough to bring to the attention of Fort Benning soldiers. Dr. NELSON, as acting consultant on family relations and social hygiene for the USO division of the national YWCA, has spent fifteen months touring the nation, studying conditions in various military camps and training stations. As an expert who has scrutinized the situation first-hand, she should know whereof she speaks.

Dr. NELSON represents a very large majority in this country who are terribly concerned over emotional instability which has resulted in hasty marriages, the rise of prostitution, and an increase in illegitimacy.

She recognizes that the V. D. rate is rising, that young girls are wrecking their lives because of hasty and unstable marriages, and that the age of unmarried mothers is dropping. She also wisely recognizes the fact that merely taking cognizance of the situation is not providing a solution. Dr. NELSON urges that parents face realities and, holding fast to the right principles and philosophies, take steps to correct them.

"The solution lies deep-rooted in the home, going back directly to the individual and the values of home-training. Consequently the absolute basic importance of the proper education, first at home, then at school and so branching out among the various other organizations of the community, cannot be over-emphasized".

Dr. NELSON is much concerned over war-time trickery of emotions and the glamour that the uniform plays in the attitude towards war marriages. It is on this particular problem that we would like to comment.

"Marriage is not something to be grabbed, at the cost of overburdening the soldier or sailor, who already has a great responsibility on his shoulders and is moved by uncertainty always found in war, or at the cost of over-burdening the community to which the war-bride must travel following her husband to camp," the speaker declared. "On the other hand, all marriages cannot be suspended until after the Armistice".

Dr. NELSON is correct in admitting that, as in every war, American society has a hard nut to crack. To marry or not to marry is as difficult a decision for the American soldier to make as it was for Rabelais' famous character Panurge who travelled over the globe asking advice and receiving only conflicting opinions.

As she states, this is not the time to give war-time marriage the green light to go ahead or the red light to stop. It is a time for the yellow light of caution. But merely making the statement does not solve the problem. General advice cannot be made to fit the individual case. The foundations of marriage for the soldier and his intended bride depend just as they do in normal times on emotional stability, morality, fidelity on the part of both parties to the marriage as well as the financial ability to support a home. Education in the home and school is probably the best weapon we can find in attempting to meet the situation, but the human element will continue to make this problem indeed a hard nut to crack. As long as men are men and women are women Cupid and Mars will play havoc with emotions.

As our transportation difficulties mount due to the rubber and gasoline shortages, more and more restrictions will be placed on the use of automobiles. It may well be that even public transportation facilities will have to limit space to those who are on vital business. Great as the sacrifice may seem, it may bring about the restoration of home life, the back-bone of our nation, and may go a long way in reducing the magnitude of the problem and giving reason a chance. Complete elimination of ill-advised marriages, seems to us, would be asking for too much, perhaps.

War isn't the only rift to conquer. There's division over wages—bickering over the family fear.

A Soldier's Prayer

In lasting memory of Armistice Day, November 11, and dedicated to every Soldier in the Armed Forces of the United States Army.

Almighty and everlasting God, whose days are without end, and whose mercies cannot be numbered; and who are the giver of all victory: I humbly besech Thee, stretch forth Thy almighty hand to strengthen, protect and support me in the day of battle and from the violence of the enemy: And in the hour of peace keep me safe from evil: Grant that I may cheerfully perform all necessary duties: Guide and direct me in the maintenance of my country's honor, so that I may be a safeguard unto the United States of America, committing myself and my loved ones to Thy trust, until I am finally called into Thy haven of rest and lasting peace: Through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen.

GEORGE CARTER SMITH,
Co. "B" Cer. Bn 8d STR.,
Fort Benning, Ga.

Whose War Is It?

Did you every stop to think whose war this is? You know the Irishman who saw the street fight going on. He asked "Is this a private fight or can anybody join in?" In total war everybody pitches in.

What are you doing to win the war? Buying War Bonds? Doing Civilian Defense work? Working in a war plant? That's fine, but more is need if we are to win this war.

We need three things:

1. Men.
2. Ships, planes and guns.
3. A fighting spirit that unites and inspires the whole country.

We need everybody in the right place pulling his weight with all he's got. Do you take the kind of responsibility for your family and friends that holds them to their highest contribution to national service?

Whose job is it to speed up production? Friction between men costs America more than friction in machines. Everyone can help to settle differences between people who don't get along together. A home which can settle private quarrels can settle community quarrels and forge the teamwork between management and men that will give maximum production.

Any military leader will tell you that to win the war we need a fighting spirit. General MARSHALL, Army Chief-of-Staff, says that morale is six times as important as material. It can only come from knowing what we are fighting for and being willing to sacrifice to the death for it. It will come from hard living and clear thinking as to what our war aims are.

"There are no atheists in fox holes," said a sergeant at Bataan. And there's no room for any here. Faith in God, a fighting spirit and unselfish teamwork will win the war and provide the foundations for a new world.

M. M. I.

Many enlisted men and officers in the army are soldiering under a distinct mental hazard; something on the order of the man without a country, although not quite as tragic. They are the men without middle names, doomed for the duration as military misfits unless some action is taken to remedy the situation.

I have first hand information on the situation, being fitted out with only two names from the time of my birth. I was not in the army long when I first realized the disadvantage. At the post of my induction I filled out a form and passed to a sour adjutant. He shoved git back to me, "Include your middle name."

"Haven't one, sir," I said.

He looked at me pityingly, saying mutely that all the better people come equipped with middle names built in. As my military education progressed and I learned the difference between the M-1 helmet and a spitoon, I realized more and more that one insignificant letter inserted between my necessary handles would have saved a great deal of wear and tear on my mental superstructure.

G. I. clerks have numerous methods of remedying the deficiency. The (NMI) type is the best known. However, sometimes the parentheses are omitted and your name resembles a string of box cars. Then the "None" method would work, if it weren't for the fact that the "none" is always being misspelled and you're left with a variety of strange cognomens.

Sometimes I toy with a fiendish idea. Why not adopt an "Aloysius," or a "Findlebert," or some revered old family name like "Cruxelfield," and then watch G. I. clerks gnaw their pencils and exhaust their vocabularies. But then my newspaper training as Assistant-Building-Page-Editor-in-Charge-of-Checking-Misspelled-Names comes to the fore and I abandon the idea, through sheer pity toward the clerks.

Only one solution remains. The army will have to issue G. I. Middle Names, M-1. I am ready to draw mine.

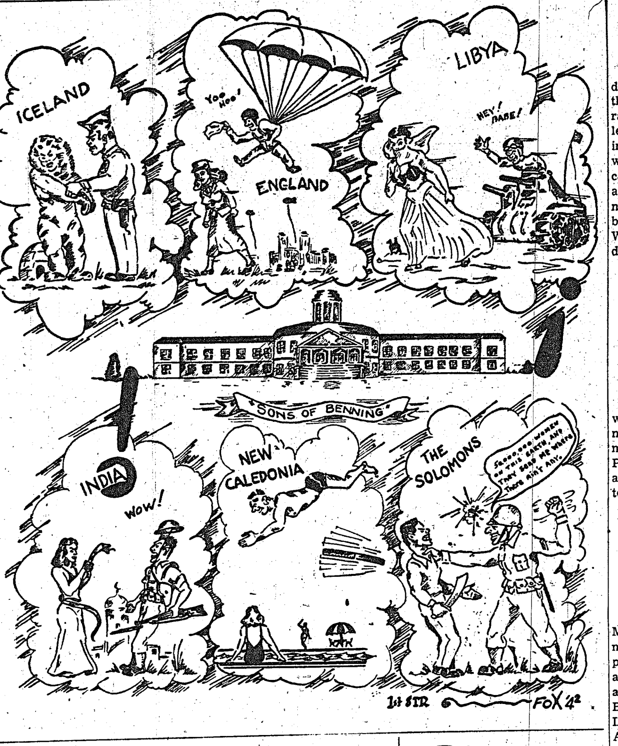
LT. WALTER (NMI) WILCOX.

Many nice things have been said since the first appearance of the Bayonet two weeks ago. We are truly proud that the paper has met with such wonderful reception. But just to keep us from resting on our laurels and to keep us interested, a kick where it will do the most good can be of supreme advantage at times.

Our biggest job at home is to make our country worth fighting for.

Bricks and mortar were used even by the builders of Babel. Mud slinging never built anything.

As for a third front, we might break through everybody's false front



The USO Presents

By CPL. SOLOMON KLEINDORF

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party...And the party is at the Salvation Army-USO Club in Columbus this coming Tuesday...That is if you are a paratrooper in the 505th...If you're not, I'm afraid that you will not be welcome...Some one has finally remembered the "forgotten men of Alabama."

At the same club, each Thursday, there is a gathering known as the Friendship Circle...Here they try to make you feel at home ...Anything that you do at home can be done at the club on Thursdays...Even to taking off your shoes and throwing ashes on the carpet...If the club had a carpet...Informal singing, piano playing, small games, and just general conversation, with Mell Tolbert, hope I spelled the name right, acting as mother of the brood.

• • •

For the first time since the skating started at the Army and Navy YMCA-USO I went down and watched it....No wonder all they do down there is talk about it...Can you imagine a nicer way to spend Sundays from 2 to 5 in the afternoons, than skating under a cool Indian Summer sky in the open air patio?...With just enough of a breeze coming off the river and the leaves of the trees falling all around you...Well, that's the way it looked to me and I was all set to chuck this job of knocking out a USO column and getting a pair of skates for myself.

The "Army Hour" broadcast coming from the same club has been pushed down to 10:30 p. m. and this time the directors hope it is there to stay...The poor thing has been kicked around from time to time until the performers don't know whether they are arriving too early or too late for the program...Just so long as it isn't "Too little and too late" we will forgive them.

All of you O. C.s who claim that you can't do anything in town can go to the Army and Navy "Y" and have a real good dance every Friday...Speaking of dances brings to mind that there are good old time square dances held at the same club every Monday evening.

• • •

This coming Sunday sees the final day of the "Salute to the States" program with a finale that is equal to any that has ever been had before...The program will be held at the 9th St. USO and will honor all those states that have not been honored before... Instead of the regular prize for the winner of the quiz contest, which is a free long-distance telephone call to his home state, there will be five winners and five free telephone calls.

And here is a scoop...The 9th St. USO is putting a steam table in order to be able to serve hot dishes from their snack bar during the winter months.

The Basketball League of the 9th St. USO will take the place of the Salute to the States on Sundays...Ten teams will participate in the tournament and will play one game Tuesday evening, two games Friday evenings and two on Sunday afternoon. Watch this column for a full schedule.

• • •

Mrs. Singer is still leading the volunteer workers of the USO-Travelers Aid with 106 1-4 volunteer hours for the month of October.

Strictly Back Fence

By EVE

No one has much to say about the widows of Bataan. What can one say of wives who live with nothingness and terror? What is there to offer of consolation to them? Words of sympathy are meaningless. Much more to them are the words they read in current magazines of possible horrors of Japanese prison camps. Each word must be a stab in the heart, a heart that prays their beloved one is safe from such humiliation of body and soul.

Then quickly they must take those prayers back. They didn't mean that, but quick insinuations reiterate, wouldn't death be preferable? Would sleep come easier if they knew their husbands weren't hungry, thirsty and shamed as a proud white race before the yellow man?

Each woman has learned the torment of the agony known as loneliness. If she could only touch him. Just once feel the warmth of his arm about her. If she could talk with him of the simple, quiet things that made up the happiness and companionship of their marriage. Decisions are so hard for her. Everything rests on her now, the future for herself and the children.

The children. Without them life wouldn't function with surface acceptance. The success of her outward acceptance of tragedy is proved in their childish prattle, "When Daddy comes back we're going to see parades again, ain't we Mommy?" Ah, when Daddy comes back.

BURDEN IS HERS

But suppose he doesn't come back. What strength and character does she have within her to rear these children of his? Can she alone give them the bright future planned in happier days? Won't they be cheated of both mother and father while she earns the very essentials of their living?

Bitterness and a terrible hate for those people of the world that must conquer and bend nations to their will. Hate for those peoples who destroy homes of little people like her with nothing but a husband who loved his profession of soldiering next to her and the children. She loved it too, but that was a peacetime love of a profession that gave kindly protection to her country. The protection hadn't been strong enough to save her bits of precious happiness.

The quietness of the house at night. A stillness stretching into eternity of her longing. The pang of jealous and unreasonable anger she feels at the sight of other women laughing into their men's eyes. What right have they to this happiness when she is so terribly alone? What right has any woman or man in our country to laugh while this agony tears at her heart?

What right has anyone to forget for one moment that men are waiting on Bataan? Their women waiting and waiting in their homes while the days of the calendar move slowly toward another month and then another year.

Chaplain's Corner

By CHAP. FRANK M. THOMPSON

I shall always remember the rejoicing that took place in a little village in France on the first Armistice Day. Everywhere you could hear, "Fini la guerre, fini la guerre." Children cried. Old men and old women wept aloud. And the whole wide world witnessed like scenes. Peons of praise and thanksgiving went up to a good God that the catacysm of horror which had engulfed the nations of the earth was of the past; henceforth humanity would travel a new road.

But alas—

"We hoped for peace, there came a sword,
Goodwill and still there grows discord;
The snow with bloody slaughter red,
Passion is regnant, God is dead."

Over all the earth the war gods are marching on. Untold suffering and death follow in their wake. And no one knows when "Universal peace will lie like a shaft of light across the land."

However, we are not to dispair. Mankind is rather foolish and mulish. But slowly and surely as the tree adds foliage he does garner a little wisdom. And the time will come when the prophecy of old shall be fulfilled.

"They shall beat their swords
Into plow shares, and their spears
Into pruning hooks; nations shall
Not lift up sword against nation,
Neither shall they learn war any more."

NO FISH STORY: It happened recently on maneuvers. A cavalry platoon captured one lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, five first lieutenants, one second lieutenant and 137 enlisted men from the "enemy". But the sergeant who led the group was despondent in the face of many congratulations. "Aw, that was nothing," he said. "We had a major general, too, but he got away."—Mitchell Beacon.

SCHOLAR: The other day we met a new recruit at the Field, a learned fellow who has spent long years at American universities. After only two weeks in the Army, this man of many degrees—including B. A., M. A. and Ph. D.—is entitled to add some more letters to the string—K. P. . . . In keeping with his high academic standing, he was given a rating of "magna cum laude" in culinary science. — Mitchell Beacon.

Thru the Peep-Sight

By SGT. H. E. WHITTEMORE

The grey ghosts of those who died 24 short years ago to make the world safe for democracy raced with the hurrying armored legions of Britain's Eighth Army in Egypt; fought with the battle-weary U. S. Marines at Guadalcanal and stood with the Russians at Stalingrad this week as the anniversary of mighty Fort Benning brought back memories of World War I and of other warriors, who died for their cause.

The armistice was the news that threw America into wild hysteria just short of a quarter century ago, when Fort Benning was a group of uncompleted wooden buildings only a few weeks old standing bleakly on the pine-covered Georgia hills near Columbus.

One year ago electrifying news was again received at Fort Benning, now a bastion of American military might—the Japs were at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, and once again the nation turned to war and death and sacrifice.

Today the headlines tell of the achievements of the sons of those men who fought in France and big, black letters on the front page told of victories this week that might turn the tide of war.

In the African desert wastes, Marshal Erwin Rommell, Germany's "desert fox", bled of supplies through incessant, savage attacks by Allied air force fliers and face to face this time with a British general—Lt. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery—as able as the Axis leader, was striving desperately to gather the remnants of his Afrika Korps around him and stave off complete defeat.

At week's end, the onrushing British Army, supported this time by powerful air arms and artillery, had cut mighty gashes in German and Italian defense lines and armored divisions were relentlessly pursuing the fleeing enemy across the desert sands. Unless Rommell, who had lost two of his top commanders, could again reorganize his army, it looked like a certain complete victory for the Allies and a possible invasion of the Italian peninsula later.

Holding grimly in the Solomons and killing five Japs to every Marine killed were the U. S. Marines, "first to land and last to leave". So many of the yellow-men have been killed by the defending Marines that "disposal problems" were reported by American commanders on the island. Elsewhere in the Pacific a grim toll of Jap merchant and warships taken by U. S. submarines in "silent war" since the fighting started between Japan and the United States was reported by Washington. On New Guinea, Australians continued to advance mile by mile through the dense jungles. The work of rooting the Jap out of every island in the Pacific was under way, but at best it was "a long job ahead."

The Russians, still holding the Germans and still killing them in waves, prepared to battle a second grim foe—winter and starvation—and at the same time were massing men and materials for a probable winter offensive against the hard-pressed Germans.

Election was over in the United States, and the Republicans were riding high in New York State, in Congress and in many other states. Thoughts in Washington concentrated anew on such vital problems as manpower, the draft of young America and rationing.

Congress prepared to settle the battle of whether the 18 and 19-year-olds soon to be drafted could be sent to combat field with less than a year's training. Lined up against the measure were the armed services and most government officials, who worried that inclusion of such an amendment would create a "soldier bottleneck" when it came time for more and more outfits to go over seas.

Keeping enough men in the production lines and yet supplying the armed forces with fighting men was the tremendous problem facing the White House, Congress and the nation. Rationing of coffee, sugar, gasoline, fuel oil, all the other essentials of the American way of living, continued as a topic on every tongue as more and more the iron hand of "not enough," "sold out", "no gas" reached into the most remote villages and hamlets of a war-awakening country.

The real story of war and the sacrifice American mothers and fathers are making for democracy was told this week in a few figures—casualties of the U. S. in eleven months of fighting. The toll: 47,463 killed, wounded, captured and missing. The Army lost 31,469; the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard, 15,814.

Nine Oklahoma soldiers got out of a train at Cleveland, Ohio, to stretch their legs. A nearby band, playing for a sendoff for some selectees, played the Star Spangled Banner and the camp-bound soldiers snapped to attention. While they stood at attention, the train quietly pulled out and left them standing. They were nine hours late reporting back to Camp.

In India, American Negro Army troops took time out to introduce baseball to Calcutta. The Americans defeated the Calcutta police force team 11 to 3 in the first ball game ever seen in India.

A houseboat on the Nile was formally opened as the headquarters club for U. S. warrant officers and non-commissioned officers in the Egyptian theater of war.

Country Editor in Khaki

By CPL. IRWIN BLUMENFELD

Soon after I leave here, a group of WAACS is going to be moved to Fort Benning, it was disclosed recently. That's the kind of breaks I get!

Or could it be that they've heard about me, and are purposely waiting until I get out, before taking the chance of moving the gals in?

• • •

They are going to be quartered in barracks numbered 1776, which is quite appropriate for a group of modern "liberty belles".

• • •

And the "Spirit of 1776" will have a new meaning around here then.

• • •

But this feminine army is causing all kinds of complications. Picture the fate of a guy married to a top sergeant!

• • •

Or, imagine enjoying holding a second lieutenant on your lap!

• • •

Or, sending a WAAC to the powder room and having her return with a freshly applied make-up, instead of ammunition.

• • •

And pity the poor civilian husband whose WAAC wife can pull the line: "Here I am, spending the best years of my life slaving over a hot machine gun, etc., etc., etc., etc."

• • •

We've been spending a lot of time recently studying military tactics, learning how to be Napoleons in six easy lessons. But we do more than merely solve the problems neatly while comfortably reclining at desks, far from the actual scene.

After working out a solution for a situation, we then go into the field and perform it. After pushing anti-tank guns around and lugging machine guns and mortars up and down hills, I often wonder why I didn't try to get in the paratroops or some easy job like that.

What a whale of a difference a few months can make! I'M the guy who used to carry the stool when there was a piano to move, and who even went through revolving doors on somebody else's push.

• • •

Those of us who are now almost second lieutenants (we hope) naturally have a very high opinion of that exalted position—an opinion, it seems, that is not generally shared by everyone. The following instance was cited last week by one of our officers:

A general sent a message to the War Department requesting 200 second lieutenants and one mule. He received the following reply: "The second lieutenants are on their way, but who the censored do you think you are, asking for a mule?"

• • •

I received a letter recently from Pvt. Bill Bol, now located "Somewhere Up North". Bill, are there any comfortable steam-heated igloos up there? You never can tell, maybe I'll be in the market for one some of these days.

Woman's Calendar

Practical Home Making—Friday, November 13, 3 p. m. Ladies lounge.

—V—

Dramatics—Thursday, November 19, 2 p. m. Ladies Lounge.

—V—

RED CROSS WORK ROOM

Surgical dressings—9 to 12 a. m., Monday through Friday. 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Friday. In charge Monday, Mrs. John Jeter; Tuesday, Mrs. John Magoni; Wednesday, Mrs. A. D. McCullough; Thursday, Mrs. Wm. Huffstetler; Friday, Mrs. E. A. Noyes.

Sewing and knitting—9 to 12 a. m., Tuesday and Thursday. In charge Tuesday, Mrs. Paul Newgarden; Thursday, Mrs. James Weaver.

—V—

MOTOR CORPS

Ambulance drill — 9:30 a. m. Nov. 17. On duty Nov. 13, Mrs. Evelyn Reilly; Nov. 16, Mrs. Evelyn Coates; Nov. 17, Mrs. Edythe Davis; Nov. 18, Mrs. Celeste Tanglon; Nov. 19, Mrs. Mary Baughman.

—V—

GREY LADIES

On duty Station Hospital:

Mondays—Mrs. R. C. Barlow.

Tuesdays—Mrs. H. G. Elliott, Mrs. F. M. Thompson, Mrs. C. C. Finnegan, Mrs C. N. Bailey.

—V—

Wednesdays — Mrs. M. G. Stubbs, Mrs. S. W. Ackerman, Mrs. F. R. Undritz.

Thursdays — Mrs. H. W. Venable, Mrs. A. G. Harris, Mrs. W. M. Ives, Mrs. R. C. Barlow, Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Mrs. W. S. Winn.

Fridays—Mrs. J. K. Coughlin, Mrs. F. M. Thompson, Mrs. F. R. Undritz, Mrs. C. C. Finnegan, Mrs. R. R. Coursey, Mrs. H. L. Beall, Mrs. W. M. Ives.

Saturdays—Mrs. H. G. Elliott, Mrs. H. P. Perrine.

—V—

STANDARD FIRST AID CLASS:

Colored women Monday, November 16, 8 p.m. Old 24th Infantry Recreation building.

Drops Bags ...ste

...servation ...ows Men ...Bombing

...Infantrymen may ... bombing and ...by enemy aircraft ...into a theater of ... train the troops ...gainst enemy air- ...nth Observation ...n assigned to the ...p flour bags on ...ng troops at ev- ...ney have.

...men officer can- ...ut a tactical pro- ...n from the 29th ... Benning on a ...the observation ...t cooperative in ...-bag the troops ...nity arises.

...n Field, the Sev- ... Squadron is un- ...d of Major John ...eteran Air Corps ... W. J. James ...officer.

... from the ...aircraft serves ...se. It provides ... in giving ground ...t, demonstrating ...ue of support in ...d how to defend ...t hedge-hopping ...The pilots of the ...ain valuable ex- ...rt of destroying ...ncentrations.

...of the work be- ...squadron is that ... reconnaissance ...rve and secure ...t an area, road, ... objective in co- ...e ground troops ...he nature of the ... engaged in.

Missions

...n squadrons per- ...ons. They also ...graphic assign- ... friendly ground ...ial photographs ...udy the terrain ...Pictures are fre- ... an area before ...g so that the results can be most readily evaluated.

These light observation craft likewise perform many liason missions, engaged by units as communications carriers or to carry officer observers who may direct friendly fire upon enemy targets which may be sighted from the air.

Although many an infantryman at Benning has cursed the pilots as their flour bags have found their marks and exploded on their backs, the same soldier some months hence may well bless the pilot for having taught him the value of "taking over" when enemy planes strafe and bomb the ground positions only to find Benning's soldiers stretched out in a slit trench or other suitable hole to escape injury from bomb fragments.

Army Will Train Sledge Dogs To Move Supplies

To facilitate transportation of supplies in snow-bound areas, the Army soon will begin training sledge dogs and enlisted men as drivers at Camp Rimini, near Helena, Montana, it was announced yesterday at Fort Benning by the office of the post quartermaster.

The Benning headquarters said that the training will be conducted by the Remount Division of the Q. M. C., the same division that is responsible for the procurement and training of both horses and dogs for the Army.

Training facilities at Camp Rimini, formerly a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, will consist of troop quarters, individual kennels, and veterinary kennels for ailing dogs. The enlisted men will receive instruction in sledge driving and the care of huskies, malamutes and St. Bernards.

The Army Specialist Corps will provide experienced dog teamsters as instructors. Both dogs and driver will receive a six weeks' course of instruction. The Q. M. C. has requested Dogs for Defense, Inc., to obtain the full complement of animals. This is the same civilian agency that is procuring dogs for sentry duty with the armed forces.

Family Quarters At Benning

Quarters for the families of enlisted men of the higher grades are shown above at Fort Benning. Since the personnel at Benning has multiplied in recent years there has been a large demand for these houses of which they are but a limited number. Non-commissioned officers who are entitled to quarters allowances for their families can apply for such quarters as these shown above. (Photo by 161st Signal Photo Company.)

Visual Aids Prove Valuable In Infantry School Class-Work

Instruction Is Made As Realistic As Possible To Get Points Across

They say seeing is believing. And the Infantry School takes this message to heart in its educational program. Although text books play an important role in the curriculum of this great training school, just as important is the great number and variety of visual aids used to drum facts into the heads of our soldiers.

Thousands of troops and thousands of pieces of equipment go into this planned training program—so that students may see with their own eyes what the instructor is trying to put across.

To teach the proper method of getting a regiment across a stream, The Infantry School doesn't stop with passing out text books on the subject. It turns out a regiment of men, and a crew of engineers. Students are put in stands at an advantageous spot. A loud speaker apparatus is set up and then the actual job of putting up a bridge, and the actual movement of troops and equipment is accomplished before the students' eyes. The instructor, meanwhile, gives a running commentary on the planning behind the operation and the reason for each and every step.

BATTLE CONDITIONS

Every effort is made to simulate actual battle conditions. Smoke screens are laid, airplane attacks are fought off by anti-aircraft equipment, and artillery fires from concealed positions. Communications systems are set up and the class listens in over the loud-speaker system as commanders of different units send out their messages.

When it is desired to impress upon the students the strength of a regiment, and of its many component parts, an entire regiment is turned out with full rolling equipment. It parades slowly before the students, again with an instructor describing the units in detail over a loud-speaker system. Men are fully equipped and weapons and vehicles are ready for action.

Even in small units, such as a patrol squad, troops are used in demonstrating the proper handling of the men by a squad leader. The patrol members are checked for clothing, equipment, ammunition and health. They are given proper instructions and made to repeat in great detail their appointed task. The school works on the theory that when this little scene is enacted before the students, they will remember the lesson taught far more vividly than by giving it to them in a lecture from a text book.

MODELS USED

Not the least important in the school's visual aid program is its great use of models. Almost without exception one or more models, usually about 15 times the actual size of the object they represent, are displayed in front of the different classes.

They range from great working models of the trigger mechanism of a pistol, to a model airplane wired to operate in a ground message pickup.

The medals are true replicas of the real thing, usually gaily painted in contrasting colors in order to aid in pointing out the many different parts. They operate exactly as the real thing and in this way the mechanics of all Infantry weapons can easily be explained to students.

Models and aids are used in marksmanship training, in assembling and disassembling all weapons, in repair work, and in almost every phase of the school's training program.

MURAL-LIKE MAPS

Charts and terrain maps which border on mural work, are devised for teaching tactical problems. They are turned out by a large corps of soldier and civilian artists and technicians. Some are as big as 10 feet high and 20 feet wide, and can be seen easily in its smallest detail by all students.

Also vast in its scope is the use of motion pictures and slides. A great corps of technicians are used to compile and keep up to date a gigantic film library. Military men decide on subjects and methods of presentation, and Hollywood then lends its highly trained technical aides and equipment to provide a professional finish to the films.

MOVIE FILMS

These films are not only available to the school, but can be obtained by every unit in the U. S. Army. Every regiment is equipped with a projector for showing the training films and slides to their troops. In this way latest developments in warfare can be brought to every man in our armed forces, as vividly as if they were actually in conflicts themselves.

The Infantry School, as mentioned earlier, still keeps its "Bibles" or technical text books as part of its course, and it is to these that the student refers for authoritative assurance on any detail. The visual aids program is simply devised to aid in hammering across the message from the manuals.

And even in the books themselves the modern trend of visual education is not forgotten. The Infantry School has another crew of artists and photographers assigned to the Publications Section in order to make all manuals profusely illustrated. Tactical scenes and intricate parts of weapons are shown either in sketches or in photographs. Our soldier needs only eyes to learn the intricacies of warfare today.

COURT OPENER

The **Fort Dix (N. J.)** basketball team will meet the **Ft. Wadsworth** (N. Y.) five in the first home game of the season at Dix, Nov. 3th. Sgt. Sadowski, former college and pro star, is captain of the team. Sadowski played at Seton Hall and then joined the Detroit Eagles in the National Professional League. Other teams on the Ft. Dix schedule are Brooklyn College, the U. S. Naval Air Base at Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., **La Salle and St. Francis Colleges.**

O. C. Class Scores High On 37 Mm. Gun Range

The 17th Company of the 3rd Student Training Regiment emerged from its first encounter with tanks in a most commendable manner recently. Waves of theoretical low silhoutted, eight Nazi tanks were obliterated in the eight-hour engagement.

The officer candidates' firing positions were literally covered with shells as the batteries of efficient 37 Mm. Anti-Tank guns took their toll of targets.

The decisive victory occurred on the 1000-inch Preparatory Marksmanship course on O'Brien Range and marked the second day of work for the company with the favorite gun of the majority of officer candidates. The weapons were adapted for the use of small calibre ammunition.

A class average of 88.9 per cent qualified gunners put the class 5.9 per cent ahead of the mean score for recent classes.

Almost half the class qualified as experts, raising the class figure for top notch gunners almost ten per cent over the average in that category.

TWO PROMOTED

Two enlisted men in Headquarters 10th Armored "Tiger" Division Trains have been promoted from privates to fifth grade technicians. They are Arthur R. Cassel and James H. Kimmel.

GOES TO BELVOIR

T-4 Salvatore J. Adinolfi, Company B, 55th Engineer Battalion, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division, has been ordered to Fort Belvoir, Va., for a 12-week course in topographic drafting.

The abbreviation "A.C." (Ante Christum) is sometimes used instead of the more familiar "B. C." (Before Christ.)

...rty Greetings to

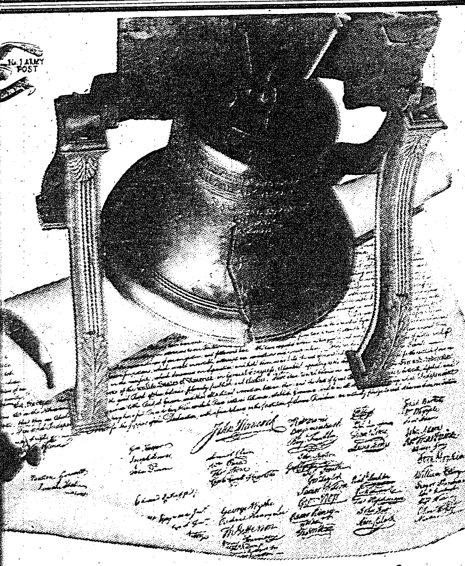
FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Columbus' No. 1 CLEANER

PHILLIPS DRY CLEANERS

2312 Wynnton Road

DIAL 2-4466



You've seen pictures of these two things before

...ell that was rung to announce the hard-won freedom of these ... States . . . the document that declared our independence. ...mericans are great lovers of Liberty—and fighters for Liberty— ...e it is our heritage. We believe it is the heritage of all who ...the breath of life—we're fighting now, to pass on that heritage ...the children of the world—that they may be born to freedom, ... their parents were for a time enslaved!

...ILLER-TAYLOR SHOE CO.

Where The New Styles Are Shown First

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Congratulations

To Fort Benning and Our Armed Forces on This, Your 24th Anniversary

NEWMAN'S BODY WORKS

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Congratulations Fort Benning!

We Welcome The Army Personnel

WE ASSURE YOU PROMPT AND COURTEOUS SERVICE

Experienced Barbers

4 Chairs

RALSTON BARBER SHOP

Manicuring Service

Chas. M. Parker, Prop.

GREETINGS To

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

On Its 24th ANNIVERSARY!

Here's An Ideal Place To CELEBRATE

★ ★ ★

IDLE HOUR PARK

★ SKATING

★ BOWLING

★ DANCING

HOFFLIN & GREENTREE

Buy War Stamps and Bonds

For 54 Years We Have Been Outfitting Men and Boys!

Featuring These Nationally Advertised Lines

HICKEY FREEMAN

KUPPENHEIMER

VARSITY TOWN

STETSON - DOBBS

McGREGOR Sportswear

MANHATTAN Shirts Pajamas Underwear

HICKOK BELTS

INTERWOVEN Hosiery

FORMAL WEAR

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Our Military Dept. Features UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES by HICKEY FREEMAN BROWNING KING and KUPPENHEIMER

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Sincere Good Wishes to FORT BENNING on their 24th ANNIVERSARY

Hofflin & Greentree

BUY WAR BONDS

Complete Military Department Second Floor

COLUMBUS' LEADING CLOTHIERS SINCE 1888

"Through These Portals P
The World's Best Soldi

Fort Benning Infantry School Is Famous For Training Army Leaders

School Founded Here In 1918 Offers Variety Of Courses

BY SGT. HERBERT KALETTE
(Infantry School Public Relations Office

The Infantry School at Fort Benning has become the world's greatest institution for military education and the development of military leaders. Established in 1918, it existed primarily as an educational and testing center of the Army's largest branch of service, the Infantry, until the beginning of the present expansion program. Today, in the crisis of war, it has been given the tremendous task of training tens of thousands of soldiers to become officers of infantry and strong leaders of men.

The school was first established as the Infantry School in October, 1918, three miles east of Columbus, Ga., on the Macon road. Previously it had been known in successive stages as the School of Musketry at Presidio of Monterey, California, and the School of Small Arms Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After several months in its Columbus location, it was moved in 1919 to its present location nine miles south of Columbus on to what was soon to become the Main Post of Fort Benning.

The Infantry School is located on the most complete army post in the country. Its classrooms extend out over almost 200,000 acres of ground, including all types of terrain. Making use of its hills and level areas, its woods and open spaces, its streams, creeks, and rivers, the school is able to stimulate every conceivable condition of warfare in training the leaders for the greatest fighting force ever known to man.

SCHOOL IS DEVELOPED

The home of the Infantry School was designated by the War Department in 1922 as Fort Benning, named for General Henry Lewis Benning, a distinguished Confederate Army officer and native of Columbus. Originally the post contained nothing but the school, but in recent years it has been enlarged many times.

The School has numbered many distinguished soldiers as it leaders, among them General George C. Marshall, army Chief of Staff, who served a tour of duty as Assistant Commandant, and Major General Courtney C. Hodges, head of the newly created Replacement and School Command, who was a recent Commandant of the School.

Present Commandant is Major General Leven C. Allen, an officer who has had three tours of duty at Fort Benning and who has watched the school grow from its infancy. He was on the staff of the school as in instructor from 1920 through 1924 and later served for a brief period with the 29th Infantry before leaving the post. He returned in 1940 as commander of the old Fourth Anti-Tank Battalion and remained in that position until May, 1941. He has been Commandant of The Infantry School since February, 1942.

General Allen has spent all his life around army posts. He was born into the army at Fort Douglas, Utah, the son of an army man. His own military career began on November 30, 1916 when he entered the army as a second lieutenant. He served at Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Sam Houston, Tex., before going overseas in World War I as a captain in command of a machine gun company. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to Camp Lee, Virginia for a short time before being transferred to Benning and The Infantry School in 1920.

Each time the General has left Fort Benning, it has been to take a position in Washington. In 1924 he was assigned to the office of the Chief of Infantry, a post which he occupied until 1928. When he left here in 1941, he was transferred to the General Staff.

Other stops in the General's career have taken him to Panama as Chief of Staff of the Pacific Sector from 1928 to 1931, and to Fort Wadsworth where he served until transferred to Fort Benning with the Fourth Anti-Tank Battalion.

General Allen was made a major in 1929, a lieutenant colonel in 1938, and a colonel in October, 1941. He was promoted to Brigadier General on February 6, 1942. His present rank of Major General was attained on September 8, 1942.

VARIETY OF COURSES

Before the present emergency, most regular army officers attended the Infantry School at least once in their careers. With the beginning of the expansion program, it became the aim of the Army to send all infantry reserve officers here as soon as they were called into active duty, and before they were assigned to troops. Three regular infantry courses are presented for commissioned officers. For junior officers of company grade there is the Rifle and Heavy Weapons courses which is a complete refresher course covering all weapons of the Infantry and the tactics of Infantry units up to the Battalion. As almost all junior reserve officers have already been called to active duty, no new Rifle and Heavy Weapons classes are contemplated for the duration.

An advanced Infantry course known as the Battalion Commander and Staff course is provided for field officers. This is a thirteen week course designed to train officers in the administration and tactics of larger units up to the regiment. In addition, a Division Officers course is given for the officers about to be assigned as commanders of newly activated regiments and divisions. This is a six weeks course and it includes officers up to the grade of Brigadier Generals. Specialized courses are given in Motor maintenance and in communications.

The above mentioned curricula have been the mainstays of the Infantry School for many years. Today the training of Officer Candidates has become, physically at least, the major function of the school.

The Officer Candidates are selected enlisted men who come from every Corps Area and Foreign Station in the Army. They are the privates, corporals and sergeants who were selected by their superior officers in having outstanding qualities of leadership and intelligence requisite for officer material. After a man has been selected for the Candidate School, he is transferred to the Infantry School Service Command and sent to Fort Benning. Here he is assigned to a candidate company and embarks on a rigorous thirteen week training program.

O. C. S. IS RIGOROUS

The candidate course is extremely difficult. From the first day at school, the candidate is made to feel that he is a prospective officer. He is observed continuously by the commissioned personnel assigned to his company to see that his bearing and deportment are worthy of an officer. His day begins with reveille at 6:45 in the morning, and he is kept very busy almost until bedtime. The actual hours of instruction are from 8:30 a. m. to 6:15 p. m., but in addition there is a compulsory study period four nights a week. Moreover he frequently finds it necessary to do more work on his own time. Lights go out in the barracks at ten o'clock, and there is a bed

The actual training is divided between the field and the classroom. Indoor classes are held on such subjects as map reading, mechanics and functioning of weapons, combat intelligence, mess and supply management, and instructional methods. Out in the wide open spaces, the candidate learns the use and manipulation of all weapons of the infantry and gets to fire each on the ranges. The first six weeks of the course are devoted primarily to training with weapons. The balance of the time is spent on tactis. Under this heading the student learns proper disposition and use of all tactical units up to the battalion. He learns how best to deploy a platoon of men in every conceivable attack in defense position. He is taught how to coordinate his small arms fire with supporting heavy weapons, and primarily, throughout the entire thirteen weeks the candidate is TAUGHT HOW TO TEACH.

The School has taken cognizance of the fact that officers being commissioned today must be more than leaders of men in battle. Many of them have been assigned to newly activated regiments where they will be charged with the responsibility of training new recruits to be hardened, efficient, seasoned soldiers. To accomplish this, these platoon leaders must be good instructors, and so it is that The Infantry School has become in reality a school of pedagogy, a teachers' college, imparting the latest and most effective methods of instruction to its students.

LEARN TEACHING METHODS

The Officer Candidates, for instance, receive eleven hours of instruction in training management during their first week at the school. This instruction is given early in the course so that the Officer Candidate may be sensitized at the very outset to the place of teaching methods, both at the school and in Military training in general. They are made aware of what constitutes good instruction, and are urged to study their instructors at the School. This every hour of instruction which an Officer candidate has at The Infantry School is, in effect, a demonstration of how to teach that particular subject.

This plan presupposes, of course, a high degree of excellence on the part of instructors at the school, because the Infantry School urges its thousands of graduates to adapt the training methods employed here to their own training facilities. In order to insure a high standard of training efficiency, all new instructors appointed to serve at the school are given a short but intensive period of instruction in training methods and philosophy. In addition to this, the new instructor, before he goes on the platform, is given a generous period of time to observe other instructors at the school. Then after he has mastered his material and determined his method of instruction, his presentation is given before a critical committee. The committee makes suggestions and recommendations for improving the presentation. Thus, what students at the school see on the platform before them represents the very best judgment of experienced officers on how best to instruct in that particular subject.

The relationship of the Infantry School to the training of infantry in general is that of a wholesaler. The instruction is wholesaled to officer candidates and officer students, and retailed by them to the masses of troops now making up the new American army. Thus the position of the school is a strategic one. Its high standards require safeguarding despite the pressure of time and of numbers occasioned by the war. That it is maintaining its standards is shown by the hearty approval which its work has received from countless educational and military leaders who have come here to observe and to criticize, and who have left convinced that the instructional methods used at the Infantry School are the most efficient in the world.

This, then, is the Infantry School whose motto is "Follow Me." That motto indicates its position in the infantry branch of the army. It is another good reason why this war will be won by the army of the United States.

First Filipino Officer In Our Army Is Here

Captain Abdon Llorente is mighty proud of his home regiment, and he has good reason to be for it is the only one of its kind in the world.

The First Filipino Regiment was organized July 11, under the command of Col. R. H. Offley, Class of 1917, West Point. It was organized at the request of the Philippine Government and of Philippine people in this country. Captain Llorente, the first Filipino to be commissioned in the Army of the United States, was instrumental in its formation.

The Regiment is organized for overseas duty only, and is anxious for a crack at the Japs. Ten of its officers are at Benning now in the Advanced Classes, and 95 per cent of all their officers are from Benning. They like only Benning officers, and who can blame them?

Captain Llorente is at present a member of the advanced class at the 3d Co., of the 1st STR.

Time and the Pioneer section of the 3rd Bn. H. Q. Co. have finally accomplished their task of building a fence around the tennis court of the company. (They are now all fenced in.)

Lt. M. J. [...] Of 117th I[...] Is Made C[...]

First Lieuten[...] Barry, of the 1[...] been promoted t[...] ing to wo[...] re[...] headquarte[...]

Captain [...] army for the last[...] at different time[...] up to his presen[...] in the army dur[...] war, he went ov[...] ber, 1917. Here [...] six major engag[...] served a year [...] occupation.

The captain [...] army, after the [...] for a while wit[...] forces in Alaska[...] transferred back [...] before attending[...] date School was [...] and regimental [...] chief at Fort Cu[...]

CA[...] strating[...] bar is[...] picture[...]

MAJ[...] tions co[...]

HER[...] give[...]

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARM' POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL
Congratulations Ft. Benning
We Appreciate Your Business
MC's Quality Cleaners
W. H. RAYMOND, Prop.
HATTERS and DYERS
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WE WELCOME YOU MEN OF FORT BENNING
CONGRATULATIONS On Your 24th Anniversary
MAY WE SERVE YOU
"Z" LUNCH
AT YOUR BUS STATION IN COLUMBUS

Congrat[...] FT. BE[...]
Jas. [...] J[...]
WIN-DO[...]
Venetia[...]
Dial 5662

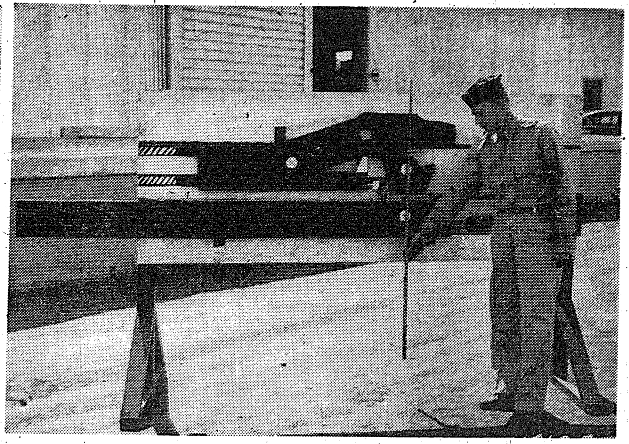
GREETI[...] to FT. BEN[...] On You[...]
24TH ANNIVERSA[...]
Albright[...]
GROCERY STO[...]
2031 HAMILTON AVE.

Don't Forget ONLY 35 SHOPPING DAYS till CHRISTMAS
Wide choice of merchandise now available — Shop Early. Mail Early.

MY SH[...]

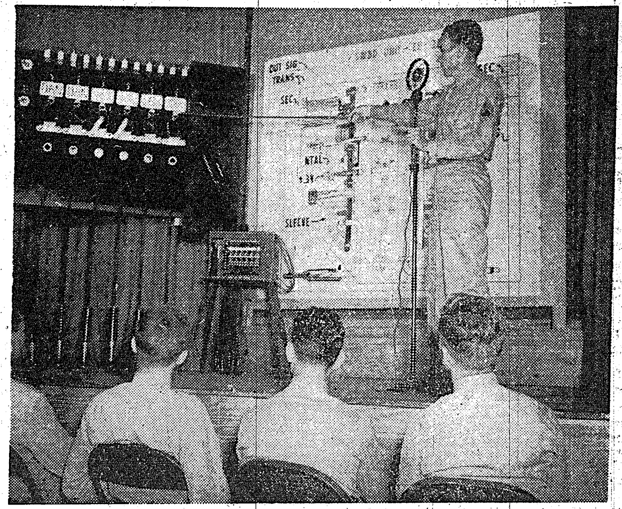
Confucius Say "Picture Worth 10,000 Words"; TIS Takes Philosopher Literally
Explanation, Demonstration, Application, Examination Are Keys to Formula Followed

CAPT. C. J. SIMMS and three enlisted men are shown demonstrating the use of the sighting bar for rifle marksmanship. The bar is used to test the student's ability to get the correct "sight picture."

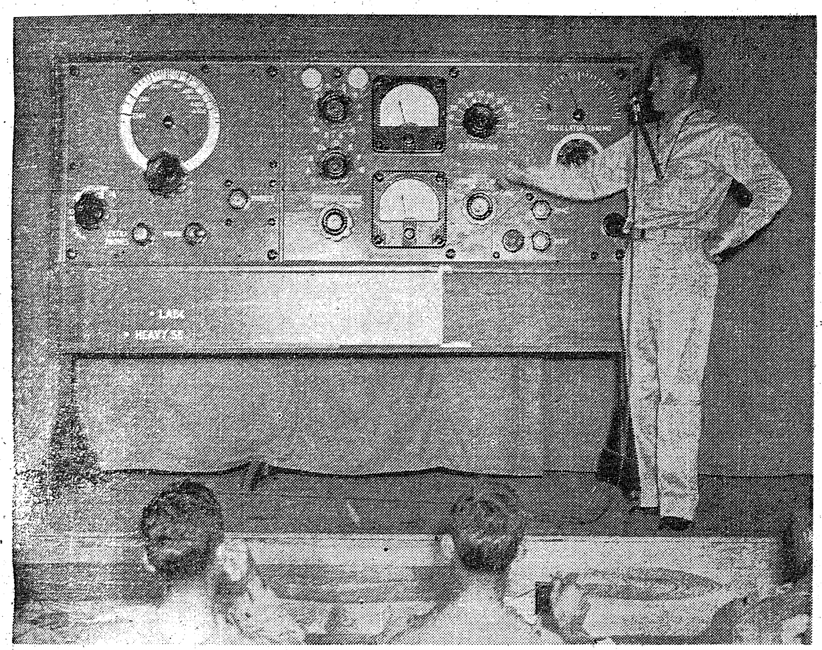


THE BOLT MECHANISM of the Browning Automatic Rifle which is actually but four inches long is reproduced in a wooden model 15 times its actual size. The wooden model is shown as compared to the size of the instructor. The model actually works just as the real bolt in the rifle, and in this way the principles of its operation are easily explained to the student.

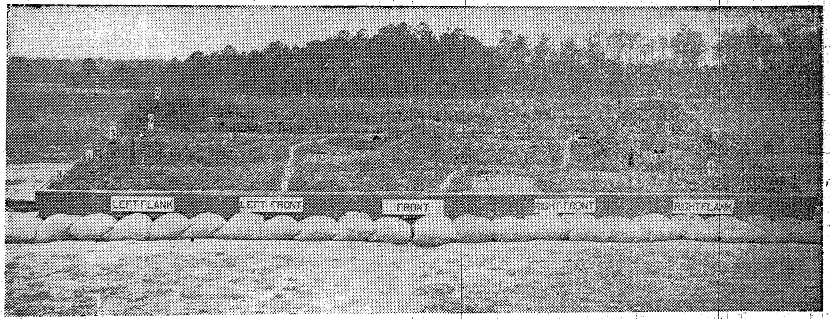
(Photos by 161st Signal Photographic Company and The Infantry School)



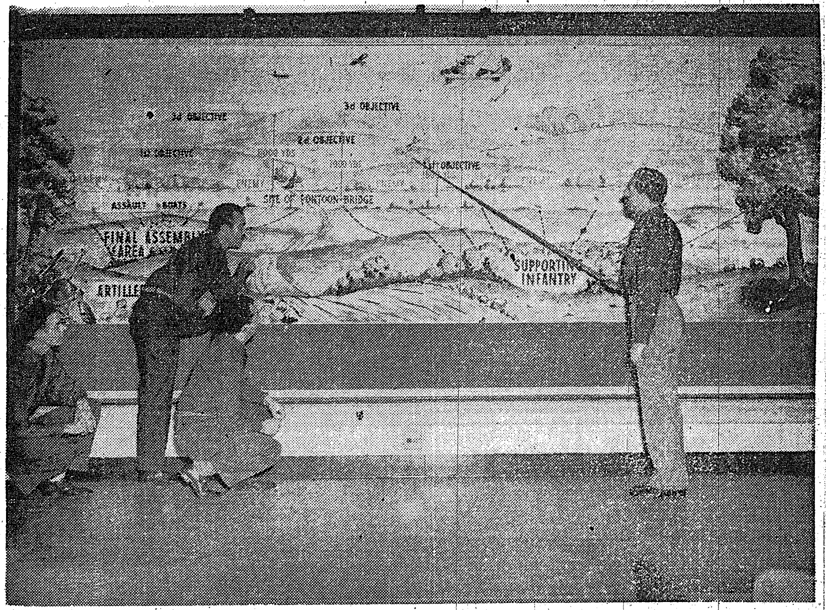
TECH. SGT Y. T. NEWBERRY uses the enlarged model in demonstrating the intricacies of the BD 71 telephone switchboard to a class in the communications section, TIS.



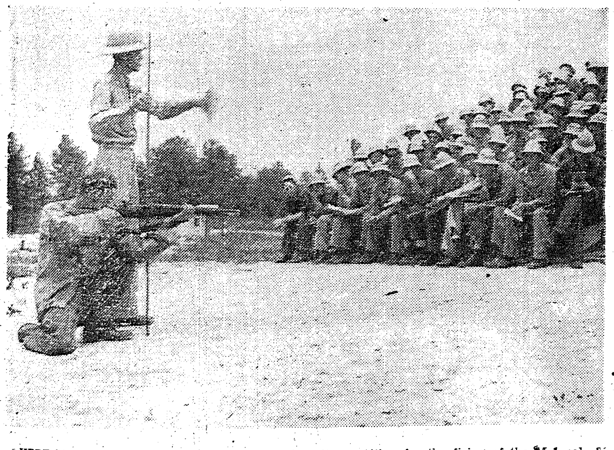
MAJOR CREIGHTON uses an enlarged model to explain the control of the radio set SCR 288 to students at officers' communications course of the Infantry School.



LARGE SAND TABLES such as the one shown in the photo are proving a great aid in demonstrating tactical problems in miniature to students. Every possible type of terrain is reproduced. Enemy units are placed in certain strategic positions and students are shown the accepted method for operating against them. Model weapons, equipment, and small figures are used in demonstrations. Many similar tables but on a less elaborate scale are used in many School classes.

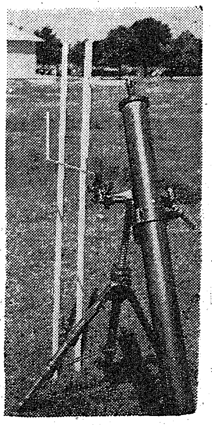


LARGE-SCALE MURALS made by enlisted men of the Infantry School are used to demonstrate military tactics. This mural illustrates a river-line attack.



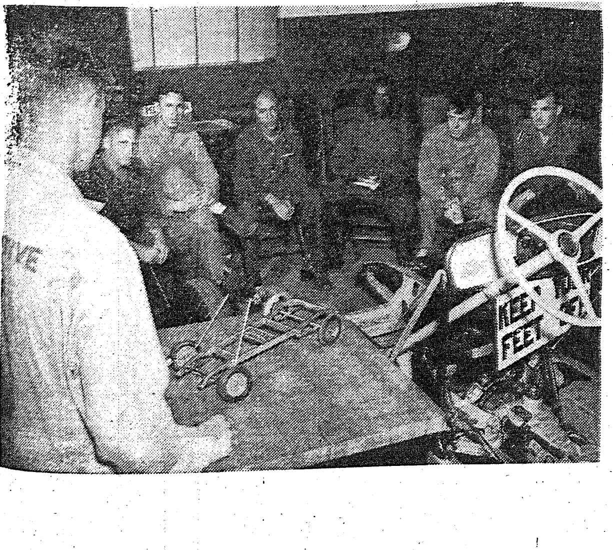
HERE IS SHOWN a demonstration of proper kneeling position for the firing of the M-1 cal. .3 ... given by Capt. W. T. Hornaday.

★ ★ ★



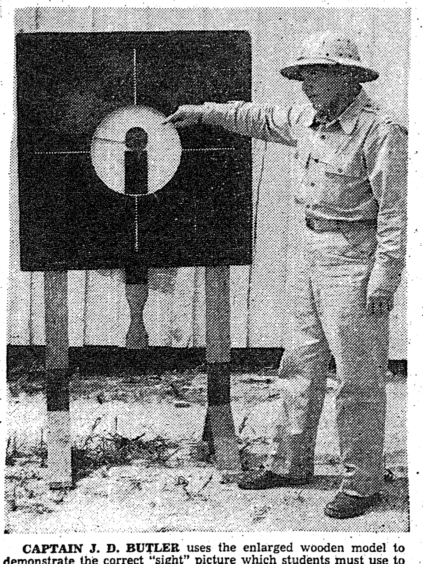
A SIGHTING device for use on the mortar is shown above. It is known as the Cook practical aiming demonstrator and is used to instruct by visibly exaggerating the movement of the mortar adjustments.

★ ★ ★



IN THIS PHOTO at left, St. Sgt. Tietjen demonstrated wheel alignment factors on a Weaver model to a class in the automotive section of the Infantry school.

★ ★ ★



CAPTAIN J. D. BUTLER uses the enlarged wooden model to demonstrate the correct "sight" picture which students must use to recognize when they fire the Garand rifle. The black dot represents the "bull's eye" rear peep sight.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL'S great training program is based primarily on visual education. Although it has many models, pictures, graphs, and charts there is also a great use of actual troops in the vital aid program. In the photo students are shown learning the proper equipment and proper method of inspecting a squad before it is sent out on patrol or other detail. Sometimes a whole regiment may be so employed.

Soldier Poetry

When nations go to war, it is presumed that the time for words, written and oral, is past. Men lay down the pen and take up the sword to fight for causes they believe to be just. Nevertheless literature is not entirely dormant as every was has proven, and from the pens of soldiers on the field of battle and from those of men too old to fight have come now and then jewels which have taken their place in the great literature of the world.

For man is both militant and pacific; he expresses these moods in literature and art, and it is apparent that the two are not incompatible.

His war literature is devoted usually to the exaltation of such special qualities as patriotism, self-sacrifice, enterprise, and endurance. This literature, and we have in mind chiefly poetry, is necessarily subjective for the war poet feels and sees all the things he converts into verse. He envisages war from various points of view and treats his subject from these viewpoints. His treatment may be romantic, sentimental, or realistic. The war poet may be the chronicler who celebrates some great historical war event or he may be the contemplative interpreter of military history.

This war post has sung the fall of Troy; he has followed Caesar to the fields of battle to record in rhyme what his eyes have beheld; he has shared in the hardships, the sufferings, and the triumps of the crusaders; he may have been at Agincourt or at Waterloo.

Consequently some of the great bards of literature have been responsible for some of our great war poetry. We need name only a few to prove this point: Milton, Dryden, Byron, Scott, Tennyson, our own Walt Whitman, Britain's Rudyard Kipling, John Masefield, Rupert Brooke, John McRae, author of "In Flander's Field", and Alan Seeger, poet of the haunting "I Have a Rendezvous with Death."

PRIZES OFFERED

Anticipating another flow of war verse from the pens of soldier poets, A. S. Barnes and company, New York publishers, have already offered $1,000 in prizes to soldiers submitting their work to contest judges. This contest is evidence of the importance which publishers and men of literature place on the potential crop which is now in the offing. As an example of what can be done Barnes and company has issued a thin collection of war poems entitled "Steel and Flame" which should serve as an incentive to soldier bards to submit their work.

Much verse has already been written in this war. Some of it is good, some bad, some indifferent, but nevertheless it is being written. One need only peruse the verse columns of camp newspapers which come through the mails to Fort Benning every day, or read periodical literature.

'HIGH FLIGHT'

One verse especially has caught the fancy of literateurs. It is the "High Flight", written by John G. Magee, Jr., an American volunteer with the Royal Canadian Air Force, who was shot down last December just after mailing his poem to his mother in Washington, D. C. Archibald McLeish, librarian of Congress and a poet of note in his own right, has termed this poem the first jewel to come from an American's pen in this war. The poem has been published widely in magazines and newspapers throughout the nation, and appeared on the editorial page of the BAYONET in its inaugural issue.

Because it may have slipped by the eyes of some of our readers, and because it has inspired another poem from a Fort Benning poet, it is reproduced here:

"HIGH FLIGHT"

Oh, I save slipped the surly bonds of earth,
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward, I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long delirious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle flew;
And while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

As we have said, a great deal of soldier verse is being written, a great deal of it here at Fort Benning. The literary value of this verse is beyond the point at this writing, but along with verse from other camps, some of it is good, some bad, some worse. The BAYONET has believed it wise, however, to encourage verse writing by offering a small weekly prize. It is the hope of the editors that over a period of time the dollars invested will reap a rich return if one single poem finally finds its way into a niche in war literature.

'PET GRIPES'

Benning verse writers are typically soldieresque in their outlook and in the verse through which they express their feelings. Some of the verse deals with the same themes found in greater verse but most of it is an expression of the soldier's memories of home, of mother, of the girl or wife left behind, of his pride in his outfit. Neither is he hesitant to give expression to his pet "gripes"; the hard-boiled sergeant with his "Mo'nin Repo't"; his discontent with his mess. He may even turn to ridicule or may poke fun at individuals or at groups.

We have made an effort to go through the reams of verse which have been pouring into the editors' office and to submit examples of soldier verse production from Fort Benning as indicative of what our soldiers are thinking and feeling before they have their first baptism of fire.

Obviously inspired by "High Flight," Lt. F. M. Schilling who has frequently contributed to the BAYONET's verse columns has written "Infantryman" in which he professes no jealousy for the bard who has "slipped the surly bonds of earth."

INFANTRYMAN

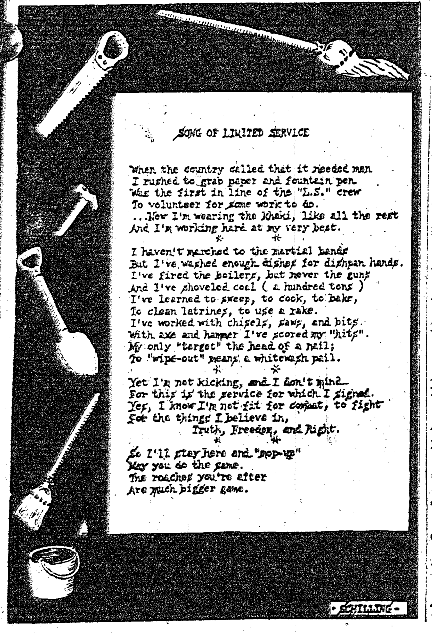
I am an earth-bound thing
With not a want to sail or fly
To play in clouds, so soar the sky
There are no wings upon my chest
Nor will there ever be
The ground is home to fight or die
The earth is good to me.

Here, with my feet set deep
Placed in, as if grown root
I stand in stubbornness, afoot
My grip is firm on rifle butt
My eyes look straight ahead
No tyrant from a foreign soil
Can pass me 'til I'm dead

I'm Infantrymen through and through
The moth that ne'er grew wing
A soul unharnessed to the blue
The song of earth I sing
The song of sweat and bodies warm
Strained to the breaking, holding strong
Clenched fists, tight muscled, solid brawn
Men all, not bound to clumsy tools to keep
Themselves alive, except cold steel
Within the hand, cold steel thrust deep

I am returned to whence I came
Dust unto dust, ground-soldier is my name
I stand on firmness, ground beneath my feet
Upon the base of God, the earth
And though a million tempests move to the moon and stars
I can but sink to ground, my womb
And lie embraced in warmth, in death.

Another Benning soldier poet is the "Unknown Soldier" who has requested that he be left cloaked in anonymity. With his "Wouldst Thou?" he struck a responsive chord, and now he is back with two poems, "Mother" and "A Victory Prayer" which are reproduced below.



MOTHER

Who scrubbed your ears and dried your face,
And saw that all your things were placed
Correctly on the mantel shelf
As though you'd put them there yourself.
Whose smile is like the morning dew,
And like the Roses that are new,
That's sweet and clean and pure and right,
And also taught you not to fight.
And though she taught me not to fight,
That we may still retain our right,
Our right to say just what we please,
Our right to bow down on our knees,
And pray with all our heart and soul,
And do things that are not foretold.
Our right to mix with Jones and Browns,
Our right to move from town to town,
Our right to read the "Times" and "News",
Our right to mix with Czechs and Jews,
And Irish and English and Scotch and Dutch,
Italians and Germans won't matter too much,
For there's a job, awaitin' o'er sea,
That we, may retain democracy.
Who always stressed the "Golden Rule",
And seldom made you late for school,
Who stroked your cheek and kissed your chin,
And always prayed for you within.
Lest we forget her tribulations,
Lest we forget our obligations.
Fore'er shall I keep her preserved,
She asks much less than she deserves,
She asks much less and accepts no more,
But I shall give as ne'er before.
To her I'd give my very soul,
To one that's purer than purest gold.
Always will, star in my dreams,
By now do you know who I mean?
Each night she's always by my side,
With utmost joy and faithful pride,
Although we are miles and miles apart,
I hear her with my secret heart.
I hear her exclaim, "This is my son
Who's out to see that Vict'ry's won,
And when those rats are put in chains,
Back oe'r the sea to me again
He'll come back to me once more,
As safe and healthy as before.
And this I pray will be the last,
To add to all those in the past.
Whose smile is still like morning dew,
And like the roses that are new.
Who stresses still the "Golden Rule",
And tho' there is for you no school.
Who'll stroke your cheek, still kiss your chin,
And still pray for you from deep within.
Her touch is still a Heavenly bliss,
No ISMS whate'er, can substitute this.
If this to you has not occurred,
You'll still know to whom I referred ? ? ? MOTHER.

Benning's Unknown Soldier.

"A VICTORY PRAYER"

By Benning's Unknown Soldier

O'Lady of the Miraculous Medal
May thy ever loving kindness,
Thy immortal Spirit of Truth and Grace,
Ever guide me upward, upward to soar above mankind
And with all thy every lasting Glory
Might I beseech Thee, O'Lady, might that which thou possess
Instantaneously smothereth mine heart and soul
And covereth me as the sand so covereth the beach;
As the dew so covereth the sweet fragrance of the daffodil;
Becometh here from a part of me as the roots are of God's trees,
As the soil of Mother Earth,
Make mine heart so clean as God's ray of sunshine
Across so beautiful a horizon.
Herewith am I, O'Lady, unclean and unfit as to visualize
Thy pure and unequalled Virgin Grace
That might I degrade uplifting humanity.
O'Lady, might I becometh so pure as Thou?
Yes? Yes!!! Like a drop to the ocean,
A rock to the mountain, and unworthy am I, O'Lady;
"Unworthy?" Thou might ask?
"Didst not the Prodigal Son returneth with wisdom
He so obtaineth by mountainous obstacles?"
"Didst not he seeketh in vain that which he didst already possess?"
"Dost not paternal and maternal instinctive love
Contribute to Thee, obedience, truth, and sacrifice and Honor?"
"Canst thou spread happiness upon others less thou waste
Some on Thee?"
O'Lady, make mine heart strong that I might
Smite mine enemies with instantaneous success.
Make mine strength as the wind over the stormy sea,
As the sun over a torrid desert, so, O'Lady, might peace,
And good will, and love and honor prevail amongst men,
And God-gifted Democratic leadership so designated our Country
That we becometh victorious in all our future battles,
Despite our countless number of enemies, from within and without,
I beg of Thee, O'Lady.
AMEN.

In the following columns we have attempted to group various types of Benning verse. There has been no thought of analyzing this verse either from the standpoint of mechanics or that of literary value. As stated above, it merely indicates what our soldiers here are thinking. Their thoughts may be simple and lacking in depth, their meter may be bad, yet there is the effort for self-expression, and moreover are not the simple things of life those which are closest to our hearts; do they not deal with the things we consider of greatest interest to us, past, present, and future?

DEAR MOTHER

Corp. Paul F. Cunningham, 5th Signal Service Co.

I went walking tonight, I was lonely,
I was thinking of home and you,
And wondering just what you were doing,
And if you might be lonely, too.

The moon came out and whispered,
That there should be joy in my heart,
For though many miles are between us,
We are never really apart.

It came to me then as he nodded,
What he was trying so hard to say,
Was that he'd keep friendly watch over you,
At the close of every day.

Each night now as I look up,
To greet my friend the moon,
I am happy to know he is taking my place,
Till I come home very soon.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

Jack Basile

Co. M 1st Para. Trn. Reg.

Oh give me that home
I left behind
Just a year ago today;
Of give me the home
Where freedom I'll find,
The home of the U. S. A.
Oh give me that home
Where I long to be,
Where I'll always feel at ease;
The home I love,
Is what I'm thinking of,
With the garden and towering trees.
Oh give me my home
With the long white fence,
And the winding path in view;
And the hum of the bees,
The caressing breeze,
And neighbors who say, How Do. (not heil Hitler)
Of give me my home
With the budding rose
Blending with grass so green;
And the tangling vines creeping up the blinds
Of the prettiest home I've seen.
Ah yes! to me it's a memory,
I can paint it all in mind,
But when I return to the home I love
All that beauty again I will find.
Oh give me my home,
A typical home;
A home where Democracy grew.
An American Home
The only home
The land of the red, white and blue.

MY WAR AIM

Cand. Roger E. Groth, 18th Company, OCS 137

I've heard of many war aims,
And things we're fighting for,
"World Peace"—"Security"— are claims,
And there are dozens more.
But every thinking warrior man
Is looking forward to the day,
When honorably, each soldier can
Line up for his last pay.

I'm fighting for the chance to live
My life in my own chosen way,
To work, to eat, to talk, to give,
Without first asking if I may.
I'm fighting for the chance to learn
Greater knowledge, sense, and above
All, a much more rapid return
To home, and all the things I love.

AMERICA SPEAKS

Pvt. Emery V. O'Daniel

Hq. Co., 3rd Bn. 507th Para. Inf.

I am the land made by Americans,
A land of noble birth;
I am men's homes, hopes, safety,
And God-given earth.

On my bosom people of all walks of life tread,
To pass into the Future, glorying in the life they have lead.

I have helped in the cause of freedom,
In years that have gone by,
I have sent my sons across the seas
To conquer or to die.

My ships have sailed the ocean
For the sake of home and love,
And for me their mother country
They give thanks to God above.

Another crisis looms ahead
Caused by greed and strife;
And many Americans shall heed the call
To lay down their life.

May God in Heaven hear our call
And end this useless war;
So love, life, and Democracy
Shall be ours forever more.

I thank God for everyone
Remember God, America,

WHAT IS LOVE?

LOVE is a funny thing, I say.
It'll make you sleep the live long day,
And stay awake the whole night through,
With thoughts of one you love so true.

LOVE is blind, it cannot see,
It is also brutal to you and me.
That's when you're taken from my side,
To become another's blushing bride.

LOVE is lasting and sometimes real,
'Twas tried for years, and did not fail.
Through toil and tears and years apart,
When he returned, full were their hearts.

LOVE is sweet, now can't you see
Them under the moon and the lone pine tree.
The moon laughs aloud as it climbs so high,
As they laugh and love; so timid and shy.

LOVE is "Puppy" in the hearts of youth.
They think it's real, but it isn't truth.
Tonight they're in love; tomorrow they hate,
Of this kinda stuff, they soon get a "bait."

LOVE is two-sided, as we often see.
He's in love with her; she's not with he.
This kinda love I know when I meet,
For twice it's knocked me off my feet.

LOVE is aged and different too.
They love not today as they used to do.
Forty years ago, she'd only hold his hand.
When she loves today, "T. B." for the man.

LOVE is challenging to you and me,
Competition a-plenty among the 'He's."
One sets his head to love her best.
To woo and wine her from the rest.

And when he wins her little hand,
Before the Parson they soon will stand.
Out of this thing called LOVE, I wouldn't be,
For it's the making of you and me.

—T-Sgt. W. D. Smith, Det. Med. Dept.

SAGA OF THE MILITARY POLICE

By F. M. Schilling

This is the story of Sammy P. Kirk
Who hated all exercise, trouble, and work
He was physic'lly fit (like a model T fliver),
Took Vitamin Pills for his heart and his liver.
He looked like a ghost, and a sick one at that,
For between bones and skin was no meat . . . and no fat
But our Sammy P. Kirk got his draft card one day . . . with its
"Greetings," my friend, you are hereby 1-A.

He was tested and questioned . . . was inducted, too:
Then he was sent to Fort Ben with the rest of the crew.
There he spent just one week . . . learning left face and right
'Till the Sergeant took pity in Sammy's sad plight,
And the Sergeant told Sammy, the same he told me,
"Sam's not fit for a soldier, but he could be M. P."
So they spoke to the Captain and he thought it best
That Sammy be given the new M. P. test.

That night they gave Sammy two hours of sleep,
Then they gave him a post where the snow was so deep—
Where the wind was so cold that the kid nearly froze.
(As he walked you could see just his cap and his nose.)
But Sammy trudged onward, for eight hours straight
Till the corp'rl arrived . . . with relief a bit late.

Well, when Sammy got in he was too late for chow;
If he bothered the cooks, he would just start a row;
So his turned in the pistol, and turned in the clip
When the Desk Sergeant shouted, "We've been given the slip.
To arms all you yardbirds, a prisoner's loose
And if he is not caught we'll all get the noose."
So they hunted and searched . . . yes, for hours and hours,
And they looked under bushes, trees, shrubs, even flowers
Yes, the story they say, at the Guardhouse they tell
The prisoner missing was found in his cell.

So Sam laid on his bunk, and he just closed his eyes
When the Corporal whispered, "Hey, Sammy. SURPRISE
You have done your job well, so here is the booty
You've been picked as best man for the traffic duty".
So Sammy, our hero, had to wave traffic on
Until it just seemed as if both arms were gone.
Next morning (about seven) they found Sam in a heap;
When he came to—he said not a word nor a peep.
And he never admitted, when thawed out next day
That his tongue was so numb not a word he could say.

So . . . they made Sam a Sergeant for being a hero
In weather that was . . . well 'twas far below zero
And the moral is this, that **you, too, can be**
THE PRIDE OF THE FORT AND A SCREWY M. P.

TO THE GIRL BACK HOME

Now your man is in the army,
And you'd better keep in mind
That I'll stand for no "two-timing"
Or bad acts of any kind.
Tell those guys there's no trespass
On this soldier's "p r i v a t e" rights;
Let there be no classy parties
And no staying out at nights.

Tell those guys who are civilians
That they haven't got a chance,
And present a cool resistance
To each single, bold advance.
Let them know the line is busy;
It can't do a bit of harm,
Since your heart is in the keeping
Of a man in uniform.

If you ever are downhearted
And you can't help feeling blue,
You can still write me a letter,
For I might be lonely, too;
But don't seek solace elsewhere,
When your mind is in a whirl;
Let me think that you are always
Just a perfect "soldier's girl."

Pvt. Hale Reeves.

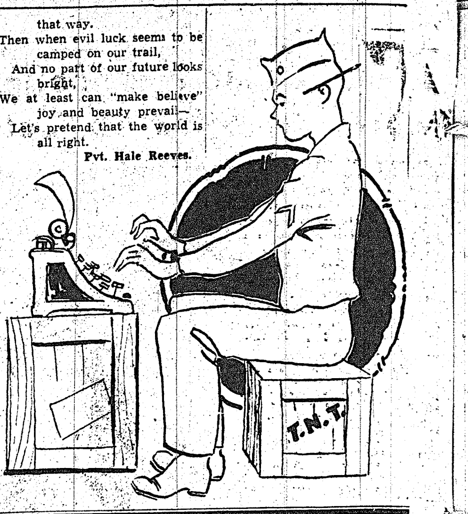
LET'S PRETEND

Let's pretend that we're happy as onward we go,
That perfect contentment is ours;
Let's pretend life is lovely (though well we all know
That thorns are hidden by flowers).

Let's pretend there's a spirit of peace in the land,
That nations by wars are not torn;
Let's pretend that there's gladness on every hand,
Let's pretend we've no reason to mourn.

Let us show all our foes that we can't be kept down
No matter what people may say;
Let us give them a smile (though we'd much rather frown),
And pretend thta we feel just that way.
Then when evil luck seems to be camped on our trail,
And no part of our future looks bright,
We at least can "make believe" joy and beauty prevail—
Let's pretend that the world is all right.

Pvt. Hale Reeves.



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Army Bugler Has Tough Time; Must Memorize 45 Calls

Remember that old song from World War days — "Some Day I'll Murder the Bugler?"

Well, pause for a second or two and consider the number of regulation bugle or trumpet calls that the poor bugler must carry around in his head. Most persons, soldiers included, think that the chief function of the bugler is a sort of human alarm clock who wakes up the armed forces with his hated reveille call only too early every morning.

But, believe it or not, there are about 45 regulation calls that govern the daily life of the average military reservation, and besides that, the bugle can be — and even today, frequently is — used to give all the commands for marching and drilling.

This is especially true in cavalry units where the voice of the officers cannot possibly be heard.

Use of a trumpet or some sort of brass instrument for sounding commands for the armed forces dates back to earliest times. The Egyptians and Abyssinians and other early civilizations used the trumpet to summon the martial forces and to direct them in the clash of battle.

CALLS RECORDED

Today many of the calls have been recorded and are played over loud speaker systems at the larger army posts. But while most soldiers today know only reveille, chow call, payday call and taps, the bugler must know all of them and the soldier on smaller posts learns to recognize them as they are sounded off.

"Those who think that the bugler is just a guy who wakes them up on the morning are sadly mistaken," Sgt. Grady W. Kirkland, chief regimental bugler for the 29th Infantry, said in commenting on his job. And he ought to know for he has been an army bugler for nine years, and chief bugler, or trumpeter, for the 29th for the past three years. He trains the drum and bugle corps of the regiment, having about 40 men under him, including students. The drum and bugle corps has to practice several hours each day, in addition to appearing for various duties during the day.

VARIOUS GROUPS

"The various calls may be divided into several groups," he explained. "There are, for instance, 10 warning calls, three alarm calls, a number of service calls and besides those, the calls for drilling. Then, too, we must know many marches to play for reviews and other occasions. Being a bugler is plenty hard work, and don't ever make any mistake about that."

The warning calls include "First Call," which is a warning to prepare for reveille, retreat, parade or review. It also is used as a signal for the band or the field music to assemble. Then there are "Mess Call," "Guard Mounting," "Drill Call," "Church Call," all of which are self-explanatory.

But did you know that there is actually a "Boat Call" in use in the Army? Well, there is, and it's used as a signal to announce that a boat will either dock at or depart from the Post.

Then there is a "Full Dress" call indicating that full dress uniform is to be worn at the following formation. And there's an "Overcoat Call," as well. Then there's a "Stable Call" to warn all troops with stable duties to perform, to proceed to the stables. There is also a "Fatigue" call that warns men with fatigue duties to perform to report to the designated places.

ALARM CALLS

The "Alarm" calls include "Fire Call," "To Arms" and "To Horse." Two formation calls are "Assembly" and the "Adjutant's Call," signifying that the adjutant is about to form guard, or battalion, or the entire regiment.

Reveille and retreat are "Service" calls. Others in this category include "Call to Quarters," summoning in all the men not authorized to be absent for the night; "Sick Call;" "Mail Call;" "Tattoo," which is the signal for all lights in squad rooms to be put out within 15 minutes; and "Taps." "Taps" also is played as the last honors at funerals for military or naval men. Another very little known regulation governing playing of "Taps" is that it must be sounded whenever a war vessel passes Washington's Grave at Mt. Vernon between sunrise and sunset.

Also included in this group is "Recall," the signal for certain duties to cease; "Officers' Call;" "Captains' Call;" "First Sergeants' Call;" "School Call;" "Boots and Saddles;" "General Call," which is issued to signal striking of tents and loading of vehicles preparatory to marching; "Issue Call," indicating that supplies are ready for distribution; "Water Call," to signal all mounted men to lead horses to water; "Inspection" and "Payday March."

NAVY HAS CALLS TOO

Many of the same calls are used by the Navy but designate different functions from those used in the Army. Besides, the Navy has many special calls of its own for various activities aboard ship.

The call "To the Color" is given as a salute to the Colors or to the President or Vice President of the United States, as well as for an ex-President.

Bugles also may be used for sounding codes, with a short note on C to denote a dot and a long note to denote a dash, Sgt. Kirkland explained.

On the field, bugle calls are used for the various drill movements, from a section right or left to column movements, flank and oblique movements, right or left into line, deploy as skirmishers, commence or cease firing, rally by company, fix bayonets and others. There are several special cavalry or artillery calls such as prepare to mount, prepare to dismount, cannoneers prepare to mount, gallop, charge, and so on.

Each company or each battery or troop generally has at least one bugler, while many have two regular buglaf buglers as well as a student. There are regulations describing color of guidons to be used by the bugle units of various companies and the guidons are often used to give signals for troop movements, he explained.

Horning In On Morpheus

Here's that nasty man again, the Army bugler. Just when we get to the best part of an early morning snooze, along comes that big bag of wind!

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24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

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117th Hurler Proves That They Do Come Back

There is an exception of that old adage, "They never come back" in the 117th Infantry. This exception is Sgt. James L. "Dinkie" Vaughan, star softball hurler for Co. K.

Several years ago, while pitching the Columbia (S. C.) Essos to the City League championship, Vaughan developed a sore arm. Due to a scarcity of pitchers, he had to continue despite this ailment. This went on for three weeks in which he pitched and won 13 games. The arm did not **respond to treatment and was advised to give up soft ball.**

Not content to watch his team continue from the sidelines, Vaughan went to the outfield where his hitting would be to a good advantage. In this position, he won the batting crown for two years in a row, and led the league in runs scored. His team went on to win the city championship three years and **represented South Carolina in the national softball** tournament, in Chicago, winning one and losing one.

Then came the Army, and Vaughan wanted to continue his ball playing. Unable to find sufficient pitchers, "Dinkie" went again to the mound, but soreness returned. Changing his style to the "windmill" type of hurling, he appears to have found him**self again.** Upon going to Radio School here on the post for three months, he pitched and batted his company team to the regimental championship, and upon being transferred to the "Break Through" regiment, he has continued his winning streak. To date, he has won two out of three games, one being a perfect no-hit, no-run game, and the other victory was a one-hit shut out.

"And the Star Spangled Banner
IN TRIUMPH SHALL WAVE
O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave"

O say can you see by the dawn's early light, what so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming. Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming, and the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

Read those words again and again. You've sung them a thousand times—perhaps too automatically, unthinkingly. You learned them first when you were a small child, raising a thin voice in school. You learned them by heart. But is their meaning alive in your heart today? The land of the free and the home of the brave! That is how the young patriot, Francis Scott Key described these United States. And one hundred and twenty eight years later we fight again to keep it free. Today it is still the home of brave young millions of men who have reached around the world in the globe-circling war which can only end in making every man's land a free land! But the fight will be long, and the sacrifice will be great. Lives will be given, homes broken, and loved ones torn from each other's arms. For this is a war of the people, just as ours is a flag of the people—its stripes an ever-flying banner of glory: its stars an ever-bright beacon of liberty. On this anniversary of Fort Benning, what could be more fitting than that every American rededicate himself to the cause both the words and the flag bespeak! How better can we rededicate ourselves than by reaffirming—each and every one—the pledge to . . . buy War Bonds.

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST
24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Best Wishes to Fort Benning, on the occasion of their

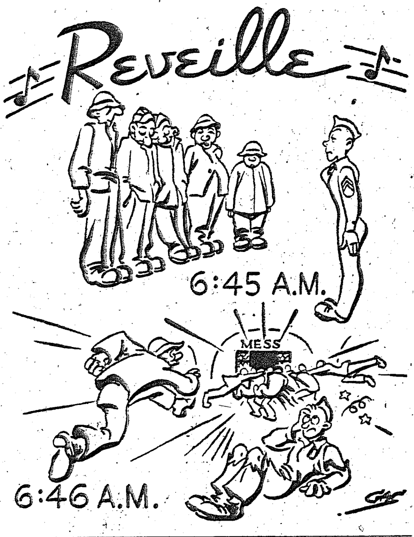
24th ANNIVERSARY

MONTGOMERY WARD

Civil Relief Act Provisions Are Outlined For Service Men

Everhardy Is His Name, Jap!

Typifying the rugged American soldier that Uncle Sam is sending to the battlefront is Pvt. Jack Everhardy, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., now with the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort Benning. Besides being a qualified jumper, Everhardy is fast becoming expert in the use of basic infantry weapons, such as the Thompson sub-machine gun shown in his hands. Parachutists are highly trained specialists, skilled in the art of destruction and equal to any emergency.



The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act was enacted to give members of the armed forces a degree of mental repose through intervention of the courts to the end that their civil rights and remedies shall not be imperiled as a consequence of their being in the military service. It suspends the enforcement of civil liability against members of the armed forces in order to permit such persons to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation. Consequently, an action or proceeding in which a person in military service is involved, either as a plaintiff or defendant, may be suspended or stayed, in the discretion of the court, during the period of such service or within 60 days thereafter, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the soldier (sailor or marine) to prosecure the action is not materially affected by reason of his military service. Although the court must avoid injury to one who is devoting himself to the service of his country, this does not imply that the Act is applicable to every situation without limitation merely because such person is a member of the armed forces.

JUSTICE ITS PURPOSE

The Act is not to be employed as a vehicle of oppression or abuse; its invocation is not to be permitted for any needless or unwarranted purpose. It is to be administered as an instrument to accomplish substantial justice. The criterion then as to whether an action or proceeding is to be stayed or postponed under the Act is dependent upon two factors.

(1) Whether the defendants inability to comply results by reason of such military services

(2) That such military service has materially affected the abilty to comply. As an illustration let us consider the case of "The Sylph." In that case, "A" purchased the boat, "The Sylph" on a conditional sales contract. "A" later was inducted. Thereafter, while "A" was in New York on leave, the seller brought an action against "A" to regain the boat. "A" did not appear to defend the action, permitting a default judgment to be taken against him. Later, in an attempt to prevent a sale of the boat by the plaintiff pursuant to the judgment, "A" pleaded the Act. His plea was denied because although he was in the military service, the fact of his service did not materially affect his ability to defend the action because he could have prepared a defense while he was in New York.

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS

Under the Act, a default judgment cannot be entered unless the plaintiff files an affidavit setting forth facts showing that the defendant is not in military service or that he does not know whether or not the defendant is in the service. If the plaintiff fails to file such affidavit, the judgment can only be entered by a court order directing such entry. In this latter case, unless the court is satisfied that the defendant is not in military service, it may require as a condition of entering judgment that the plaintiff file a bond to indemnify the defendant against any loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of the judgment, should the latter be thereafter set aside.

The Act provides a further safe-guard by making it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, fine or both if the plaintiff knowingly makes a false affidavit. Should judgment be entered against one in the military service during the period of his service or within 30 days thereafter by reason of his failure to appear in the action due to his being in the service, and it appears that he would have had a meritorious defense, he may have the judgment opened within 90 days after he leaves the service.

Further provisions of the Act provide that:

OTHER PROVISIONS

1. The wife, children or other dependents of a person in the military service shall not be evicted or dispossessed from their home or apartment during the period of military service if the monthly rent does not exceed eighty dollars, except with the consent of the court. If an application to procure the courts consent is made, the court may stay the proceedings for not longer than three months or it may make such order as may be just, unless in its opinion the ability of the tenant is not materially affected by reason of such military service. Any person who takes part in an eviction in violation of the Act is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment or both.

2. In action to regain possession of a motor vehicle or tractor or accessories for same purchased under a conditional sales contract, the court may not stay the proceeding unless it finds that fifty percent of the purchase price has been paid. Should the court fail to find the latter situation, although it cannot stay the proceedin git may require the plaintiff to file a bond before the judgment is entered, conditioned to indemnify the defendant, if the latter is in the military service, against any loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of the judgment, should the judgment later be set aside in whole or in part.

REAL ESTATE TAXES

3. Where taxes on real estate owned by one in the military service fall due during the period of his service, such person may file with the collector of taxes an affidavit stating that by reason of his military service he is unable to pay such taxes. In such case, the property cannot be sold because of tax delinquencies except with the permission of the court, which may thereupon stay such proceeding or sale for a period not extending beyond six months after the termination of the period of military service of the defendant. However, should the property be sold, it may be redeemed by the defendant at any time within six months after the termination of military service.

4. Where the ability of a person in the military service to pay his income taxes due either prior to or during his period of military service is materially affected by reason of his service, the collection of such income taxes shall be deferred for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of his service, without imposition of penalty.

LIFE INSURANCE

5. No life insurance policy shall lapse or be forfeited for the nonpayment of premium during the period of military service or during one year after the expiration of such period if each of the following conditions exist:

a. The policy must have been made and a premium paid thereon before the passage of the act.

b. The face value of the policy must not exceed $5000.00.

c. Application for the benefits of this provision must be made to the Veterans Administration on a prescribed form.

The act is not applied to the following cases:

a. Where the policy has lapsed for the non-payment of premium before the commencement of military service.

b. Where premiums on a policy are due and unpaid for a period of more than one year at the time when application for the benefit of this section of the Act is made to the Veterans Administration.

c. Where there is outstanding on a policy, a policy loan or other indebtedness equal to or greater than fifty per cent of the cash surrender value of the policy.

6. A certificate signed by the Adjutant General of the Army as to persons in the army is prima facie evidence that a person named therein has not, or is, or has been in the military service. It is the duty of the foregoing officer to furnish such certificate on application.

Delfini Gets Gold Leaves

Captain Manlio T. Delfini, popular Commande of Headquarters Company in the Third Student Training Regiment in the Infantry School here at Fort Benning has recently been appointed to the rank of Major.

Formerly an Engineer and draftsman with the Combustion Engineering Company, Inc., of New York, Major Delfini resided at 2364 Lorillard Place, Bronx, N. Y., before being called to active service in November of 1940.

At that time he came to Fort Benning for three months of basic work and then was assigned to Camp Roberts, Calif. In February of 1942 he returned to Fort Benning and joined the First Student Training Regiment. When the Third Student Training Regiment was activated in March he took over his present duties with that organization.

Major Delfini graduated from City College of New York in 1930 and was on C.C.C. duty from 1933 to 1935 in California, Idaho, Washington and Ft. Dix in New York.

Three Non-Coms Advanced In Grade

The promotions of three non-commissioned officers is announced by Headquarters Company, First Student Training Regiment. Staff Sergeant Harold M. Smith is promoted to 1st Sergent; Cpy. Felix Perez and Pfc. Jesse L. Babineaux are promoted to staff sergeants.

Technician Gr. IV James Liaskas has left for Ordnance Officer Candidate School at Aberdeen, Md.

Lieutenant Freeman H. Bokenkamp of Headquarters Company will soon attend the Parachute School at Fort Benning.

Avoid moving around too freely in areas where you suspect the presence of booby traps or personnel mines.

Before entering a building try to find a window or some opening through which you can get the 'lay of the land' for possible traps.

Never use a knife to cut a cord or wire. Use a scissors or a wire cutter so that no pull will be exerted that would detonate the trap.

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Fort's Soldier-Musicians Play Important Role In Symphony

One-Minute Interviews Reveal How They Embarked On Careers

Soldier-musicians from Ft. Benning are playing an important part in the Columbus Symphony Orchestra which presented the first of a series of fall concerts last month at the USO Auditorium, 100 Ninth street.

Pfc. Harold Scheckman is conductor of the orchestra and 25 soldiers from various organizations at Ft. Benning are included in the membership—making the orchestra unique in the entire country for that reason.

Here are some one-minute interviews with a few of the soldier-musicians, prepared by Corp. Robert Sugarman for the 29th Infantry and by Pvt. Joseph J. Roman, for the 11th Armored Regiment, to give an idea of the background of some of these men.

We lead off with our Tuba, and the artist who is wrapped inside of it—ANTHONY BATTUELLO, Bassist from New York City, called "The Bat" by his confreres. "Bat" comes from a long line of musicians and naturally followed in their footsteps. While still in grammar school, he studied trumpet. After three years of putting so much power into his little horn that it sounded like six men playing instead of one, he changed to the Tuba and at once his talents became recognized. He played with the National Symphony Orchestra of New York for three years and with various military bands. With the advent of conscription, he volunteered with the old "Fighting 69th" and from there came to the 29th Infantry Band.

SGT. DELOS V. ANDEUS, 1st Horn, called "Curley" by the boys because of the wonderful crop of hair he hasn't got, began playing French Horn at the age of eleven with the Boys' Community Band of Elmira, New York. After a varied career as a bandsman he joined the army in 1934 and while an enlisted man had the honor to be elected to play with the Julliard Symphony Orchestra. Since then he has played with the 16th and 18th Infantry Bands and now with our own 29th Infantry Band.

CPL. ROBERT SUGARMAN, Percussionist, better known as the "Duke" . . . In his own words, "My parents decided that at the age of six their little darling was to become a violinist. I took five lessons; on the sixth I hit the professor on his bald pate with the fiddle and liked the sound of wood on skin so well that I made up my mind then and there to become a drummer. Since then my drums and I have played throughout the United States and Europe and South America, traveling 365,000 miles by sea and nearly as much by land and air. In 1940 my option was taken up by the army and now it's divided between the 29th Infantry Band and the Columbus Symphony."

CPL. WILLIAM HENRY SPROAT, 1st Trombone, or "Pine Top" alias the "Deacon", was a child virtuoso of the piano at the age of 4. When he was 8 he toured the country with Skillmans Bros. Minstrel Show performing as a banjoist and vocalist. At the age of 12 his switch to the trombone was his Moment in History, for in later years it made him internationally famous amongst the musicians of the world. He was one of the few younger musicians in New Jersey to be selected to play concerts with the All-Star Band under the direction of Dr. Edmond Franko Goldman. The "Deacon" also has a very fine baritone voice. He studied with a member of the "Westminster Choir," and has sung with a number of well known choral groups. "Pine Top's" one ambition in life is to be a General.

CPL. JOSEPH J. SULLIVAN, Bb Tenor Sax, will answer quicker if you call him "Yussel" than if you use his real name. Studied music with Professor H. Rehman of New York University who is now director of Music for the Nassau-Suffolk Counties, New York, Public Schools. Joe, at the age of 13, won the New York Music Association Gold Medal and appeared as soloist in Carnegie Hall. He also played with the LeRoy Little Symphonie, The Aeonian Community Chorus & Orchestra and the Long Island Opera Guild. About the time that Joe was called to duty he was slated to go with Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

PFC. THOMAS LEONARD, 1st Trumpet, the "Meyer Davis" of the 29th Infantry Band, started on trumpet at the age of 15. One-one-one-two-three-four can be heard almost nightly in the various U. S. O. halls around town in Tom's husky baritone as he starts the music flowing for the dance. Amongst his various duties, T. L. is leader of one of the 29th Infantry Dance Orchestra. Back in civilian life he played with the Haydn Symphony of Newark, New Jersey, and toured the U. S. with such famous orchestra leaders as Emil Petti, Smith Ballew and William Scotti. Tom is one of the few left handed artists in the world and when he is not playing trumpet you can always find him with brush in hand in front of a canvas putting down his impressions of life around him for the sake of posterity.

PFC. VERNON "SPEEDY" GLICKMAN, 2nd Horn . . . You can rest assured that everybody has fallen out for the formation when Speedy shows up. Since he's been in the army he has always managed to be the last man to get into line. But as he puts it, "I get there and that's all that matters." Vernon's musical ability is inherited as all the members of his family are musicians, his father being a famous conductor and arranger of a decade ago. Speedy's first instrument was piano but on entering high school he took up trumpet and played with the "Y" Symphony of Newark, New Jersey. When he was drafted he entered the 29th Band and took up French Horn which he mastered in no time at all . . . Hurry up, Vernon.

PFC. JOHN LUCAS, 2nd Violinist, whose cognomen is "Big John," studied violin under a well known Parisian teacher, and saxophone and clarinet with a New York music professor. He has played with various symphonies in civilian life. Big John has one complaint to register with the public; he says that everybody picks on him because he is such a little fellow. He only stands 6 feet 1 inch, and tips the scales at a little over 210 pounds.

PFC. THOMAS LYTEL, 2nd Trombone, has the honor of being known as the first "Father Cobb" in the 29th Band. He became interested in the trombone at the age of 16. Upon entering college he was selected to play with the Mississippi All-State Band. Prior to entering the army, Tom won honors in every Mississippi State Band contest he entered.

SGT. SAVERIO T. PRUNESTI, 1st Flutist, for some reason or another is called Sal and sometimes Prunes by his friends . . . Studied with Professor Anschuw of the Conservatory of Music in Naples, Italy. Sal claims that there are two things in his life besides wine, women and song, and those are his flute and a good basket ball game. Prunes was a well known basketball star back in his home town of New Rochelle, New York.

PFC. WALTER (CHERUB) F. SMITH, Eb Baritone Sax, wants it known that he hails from Ohio, where at the age of 12 he became interested in music, particularly the type dispensed by reed instruments. At present he capably handles all of the modern reed instruments. Before he was drafted, Cherub played every passable type of music from the Symphonic to Dance work.

SGT. E. MARTINETTI, flutist, whom we might in truth label chief cook and bottlewasher, for he is a distinguished chef as well as musician, wants it known he was born in Italy and has studied music from a tender age. He has travelled all over the world several times with various well-known opera companies, orchestras and music shows. He first came to the United States when he was about 20 and has been in the army for the past ten years, spending quite a while in the Hawaiian Islands where he played with the Honolulu Symphony. He came to Fort Benning with the 11th Armored Regiment Band from California where he was actively interested in several Monterrey musical organizations.

SGT. JOSEPH SORCI, clarinetist, a native of San Jose, California, began the study of clarinet and saxophone about twelve years ago, and has played professionally with well-known concert ensembles, dance orchestras and radio orchestras. His main interests now are the 11th Armored Regiment Band and the Columbus Symphony.

PVT. ERANK PROVENZANO, clarinetist, first saw the light of day in Glascow, New York. Besides being proficient with his chosen instrument, he has also appeared as a singer with various dance orchestras.

CPL. SAVERIO LEMEDICO, clarinetist, hails from Madison, Connecticut, and was educated abroad. He has played with European bands in many parts of the Old World. After studying foreign languages he has devoted his talents to the theatrical arts. He was also announcer and commentator on a Los Angeles radio station at the time Uncle Sam called, from which time he has been a member of the 11th Armored Band.

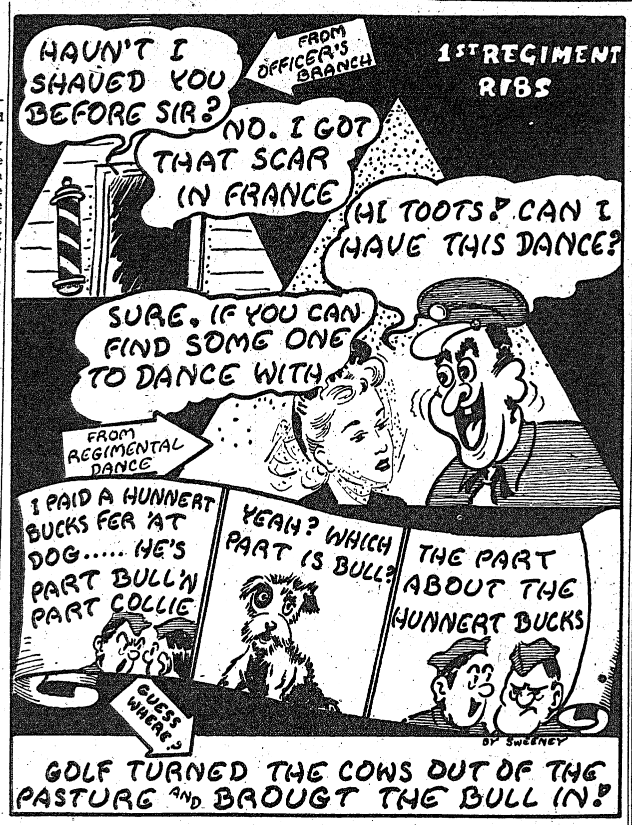
PVT. JOSEPH D. ROMANO, violinist, and your "Thumbnail Sketcher", was born in Italy and early began to study the violin. His tutors were prominent teachers, and when he came to America he later studied at the Julliard Institute in New York. Playing experience has been with string quartets, concern ensembles, symphony orchestras and radio orchestras. He recently appeared on the C.B.S. "Cheers from the Camps" program from Fort Benning on September 1. Before heeding the army call, he was playing professionally with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra.

CPL. DON E. WRIGHT, oboist, is from Aberdeen, South Dakota, and began his musical education with the study of violin. Later he took up the oboe and now it is his favorite instrument. His talents are at the disposal of the 11th Armored Band and the Columbus Symphony.

PVT. JOE SCHEITZ, violinist, comes to the 124th Infantry Band from Bogota, N. J. He's still a young fellow, having not long ago finished high school where he was concert master and soloist with his school orchestra. Has been in the army about three months.

PVT. EARL HEISNER, violinist, from Pontiac, Illinois, and now with the Reconnaissance Company, 11th Armored Regiment, says he is still too young to have done much in a musical way besides study with a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory and play in small ensembles and orchestras. He appears to be enjoying his work with the Columbus Symphony.

SGT. D. G. TADDEI, violinist, began his study in 1918 with Max G. Cimbollek which he continued for seven years. In 1926 he went abroad to Bologna, Italy, for further instruction by Professor Fedeirco Barera of the Bologna Conservatory and leader of the Bologna String Quartet. Professor Barera also made quite a name for himself in the United States some years ago as a soloist. Later Mr. Taddei went to Paris and studied under Professor Charles Dorson, member of the examining board of the Paris Conservatory, and well-known through Northern Europe as a soloist and composer. When Mr. Taddei returned to the States he started teaching in his home state of Maine, in the meanwhile doing solo, quartet and ensemble work. It was there that Uncle Sam found him in June of 1941, and he can now be found working with the 24th General Hospital Unit at Fort Benning and spending part of his spare time with the Columbus Symphony, playing viola.



Civilian Teams Are Organized For Bond Drive

Civilian personnel at post headquarters, under the supervision of Lt. John J. A. Lyons, assistant adjutant, have been organized into teams of Minutes Men to foster increased pay reservations for the purchase of war bonds.

Mrs. Myrtle Joines has been appointed group supervisor, with Miss Estelle Patrick, Mrs. Mary Marley, Miss Peggy Moore, and Mrs. Rosanne O'Kelley, as Minute Men in charge of teams of 11.

When the group gets into full swing, it is hoped that the objective of the Secretary of War, 10 per cent pay reservation from 90 per cent of civilians, will not only be equaled, but bettered.

The program is on a purely voluntary basis; however, it is the desire that as many of the civilian employees of the War Department, as possible avail themselves of the facilities of this monthly pay reservation plan.

If pay reservations can whip the Nazis and Japs, the girls at post headquarters are going to get them!

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When You Plan A Party Think Of

FEDERAL BAKE SHOP

On Duty Every Day with DURATION CLOTHES

The woman of 1942, whether she be engaged in active War Work or simply doing her bit with the everyday routines, demands clothes which combine smartness and service. These war-minded women expect their garments to be on the alert . . . ready for call to constant duty for any of the many activities which may arise. And, naturally, such clothes must have an inherent styling and value. That's why so many women are turning to KAYSER-LILIENTHAL'S for duration clothes.

Best Wishes To FORT BENNING On Their 24th BIRTHDAY

Kayser-Lilienthal, Inc.

"The Shop of Original Styles"

Lack of College Degree Is No Officer Candidate Drawback

Army Survey Shows Only 70 Per Cent Have College Sheepskins

If you're undecided whether the Army is the place to get ahead, stop for a minute and realize that six of every 100 officer candidates you pass on the post proper or in the Harmony Church area are not high school graduates and that 24 out of that 100 completed high school but had no college education.

These are percentages compiled by the War Department and announced this week in a survey of the present officer candidate program of the Army.

The survey was of special interest at Fort Benning because one of the 18 officer candidate schools operated by the Army—the great Infantry School—is located at Fort Benning.

The War Department disclosed that before the end of October, the various officer candidate schools will have their highest attendance since their inception. Included in the 18 schools are 70 widely-distributed branches. In any of these schools, only a man serving in the ranks can be appointed.

ONE-THIRD COLLEGE MEN

A survey of more than 20,000 officer candidates disclosed that 34.45 per cent are college graduates; 34.72 per cent had some college training; 24.35 per cent were high school graduates, and 6:48 per cent were not high school graduates.

The War Department added that "there are no inflexible rules in the Army as to the educational background required for appointment of officer candidate schools. Obviously, the technical branches require more academic training than the non-technical ones. However, even in the technical branches require more academic training than the non-technical ones. However, even in the technical branches, sound practical experience and self-education are considered as valid as college diplomas.

"Men who are outstanding in their mental alertness and capacity for hard work have ample opportunities to win commissions under the officer candidate system. A man who is regarded as having the quality of leadership does not lose out through lack of academic training; he is asked to make an alternate choice as well as a first choice among the schools."

Here are the 18 different schools which men serving in the ranks are eligible to attend. The Army says the schools in which the greatest number of openings now exist are Engineer, Anti-aircraft Artillery, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Tank Destroyer.

The complete list:

Adjutant General's School, Anti-aircraft Artillery, Armored Force, Army Administration, Army Air Forces (Administrative, Statistical, Physical Training), Cavalry, Chemical Warfare Service, Coast Artillery, Engineer, Field Artillery, Finance,* Infantry, Medical Administrative, Military Police.

Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Tank Destroyer.

*At Fort Benning.

UP FROM RANKS

The Army's policy is to find its officer material in the ranks and develop it through the officer candidate schools. Commanders have been instructed, says the War Department, to study their men, to seek out those who are potential officer candidates, to give them every opportunity for development in leadership and to encourage qualified men to apply for the schools. The fact that a man is difficult to replace in the assignment he is filling will not be allowed to stand in the way of his appointment to an officer candidate school.

Selected applicants belonging to units about to go overseas will not accompany their units, but will be sent to the schools, added the War Department. Those whose applications have been approved, but who have not yet been assigned to schools may also, at the discretion of their commanders, be left behind.

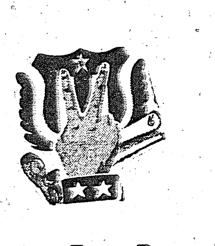
As a reward for outstanding leadership and initiative shown during maneuvers or unsual conditions, a general officer may appoint an enlisted man to a school without requiring him to appear before the examining board. Appointments of this nature are limited to ten per cent of the quota allotted to the command for the school in question.

NO OUTRANKING

No man at an officer candidate school is outranked by a fellow. Insignia of grade and rating are removed from their clothing during the school term.

An applicant for an officer candidate school must be a citizen of the United Staets, of the Philippine Islands, or of another cobelligerent or friendly country. He must have reached his 18th birthday and not have passed his 46th birthday on the date of completion of the course for which he has been selected—except in the case of the Army Administration School, where men up to 50 are eligible. Volunteer officer candidates and men in combat branches who are under 35 years of age are not accepted for the Army Administration Officer Candidate School.

Working Together
FOR VICTORY



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FT. BENNING
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OF AMERICA'S NO. 1
ARMY POST

WE THANK YOU for your generous patronage throughout the years and cordially invite you to continue. Serving the men in uniform from Ft. Benning has afforded us much pleasure and we look forward to the continuation of this friendly relationship.

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A Colored Soldier's Prayer

By PFC. SIMON PETER

Dear God,
I'm asking you tonight
To think of me each day;
I'd like to feel that as I fight
You're with me all the way.
The call to arms I followed
Because I thought it was right;
The cause itself seems hallowed
In all my people's sight.
Perhaps I'm just a fool
To risk my life again;
Maybe I'm just a tool
For bigger, craftier men.
Am I just cannon fodder?
Some people say 'tis so.
They say—"Why do you bother?
Your glory will be woe."
But I've got a strong conviction
That this is our fight,
And contrary to some fiction—
Two wrongs don't make a right.
Freedom will never be ours
If we stand idly by.
This is no time to cower:
It's a case of do or die.
And when this war is over
For myself I'll ask no glory
But Great God! I pray with fervor
That we'll have a different story.
That my people then may stand
To face the rising sun
In one great, united band
And know a new day's begun.
That's why I fight, Dear God;
I know that I'm not wrong:
And before I rest beneath the sod
May we all sing freedom's song.
AMEN.

(Reprinted for the GRENIER FIELD NEWS.)

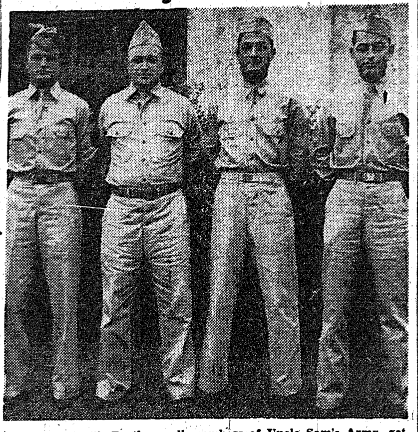
HONEYMOON EXPRESS

"Honeymoon on a train" was the experience of Technical Sgt. Robert B. Berlin, headquarters, 80th Medical Battalion, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division, and Mrs. Berlin, the former Miss Sarah Miller, Washington, D. C.

On a three-day pass, Sergeant Berlin rode to Washington, got married, and returned to duty at the appointed time, of course, being accompanied on the return trip by the bride.

The sergeant and Mrs. Berlin are making their home in Columbus.

Benning's Hill Brothers



The four Hill Brothers, all members of Uncle Sam's Army, get together for the cameraman at The Infantry School. Three of them are members of the school command, while the fourth, formerly with the school, was a visitor here, now assigned to the 7th Armored Division. Left to right, they are: Technical Sergeant Clinton A. Hill of the school's Academic Department Headquarters; Staff Sergeant George W. Hill, lithographer in the school's Reproduction Plant; Staff Sergeant Lonnie F. Hill, mess sergeant of the 22nd Co., 1st STR.; and Technical Sergeant Marshall R. Hill, the visiting member of the family, who is a transport sergeant in the 7th Armored Division. (Infantry School Photo.)

Veteran Fighter at Fort Studies for Commission

Saw Action On Mexican Border, World War I

Typical of the American spirit prevailing today is that displayed by Officer Candidate Raymond C. Fisher, of the First Student Training Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas R. Gibson.

Combat will be no new experience for Candidate Fisher. He started dodging bullets and bayonets before most of the officer candidates here started cutting their baby teeth. His baptism of fire even pre-dates World War No. 1, for he saw action along the Mexican border against the forces of Pancho Villa, notorious Mexican Revolutionist, before the United Sstates entered the first World War. In France he fought through six of the seven major engagements in which American troops participated, was wounded, gassed, and twice decorated. Now he is back for more.

VOLUNTEERS AFTER P. H.

The modest, 44-year-old officer candidate is not a professional soldier; he volunteered for the present conflict immediately after Pearl Harbor. For more than 22 years between wars he was a successful business man in civilian life. He well illustrates a large group of American citizen soldiers of the Army of the United States—ready to do his part and then some when his country needs him to fight—ready to resume his place in the country's business activities when peace reigns.

Candidate Fisher is not only ready, he is able to fight and work. Husky and active at 44, he performs the tasks of a soldier more efficiently than many men 15 years his junior. Erect, alert, and thoroughly military in bearing, he looks like a soldier and is one.

In civilian life Candidate Fisher was an assistant department head for Benrus-Schwartz Company, watch manufacturers at Attleboro Mass. He is married.

MEXICAN BORDER

Candidate Fisher joined the Massachusetts State National Guard when he was a junior in High School. When he was 18 years old he was serving on the Mexican border. After returning to his home at Attleboro he finished high school and was mustered into Co. I, 3rd Bn., 26th Div., and sent overseas immediately.

The young soldier fought at Vaux, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel. Verdun, Meuse-Argonne, and Aines-Marne. He was wounded by shrapnel in defense of the Toul Sector and was gassed with Phosgene gas in the Argonne. He received the Regimental Citation, known as the French Fourergere, and the Division Citation and Decoration. Back in the United States in 1919, he was mustered out of the army.

Before coming to Fort Benning, Fisher was a recruit instructor in the Air Corps at Miami Beach, Fla. His class here will graduate January 5, 1943.

Candidate Fisher talks little of his army experiences and then only when questioned directly.

"I think our soldiers in this army are much better trained than they were in the last war," he said. "We had a good army then; this time we have a better one," he added.

SOCCER

A pick-up team of soccer players from Keesler Field, Miss., are engaged in a series of booting contests with a team of small, but skilled British sailors. The soldiers have managed to hold the English lads to three ties and one close victory in the four encounters to date.

Army-Navy Production Award pennants have been given to 20 industrial plants for outstanding performance of war work.

Japanese Writes First Yank Note To Hon. Tojo

First entry in the current "Nuts to the Axis" contest sponsored by YANK, The Army Weekly, came from Pvt. Freddie Shigaki, a Japanese-American in the United States Army.

Pvt. Shigaki addresses his message to Tojo without waste of words. Choosing the subject, "Doolittle Was Only the Beginning," he writes, "Doolittle was only the beginning on Tojo as he flew over Tokyo and said, 'So sorry, big mistake, excuse please'."

And he adds tersely, "So let's all do a little more with General Jimmie Doolittle!"

Pvt. Shigaki is stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois.

Many Negroes Inducted Here For The Army

Capt. Gardner States Processing Continues Seven Days A Week

Refuting a general misconception prevalent in this vicinity that few negroes are being inducted into the Army at the Recruiting and Induction Station at Fort Benning, Captain J. H. Gardner, commanding officer of the station, stated that several thousands of colored men have been sworn in here since June 1. The Benning Recruiting and Induction station, serving the states of Alabama and Georgia, inducts men seven days a week.

Every effort is made to process the men in a 24-hour period. Induction processing includes the giving of mental classification tests and physical examinations including X-ray and Wasserman tests and the completion of induction records.

If the candidates are accepted, their induction papers are completed and they are sworn into the Army of the United States. Those who desire immediate 14-day furloughs to enable them to arrange their personal affairs are given transportation home and back to the Reception Center. The others are sent directly to the Reception Center.

One of the important functions of the Induction Station is the screening of the men to separate the literate from the illiterate. Those making better than a score of 25 on the tests are considered literate and are sworn in. The Army is also taking ten per cent of induction selected from those illiterates making a score between 15 and 25. In order to determine which of the illiterates are to be taken into the Army, the classification officer and his aides conduct personal interviews. They base their rulings on the appearance, native intelligence and previous experience of the men interviewed. Those selected are sent to a compulsory opportunity school conducted in the Special Training Detachment, Colored, where they are taught reading, writing and authmetic as a part of their thirteen week's basic training.

Discussing the question of gonorrhea discovered among negro candidates for induction, Captain Gardner stated that those suffering with uncomplicated cases are accepted to the extent of about 4 per cent of induction. These are sent to the station hospital for treatment.

Under the guidance of S-Sgt. Les Wilson, former Boston Braves and minor league infielder, the Keesler Field, Miss., 'Commandos' rolled up a season record of 22 victories against only seven losses to take the State semi-pro baseball championship.

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Complete Service for Every Religion
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Greetings
To The Men
of
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On Their
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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
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FOR 24 YEARS FORT BENNING HAS TURNED OUT OUR BEST ARMY MEN...

Today, We Congratulate You FORT BENNING On Your 24th ANNIVERSARY

Each day, thousands of our boys in training enjoy the delicious goodness of Wells' Pasteurized Milk! Produced by carefully selected dairy herds, rushed to our plant where it is tested, scientifically pasteurized and automatically bottled in sterilized containers, Wells' wholesome milk is Nature's most Perfect Food! Our army knows the value of plenty of milk in the daily diet. . . . You, too, should see to it that every member of your family drinks Wells' milk every day! Production, pasteurization and spotless cleanliness all combine to protect the purity and delicious natural flavor of Wells' Pasteurized Milk.

Wells Fort Benning BRANCH

2332 CUSSETA ROAD

Several months ago Wells' opened their 2332 Cusseta Road Branch for the convenince of Fort Benning officers and enlisted men and residents of this vicinity. Wells' Drive-In Branch is well stocked with all the fresh dairy products they produce. . . . Drop in often . . . the dairy habit is a GOOD habit for health and refreshment!

THE MILKMAN IS ALWAYS AT WAR!

Always the number one defender of public health, the dairyman today assumes a heavy role in the critical task of keeping a nation at war strong and healthy. Wars are not won by sick armies and navies nor by ailing civilians behind them, and the dairyman is only too conscious of the part that he is expected to play. The customers that he serves receive only A-1 milk and it is his duty to see that the milk is wholesome and pure and contains only beneficial elements. Wells' dairymen are loyal and have vowed themselves toward the same service that they have always given.

2320 Wynnton Road
2332 Cusseta Road

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DAIRY DISHES for HEALTH and ECONOMY

Fort Gets Modern Cafe, Soda Fountain

New Post Exchange Also Opened With Much Fanfare

No sooner was the Main Branch of the Fort Benning Post Exchange completed than work was begun on another large building which will be occupied by the Exchange for the soda fountain, cafeteria restaurant and the main offices, Major H. E. McGaffey, Exchange Officer, announced.

Opening of the Main Branch was handled with the fanfare and flourish usually attendant on a regular Hollywood premiere, with band concert, attendance by Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, Commanding General, Maj. Gen. L. C. Allen, commanding general of the Infantry School, and other distinguished guests, with flowers and presents presented by guests and patrons.

The new Main Branch was moved from under the South Stands of Doughboy Stadium to the building formerly occupied by the Grocery which was destroyed by fire several months ago. The building was rebuilt and reconditioned, with new tile floors and new ceilings. It is 160 by 60 feet, completely equipped with most modern store equipment including latest type of show cases which are fluorescent-lighted. Fluorescent overhead lighting also has been installed.

DIMENSIONS

The new building, on which ground was broken by General Fulton a short time before opening of the new Main Branch will be 188 feet by 200 feet. Part of it will be two stories in height, with the Main offices to be installed on the second floor. Cost of construction, exclusive of installing fixtures and furniture, will be approximately $100,000.

The new Main Branch gives the Post one of the most modern and complete store buildings of any Post in the service, with several departments handling many different lines of goods and a large soft drink bar as well.

Opening of the Branch thus gives Fort Benning one of the finest, most complete Post Exchange plants in the country, doing a business of about $700,000 per month. In addition to the usual facilities supplied by the average Post Exchange, there is a complete grocery with produce and meat departments, garage services, four filling stations, one Main Restaurant, 11 Lunch Counters, in various branches, mail order department, watch repair shop, beauty parlor, and two soda fountains one for white and one for colored personnel.

The Exchange is under the direction of Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, commanding general, and is operated by Maj. McGaffey, with Lieut. Roy F. Baker, as Assistant Exchange Officer.

800 EMPLOYEES

There are approximately 800 employees, working on 69 different activities, with four supervisors, one of whom is colored, managing 10 branches that serve colored troops with colored help only.

All employees are bonded under a blanket bond the day they enter the exchange service. All food handlers are examined before they enter the service and at least every six months thereafter. All employees are fingerprinted and photographed after having filled out the prescribed application blank.

Major McGaffey Inspects New Exchange

Major H. E. McGaffey, Post Exchange Officer, is pictured here with Miss Ruth Wood, inspecting a portion of the recently completed Main Branch Post Exchange. The new exchange is one of the most modern and complete store buildings of any post in the service. A business of around $700,000 per month is transacted through the exchange.

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'Wouldst Thou' Drop In On Us, Unknown Poet?

Woudst thou, Unknown Soldier Poet of Fort Benning, deign to drop thy cloak of anonymity long enough to walk into the public relations parlors to enable us to deliver a check for two bucks which thou didst win with thy poem "Woudst Thou?" published in the verse columns of the BAYONET several weeks ago? Woudst thou?

The poem was favorably received by many Benningites, some of whom have requested your name. Your poem was accompanied by the request that your name be omitted. Consequently we threw your signature in the wastepaper basket. Several days later we decided to encourage verse writing by awarding prizes for the best poems published in the BAYONET. Your editor must confess he was very much embarrassed a week later when your poem was named for a prize. We cannot make out your check without your name. We only know you are a corporal.

Woudst thou deign to drop by our office. Woudst thou?

Basic Course Grads To Hold Class Reunion

The graduates of Rifle and Heavy Weapons course number 19 will hold a class reunion at the Polo Hunt Club on Saturday, November 14. All former members of the class are invited to attend.

Many of the graduates of this class are now on duty as officers at nearby camps, such as Fort McClellan. They are being contacted, and several are expected to attend. All members of the class are urged to call Major Warack at FB-2974 during the day or at FB-2015 in the evening, or Lieutenant Sandens at HC-373 or Columbus 8055.

Seven Officers Get Promotions

The following promotions for student officers of the 1st Student Training Regiment, have been announced: Capts. Edward Chalgren, Jr., Andrew Lipscomb, and Julian J. Ewell from captains to majors. Major Chalgren and Major Lipscomb are both from Camp Croft, S. C., while Major Ewell is in the Parachute School at Fort Benning.

Capts. Bearss, Sandridge and Morrison to majors. Major Bearss is from Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Major Sandridge is with the Sixth Army Corps, New York, and Major Morrison's station is Camp Bowie, Tex.

The junior promotion in the class was that of 1st Lt. Joel Hollis of the Second Army, Memphis, Tenn., who was promoted to Captain.

Fort Hq. Civilians Over-Subscribe War Bond Quota

Civilians employed at Headquarters at Fort Benning are subscribing 18.5 per cent of their payrolls in the Pay Reservation Plan for purchase of war bonds, a late report issued by Lt. John A. Lyons revealed.

There are 49 civilian employes at Headquarters, of whom 38 have subscribed to the plan. Four of the civilian employes are on leave and three are leaving Headquarters, Lt. Lyons reported.

Gross total of payrolls of civilian employees under the War Department is $3,055.33 and the employes have subscribed for a total of $572.50, making 18.5 per cent of their total payrolls being put into War Bonds.

A vast swamp frequented by dinosaurs covered Colorado and Wyoming 80 to 100 million years ago.

Laugh Of The Week

A private stationed at the Army Air Force Basic Training Center, N. J. was ordered to wash and clean an officer's inner sanctum. Quickly he went to work. Happily humming a song, he wiped the desk, cleaned the chair, dusted the books. A half hour later the officer walked in. Everything was tip-top—except the floor.

"Private," remarked the officer, "wasn't the floor washed?"

"No," replied the private.

"No WHAT?" exclaimed the irritated officer.

"No mop," said the private meekly.

Promotions

124th INFANTRY

First Lieutenant Logan B. Hull, Medical Corps, has been promoted to the rank of captain, according to Colonel Fred A. Safay, Commanding Officer, 124th Infantry Regiment.

Captain Hull attended the Altoona High School, Penn State and the University of Pittsburgh, and practiced medicine in Altoona, Penn., prior to his call to active duty early in 1941.

Eight enlisted men of the 124th Infantry have been promoted to higher grades.

First Sergeants Claude F. Cason, Fort White, Fla., and James H. Moser, Miami, Fla., have been advanced to master sergeant.

Corporals Sesal C. Levins, Lynn-Haven, Fla., and Will O. Brogeon, Millville, Fla., have added another stripe to their sleeves.

The others of the 'Gator Regiment who were promoted are:

Pfc. Elwood E. Rich, Oneco, Fla.; Pfc. Irving L. Altman, New York, N. Y.; Pvt. Kyle C. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Pvt. Jack H. Andrews, Sheffield, Pa., to be corporals.

LAWSON FINANCE

The following promotions in the Detachment Finance Department, Lawson Field, were announced:

To technician 4th grade— Technicians 5th Grade Richard B. Collins and Bernard Glasser.

To technician 5th grade—Private First Class Americo A. Soloperto.

Lt. Bruce Palmer Gets Double Bars

G. Bruce Palmer, Dahlonega, Ga., a member of the Army Air Forces at Lawson Field., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Captain Palmer is Tech. Supply Officer and Assistant Operations Officer of the 7th Observation Squadron in addition to being Commanding Officer of Flight "C."

A native of Dahlonega, Ga., Captain Palmer was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant November 1, 1941. He is a graduate of Dahlonega High school and attended North Georgia College for several years. He also attended the Army Air Force Observation School at Brooks Field, Texas.

Before reporting to the Air Force for active duty he was a teacher at Dahlonega High school.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Palmer, Jr., of Dahlonega, Georgia.

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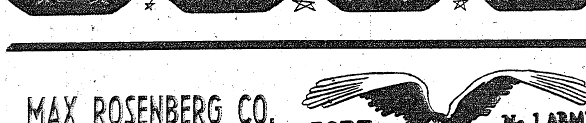

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Uncle Sam Trains Rover To Help in War Work

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—War is proving now that you can teach an old dog new tricks.

Here in its new school for dogs, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, the Army is demonstrating daily that canines as old as five, middle age for a dog, learn new tricks with remarkable speed.

Dogs are being trained for the most part as messengers, airplane detectors and for sentry duty. Their keen sense of hearing enables them to sense approaching planes much more efficiently than men.

Former household pets, 4 and 5 years old, accustomed to serving only one master, learn to respond to certain orders, no matter who delivers 'em.

Firmness, system and patience are the secret.

Experienced dog trainers are in charge, but men from the Coast Guard and Army learn to become dog trainers themselves.

Eventually some 125,000 dogs are to be mustered into service.

NO LAP DOGS

One of the first lessons all dogs must learn is outdoor sleeping. This is hard on animals accustomed to snoozing on a bed, but they are comfortable after a few nights.

Their one daily meal comes after training, which makes the dog regard it as a reward for obedience and alertness.

In the four-week basic training course dogs and handlers drill two hours daily. Commands are given by a drillmaster, but the dog does not obey until his handler, who works him on a leash, speaks.

The dog rookie is taught first to comply with the command to "sit." At the word "down," he is taught to lie with body pressed to ground, all four legs flexed. The command "heel" requires the dog to stand quietly by the left side of the soldier, alert and ready for action. At the command "stay," the dog is trained to remain motionless, to 'freeze.' When the soldier wishes the dog to come to him, he utters his name with the command, as "Tige, come!" If the soldier orders the dog to go to a designated point, he cries "out" and simultaneously points to the spot.

NO WHIPS

Dogs are never struck during training. One blow will destroy a dog's capacity to learn. But after he really knows what the commands mean, he may be disciplined with the hand should he wilfully disobey.

Most difficult of all tricks to teach a dog is to disregard the presence of other dogs. But it can be done—as is proved by every Seeing Eye dog that leads his blind master about the streets.

As guards, many canines already are in service at various Army and Coast Guard posts. They scent an intruder at amazing distances, thus acting as invaluable aids to sentries.

As messengers, dogs are unexcelled. Swift, agile, certain of direction, they offer a small target to enemy marksmen.

They also are used in finding wounded on the battlefields and in directing stretcher-bearers to the fallen.

CARRY MATERIAL

Small arms ammunition, food, medical supplies and other material often are sent to isolated units by dog soldiers—now used as extensively abroad as in the last war.

The Front Royal dog school is the first of several being established.

Dogs are recruited in the main by Dogs for Defense, Inc., an organization of breeders and dog handlers.

According to Harry I. Caesar, president of Dogs for Defense, Inc., more than 90 per cent of canines offered have shown themselves fit to be trained. The dogs are first tested for health, disposition, and reaction to gun fire.

To join the Army a dog should stand not less than 18 inches at the shoulder and be from one to five years old. A wide variety of breeds is represented—German shepherds, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Great Danes, Great Pyrenees, Doberman pinschers, collies, retrievers, French poodles. The chow and the bull terrier do not make good soldiers.

G.I. GAGS

I am one of the fellows who made the world safe for Democracy. I fought and I fought and I fought . . . But I had to go away. I was called in Class "A." The next time I want to be in Class "B" . . . Be here when they go and Be here when they come back. I remember when I registered, I went up to the desk and the man in charge was my milkman. He said "WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" I said, "You know my name." "WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" he barked. So I told him—August Childs. He said, "Are you an alien?" I said, "No, I wasn't born in Brooklyn." He then asked, "Where were you born?" I said, "Pittsburgh." Then he said "When did you see the first light of day?" And I said, "When we moved to Philadelphia." He asked me how old was I . . . so I told him, 23 the first of September. He said "The first of September, you'll be in France and that will be the last of August."

The day I went to camp, I guess they didn't think I'd live long. The first fellow I saw wrote on my card, "Flying Corps." I went a little further and some fellow said, "Look what the wind blew in." I said, WIND NOTHING, the drafts doing it." On the second morning they put these clothes on me. WHAT an outfit??? As soon as you are in it you think you can fight anybody. They have two sizes . . . Too small and too large. The pants were so tight I can't sit down, the shoes were so big . . . I turned around three times and they didn't even move, and what a raincoat they game me, it strained the rain. I passed an officer all dressed up with a funny belt and all that stuff, he said calling after me, "Didn't you notice my uniform when you passed?" and I said, "Yes, what aya squawking about, look what they gave me."

Oh, it was nice . . . five below one morning when they called us out for underwear inspection. You talk about scenery . . . red flannels, B. V. D.'s and all kinds zoot Suits with the Rear Seats and the tight cuffs. The union suit I had on would fit Tony Galento (and I weighed 140, plus full field pack). The lieutenant lined us up and told me to stand up. I said, "I am up, Sir, this Brooklyn underwear makes you think I am sitting down." He got so mad he put me out digging a ditch (how was I to know he was from Brooklyn?) A little later he passed me and said, "DON'T THROW THAT DIRT UP HERE!" I said, "Where am I going to put it." Then he said "Dig another hole and put it in there.

Three days later we sailed for France, Marching down the pier, I had more luck, I had a sergeant who stammered and stuttered. It took him so long to say "HALT," that twenty-seven of us marched overboard. They pulled us out and lined us up on the pier and captain came by and said, "FALL IN!!! I said, "I have been in, Sir." I was on the boat twelve days . . . Seasick for twelve days, i. e., Nothing going down and everything coming up. Leaning over the rail all the time I was approached by the captain in my last lean, who asked, "What company are you in?" I said, "I'm all by myself." He asked me if Brigadier Fish was up yet? I said, "If swallowed it, it's up." Talk about dumb sergeants, I said to one of them, "I guess we dropped anchor." And he replied, "I JUST KNEW THEY WOULD LOSE IT; IT'S BEEN HANGING OUT EVER SINCE WE LEFT NEW YORK."

Well, we landed in France, we were immediately sent to the trenches. After three nights in the trenches, the cannons started to roar and the shells started to pass, I was shaking . . . with patriotism. I tried to hide behind a tree . . . but there wasn't enough trees for the officers. The captain came around and said, "Five O'clock we go over the top." I said, "Captain, Sir, I'd like to have a word with you?" He said, "Haven't you any red blood in you?" "Yes, but I don't want to see it, Sir." Five o'clock came, we went over the top. Ten thousand Germans came after us. The way they looked at me you'd think I had started the war. Our captain yelled . . . FIRE . . . at WILL, but I didn't know any of their names. I guess the fellows behind me thought I was Will, because in the excitement they almost shot me.

Then came the Day of Atonement, I mean the Victory Day. The Victory Day was really a Chase Day. The Kaiser ran so fast not even Sergeant York could catch him.

I thought we would never get back to New York. There were so many people on Fifth avenue I thought Brooklyn had won a double header. I went home and took one look at my family and thought I was looking at the League of Nations. Boy, the things that can happen when you are gone for few weeks. My youngest son looked at me and said, "Mommee, here's that tramp we threw out last week." Then I knew I was at home at last and we lived happy ever after.

ALFRED E. CRAIG,
CORP Serv. Bn, Co "A,"
3rd S. T. R.
Company Clerk.

BOTTLENECK No. 1

. . . I KNOW, BUT I'VE BEEN WAITING 3 WEEKS!

2ND STR NOTES

By the PINE-BUR STAFF

One company in the Regiment now has three captains since the recent promotion of two of its tactical officers to that rank. It's the 21st, commanded by Capt. Dwight E. Osier. The new captains are Frank M. Pittenger and Richard H. Evans. The latter by the way is the son of Dr. Silas K. Evans, president of Ripon college up in Wisconsin, where he was quite a football ace.

* * *

Capt. Joshua V. Davidow has been named executive officer of the Second Regiment, while Capt. Paul T. Hiser of 24th Company has been named adjutant succeeding Capt. Davidow. Service Club No. 3 in the Harmony Church area has a new librarian in the person of Miss Theresa Atkinson of Atlanta. Miss Atkinson got a going-away blast as the lead story in the top social column of the Atlanta Constitution which testified to her reputation as librarian and as a well-known member of the Atlanta younger set.

* * *

You can call Candidate John G. Fuller of 19th Company a "rough neck" and get away with it, for that was Fuller's official title in the oil fields in which he worked. It's a high paying job among oilmen. Over in the 4th Company we find Candidate Israel Leites, who once held the Southern Conference Light Heavyweight boxing title, won while he attended Maryland University, where he also starred at football.

* * *

When Candidate George F. Cornell graduated from 1st Company last week he was merely following in the footsteps of an older brother who three months ago graduated from the same battalion. He's 1st. Lt. Elwin Cornell of the Operations Office of the Infantry School.

* * *

Capt. Floyd R. Meyer of the 5th Battalion headquarters staff, promoted to that rank last week, has left to attend Adjutant General's school at Fort Washington, Md.

10th Company has a candidate who lists his civilian occupation as a mixeologist at Al Moran's Windup in Brainerd, Minn. And in the same company is a gent who once served as chauffeur to Wayne King, the "Waltz King." While the 8th Company can boast of a candidate by name of Jack Frost, who may be just the thing the Army needs to cool off the Rising Sun.

* * *

Sgt. Peter R. Palermo, former of Hq. and Hq. Co., writes from the Army Air Force Officer Candidate School at Miami that the going there is tough. They run on a West Point basis, serving as underclassmen and subject to the traditional hazing, etc., for six weeks before they become upperclassmen and can take it out on the new entrants.

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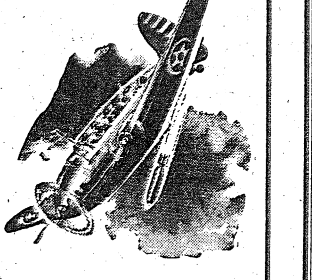

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BRANCH AT 10TH ARMORED DIVISION

Thousands of Colored Troops Processed Here

Reception Center Only One Of Kind In This Country

Fort Benning's Reception Center for colored selectees exclusively—the first and only one of its kind in the country—has processed many thousands of troops at this Post since its inception in January, 1941.

The expansion of the Reception Center has been phenomenal: the original center, housed in one building, now occupies 47 buildings and 232 hutments; the initial total of 25 soldiers processed in one day has increased many times; the first cadre of enlisted men who classified troops has grown from 38 to 378.

In the beginning, the Center occupied the Twenty-Fourth Infantry Recreation hall on Anderson street. But, so rapid has been its expansion to meet the needs of a fast-growing Army, that, today 22 months later the Reception Center occupies a new area with several score buildings and hutments.

When it was organized, the Center was set up as a temporary installation. However, in May, 1941, it was activated as a permanent unit. From January, 1941, to the date of activation the Center showed promise of efficiently handling the ever-increasing number of Selective Service men.

In June, 1941, officers at the Center heralded the "Peak Day" when 558 inductees were processed in a single day. But Capt. Boyd Baggett, adjutant of the Center, recently characterized that record as a "drop in the bucket" compared with present schedules.

The Center was organized under Lt. Co. Frank Lockhead, Infantry, the first commanding officer. Colonel Lockhead was succeeded by Lt. Col. E. L. Hubbard as the commanding officer with Maj. Ulric N. James as the executive officer. Recently, however, upon the transfer of Colonel Hubbard, Major James was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as commanding officer of the Reception Center.

In order to carry out efficiently the technical and varied process of preparing a trainee for army service, special attention has been given to the selection of qualified officer and enlisted personnel.

The enlisted personnel working in the Center has been picked through a further selective process. They are the men whose training, educational background and army test scores gave promise of educational ability which was necessary in order to qualify for a clerical job at the Center.

The Reception Center is believed to have one of the best prepared staffs of any reception center in the country. A majority of the enlisted personnel are college men. Soldiers now serving as clerks hold ratings as sergeants, corporals, privates, and technicians.

Thousands of the young colored men who were selected to join the army's ranks have passed through the Reception Center. On Friday, June 5, 1941, exercises were held honoring the 10,000th Selective Service men to pass through the processing. But, of late, processing has been stepped up so rapidly in this Center as well as in all other Reception Centers in the country that dates of the succeeding quotas are now just a matter of record in the files as restricted data.

The typical selectee is held at the Center but a few days for his proper classification tests, outfitting of clothing, and assignment of duty before he is sent on his way to a permanent assignment "somewhere in the United States."

Soldiers processed at the Reception Center come from all walks of life. They represent nearly every kind of occupation found in the country. Among them are well-known musicians, carpenters, sand blasters, cooks, bakers, lawyers, artists, clerks, and men of various other civilian occupations.

A Reception Center exists for the purpose of preparing the Army selectee for acceptance into the Army. In order to provide for this, the recruit passes through numerous "Sections" of the Center where distinctive tasks are performed by trained clerks, in order to carry out the processing.

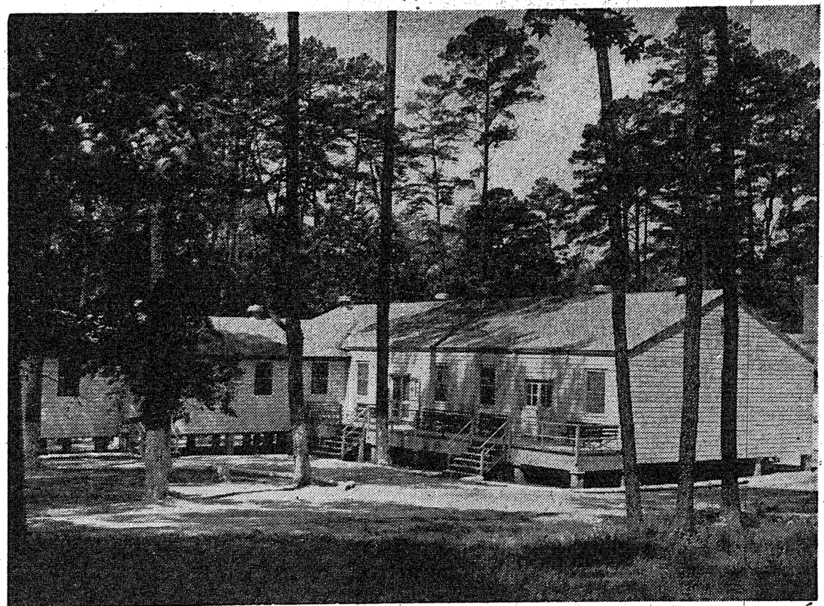
Here at Fort Benning's Reception Center, after induction, soldiers are checked, tested, classified, recorded, vaccinated, immunized, outfitted with clothing, and assigned.

The record that is prepared for each soldier as he passes through the Center, goes with him as a guiding source of information wherever he is stationed. In order to analyze and record all information of value to the individual soldier, a speedy and accurate system has been developed to carry out efficiently the several processing functions.

Realizing the importance of providing for the young soldier's moral and mental welfare as well as for his physical well-being, there is provided in each of the several companies a Recreation Room in which he may relax, write letters, read the current magazines, and otherwise entertain himself. Movies, football games, entertainments also provide social recreation for the men.

REIDSVILLE, Ga.—By drafting L. P. Cheatham, State electrician, the Army cheated death. Cheatham removed vital parts of an electric chair as a safety measure before induction. Meanwhile Buster Shaw, convicted murderer, was not executed pending resentence and preparation of the chair.

Recreation Center For Colored Troops



Fort Benning's Colored troops have a large, comfortable Service Club for their social and entertainment center. Service Club, No. 4, shown above, has a library, a soda fountain, and a lounge in it for the use of the troops. (Photo by 161st Signal Photo Company.)

When Captured Button Your Lip

In this war as in every war one of the enemy's objectives is to capture prisoners from whom they would like to obtain valuable information.

Before going into action destroy all papers, letters, diaries or tags that might identify your organization.

In the event of capture you should remember that the International Code in regard to prisoners dictates that the only information a soldier has to volunteer is in regad to his name, rank and serial number.

Don't believe the enemy if he promises to drop a message from you to your unit stating that you are safe.

Don't address any letters in such a way that your organization's whereabouts are disclosed.

Remember directions and landmarks, so that in the event you escape, you will be able to tell what you have learned. —

Major J. H. Cooper, director of Service Club, Number 4, pictured above, plans entertainment and social programs for Negro troops at Fort Benning. The thousands of colored troops at Benning have a well balanced social and recreational program.

R. C. Biographer Pens Sketch of Pvt. Derricks

THE SOUTH—Time passes—the South—poor, proud, and prolific—satisfies itself yielding cotton, sorghum, livestock, and families. It still yields all these but lately it has begun to turn out capable Negro teachers, businessmen, professional women and music writers. We at Fort Benning are proud of our talented colored soldiers.

Lieut-Colonel Ulric N. James, Commanding Officer, Reception Center, and Captain R. P. Langley, Special Service Officer, Reception Center, are proud of the many soldiers who make up the chorus, the quartette, and the orchestra. Turning in his swivel chair and looking directly into the eyes of the writer, Captain Langley said, "I have another man, a soldier named Private Cleavant Derricks, I want you to meet him." The next morning I was introduced to Private Derricks. Private Derricks was a tall, lanky man weighing about 150 pounds. His eyes were sincere and his voice was clear and mellow. From my first observation, Private Derricks looked as if he had been trying hard to get accustomed to army life—trying in a private's way—to be a good soldier.

He smiled and said, "How do you do." I was sure the four word phrase was lost in the bottom of his stomach, but when the words reached his vocal cords, the phrase was truly musical — in short—his speech was superb. For two months Private Derricks had experienced the life of a soldier and now he faced the duration. Army life is tough for a man 32 years old, but this man was practical, a soldier with ideas, and music writing ability. I am sure he can take it. As I sat listening to Private Derricks' stories of travel in Canada and America the joyous day spent in Tennessee with his wife and daughter, and the tedious hours he spent directing choral groups, writing music, I was awed. "Here is a man the army can use." . . . America—meet Private Cleavant Derricks.

CECILE DERRICKS . . . Since the time America entered the WAR the women must be responsible for activities at the home front. The Derricks Jubilee Singers of Chattanooga, Tennessee was organized by Private Cleavant Derricks. While Derricks is in the United States Army, Cecile Derricks will direct this national radio choir heard twice weekly over station W. D. O. D., Chattanooga, Tennessee. Chours groups, choirs, quartetts, sextettes throughout the country will continue to sing the gospel songs composed by Private Derricks. The 1000 voice chorus of the National Baptist Convention will hum, "Just A Little Talk With Jesus," popular gospel hymn which was composed by Private Derricks. We need more music writers in the army. Songs assist the building of Morale for soldiers. We need more musicians in the army to organize bands—there is a long march ahead and we need bands to play patriotic tunes. So, Private Derricks, you arrived at the Reception Center just in time. The Derricks School of Musci of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has made a great sacrifice in giving to the army the founder and director of this musical organization. I am sure the citizens are happy to boast of a man like Private Derricks. Cadek Conservatory of Music prepared this private and now America has called him to serve.

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Medical Detachment Here Doubles Size Since 1941

24th Anniversary At Benning Is Celebrated

On October 7, 1941, the Detachment, Medical Department, Station Hospital, commanded by Major John E. Joyner, celebrated its twenty-third anniversary. That this unit is one of the fastest growing organizations on the post is evidenced by the fact that since that anniversary, the personnel has been doubled already.

Taking care of so many patients, even for the enlarged force, is no "picnic." The hours are long and the work is hard. For that reason, high ranking detachment officers have bent every effort to keep the morale of the men high; and these efforts have been completely successful.

To afford diversion for the men in off-hours, Detachment officers have promoted some of the best entertainment programs on the post; sports events with all of the men participating have been presented; and for those who like to take their amusement inside, they have been provided day rooms where the men may read books and magazines, play billiards, cards and other games, or listen to radio or victrola music. There are three of these day rooms, one of which is reserved for colored troops, who make up almost one-third of the detachment's strength.

There has also been organized an orchestra and band for the Detachment which plays at many of gatherings of Detachment personnel as well as on post radio programs and on USO broadcasts in Columbus.

The colored troops have a spiritual quartet which has also entertained during programs on the post and in Columbus.

WELL ROUNDED PROGRAM

The athletic and recreational program is supervised by First Lt. W. C. Somermeyer and is planned and directed by Sgt. John P. Hamill. The program includes sports of all types and features frequent tournaments with each of the 12 barracks sending two teams to compete in each event. Each Friday night a program is presented in the arena in the barracks area. These programs consist of music by the orchestra, stunts, quiz programs, and boxing. Once a month outside talent is invited to perform before the Detachment personnel. Another feature of these programs is the showing of films of current happenings.

Another monthly treat planned for the men is a smoker during which the troops enjoy musical and boxing programs and refreshments.

DEFEATS ISSC

The Detachment boasts that it puts strong teams in the competitions on he post and in Columbus. Last season the Detachment basketball defeated the ISSC championship team at basketball, being one of the only two teams able to perform this feat. The team was also runner-up in the Columbus City softball league, losing out in the play-off after finishing the season in a tie with a strong city team.

The Detachment's Staff Sgt. James K. Guinn led the post baseball team with the highest batting average, and St. Sgt. Francis Webster was high scorer in the Bibb City basketball tournament last season with more than 60 points in three games. The team was runner-up in this tourney.

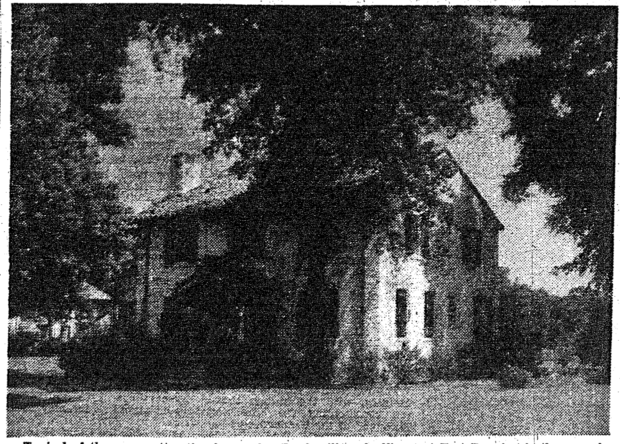
23 O. C. GRADS

There are other accomplishments by the Detachment of which it is rightly proud. Twenty-five men have gone out of the organization to attend officer candidate school. Only two failed to make the grade. In the War Bond drive contest this fall, the Detachment was first of all units in the number of bonds sold. It is also proud of its monthly publication, "Medicos," which ranks high among publications of its nature.

PROMOTED

Three promotions of enlisted men in the Casual Battalion of the Infantry School have been announced by their commanding officer, Lt. Col. M. C. Higgins. They are Larry O. Curry of Shreveport, La., promoted to staff sergeant; Solomon Silverblott of Rosella, N. J., and Edward Cruz of Banes, Oriente, Cuba, promoted to technician fifth grade.

Officers Quarters At Main Post



Typical of the many attractive homes for the families of officers at Fort Benning is the one pictured above. Many officers live on the Main Post with their families but, since their number has increased many fold recently, a large number of them are obliged to reside in Columbus and vicinity. (Photo by 161st Signal Photo Company.)

30,000 Served By Army Clinic In Columbus

Families Of Officers, Enlisted Men Treated In Doctor's Building

Serving more than 30,000 persons a year is a record of which any part of the Army's Medical Department can be proud. And that is the record that Lt. Col. George H. Clark points to when someone asks about the duties of the Army medical offices in the Doctors' Building in downtown Columbus.

The job of this office is to take care of the medical needs of the families that are dependent upon the men in the service and the officers and enlisted men living outside of the reservation, according to Colonel Clark.

The colonel and his staff handle any type of case that does not require an operation or the setting of a compound fracture. The simplest ailment, such as: "how can one take off weight?" or the most complicated case of pneumonia, is just another one on the books.

When the clinic first opened in the latter part of January, 1941, the first record of a full month showed the handling of 1,445 cases in all. During the month of September of this year 2,777 cases were listed on the books, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

Colonel Clark's day staff consists of three officers, seven enlisted men, two Army nurses, and one civilian receptionist. The night staff is made up of one officer and two enlisted men. Except for the colonel, all officers are on temporary duty. The day doctors are on duty at the clinic for a month at a time. The make-up of the office shows that one officer is on call for cases that must be taken care of in the home, while the colonel and the other two are at the clinic.

On the night shift, the officer on duty is constantly on call for emergencies and for handling of cases that the military police may bring in. The enlisted personnel consists of one driver and one Charge-of-quarters.

Colonel Clark spent more than 20 years in the National Guard as a member of the 108th Infantry in the famous 27th Division of New York. Two years ago the colonel became a member of the army of the United States at Fort McClellan when his unit was inducted into federal service.

Closer examination of the personnel shows that First Lt. Alice Johnson, army nurse corps, has been in the service for more than 24 years. She served in France in the last war and since then has not only served at a great many of the forts in the States, but has been on duty in Hawaii and the Philippines. Lieutenant Johnson is said to be the favorite of the children. Second Lt. Martha Rifkin, A. N. C., is the other nurse on day duty.

Of the enlisted men, there are Sgt. James E. Lee, chief of the enlisted section; Sgt. Arnold P. Satterfield, chief clerk; Sgt. Xavier J. Lenoir, pharmacist; Tech. 4th Grade Odis E. Simmons, laboratory technician; Cpl. William J. Pippin, driver.

Mrs. Mabel Farrar, the civilian receptionist, now has a son in the armed forces. n fact, he is Sgt. Jesse C. Farrar, somewhere in Australia.

Scrap Campaign Nets Many Tons Of Metal At Post

Besides staging a metal scrap drive all its own, Fort Benning has supplied trucks and men for scrap drives in Columbus, Phenix City and Cusseta to bring millions of pounds of precious steel, iron, copper, brass and aluminum, as well as rubber, to the nation's much-needed scrap heaps, according to a report by Major J. R. Johnson, post inspector, in charge of the campaign at the Fort.

More than 7,000,000 pounds of metal has been collected at the Fort alone, and an estimated 1,000 tons has been collected by the Army trucks in the campaigns in the three cities as well, Maj. Johnson reported.

Besides the metal and other material contributed to the scrap drive, nearly half a million pounds of metal have been salvaged and returned to active use on the Fort. This includes chains, hammers, chisels and many other tools and equipment.

Salvage work at the Fort also is going on, on a regular routine basis in order to conserve all sorts of materials from food to clothing and steel. Leather from worn out shoes and material from worn out clothing is being salvaged and turned into industrial or other channels. Rubber is being turned into the rubber scrap-heap. Iron and steel is being re-used or, when objects are completely worn out, turned into scrap.

One of the largest sources of scrap metal at the Fort is the "iron mine," the dump in which old metal on the post has been thrown away for 20 years. There, men under Lt. Col. C. A. Will, are finding everything from horseshoes and nails to old motors.

More than 150 tons have been salvaged from the old scrap heap, and another 250 tons is estimated buried there, Col. Will said.

"Estimates show that steel mills consume scrap metal at the rate of more than two million tons a month," Maj. Johnson said. "The government is endeavoring to collect 17,000,000 tons of scrap to see the mills through the winter months and we must all collect every scrap of metal possible.

"The problem now is to get at the metal in homes, in forgotten dumps, in all the places where scrap has been thrown away and probably forgotten through the years. If we can locate that and estimate its weight and the difficulties of hauling it away, we can more easily tell about the metal in plain sight in our cities and on military reservations. Then we can know how much to plan on."

The campaign at Ft. Benning is just part of that now going on throughout the entire nation.

The length of skis is usually determined by the distance the wearer can reach upwards with his hand.

Army Author's Contest Opens

$1,000 Bond Offered To Writer Of Best Book

An Army author's contest for officers, enlisted men or women serving with the army is announced by Doubleday, Doran and Co., of New York. Soldier authors are invited to submit book manuscripts, fiction or non-fiction, to compete for a $1,000 series E War Bond.

The bond will be an outright prize, and in addition the successful writer will receive the regular royalties from the sale of the book. The publishers also reserve the right to publish other manuscripts of sufficient merit which are submitted, and the authors will receive royalties.

The subjects treated may be on any subject and need not be concerned with the war. At least 10,000 words of completed manuscript must be submitted plus a synopsis of the remainder.

The editors of the publishing company will be the sole judges and their decision will be final. In the event that no manuscript merits the award, the right is reserved to award no prize.

All entries must be in the judges' hands by Sept. 30, 1943. Typewritten manuscripts are preferred, but legible entries in longhand will be given equal consideration. The manuscripts are to be sent to Service Contest Editor, Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., 14 West 49th Street, New York. Men on overseas duty may send their manuscripts to Winifred Nerney, Doubleday, Doran and Co., 91 Great Russell St., London, W. C., 1; or to Augus and Robertson, Sydney, Australia.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED

Three second lieutenants, recent graduates of the Engineering Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va., have been assigned to the 55th Engineer Battalion, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division. They are:

Milton Lester Brown, Long Beach, Calif.; John Timothy Donohue, Hingham, Mass.; and John Joseph Pearse, Albany, N. Y.

IT'S THE SPIRIT THAT WINS . . .

Men's courage builds strength! Men's determination wins battles! And the fighting spirit of the men at Fort Benning has built an unconquerable force to protect the Rights of Free Men from Axis aggression! To you whose will to serve leads our Nation at war . . . our salute, and our pledge to uphold at home, the Principles and Ideals you are fighting to defend!

WITH RICH'S, TOO

The spirit of service has made us the South's Shopping Center for 75 years. For your convenience, we have recently opened a complete Military Store in Columbus—another Rich's where you will find the vast selections and helpful personnel for which we are famous. Visit Rich's—the next time you are in town!

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Officers and Enlisted Men

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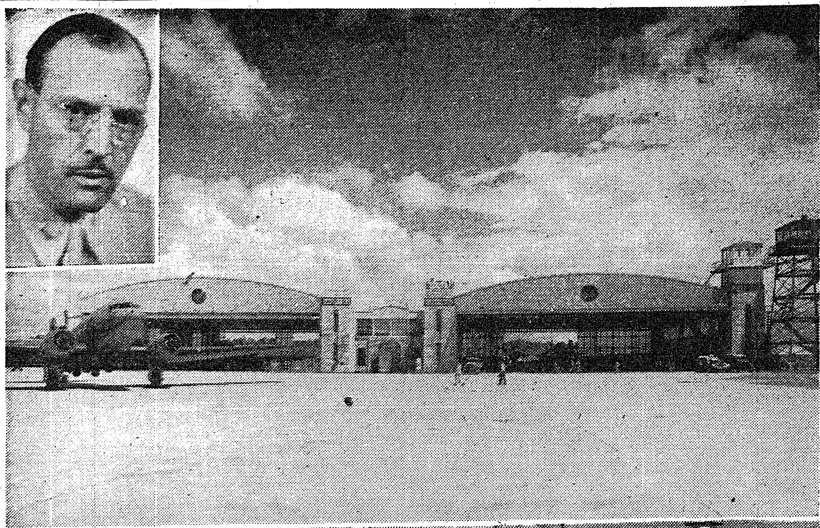


Major John E. Albert (inset) is Commanding Officer of Lawson Field, Fort Benning. These beautiful and spacious hangars (center) with their smooth runways, are the pride of Lawson Field. They are used daily by planes of all types, bringing visitors from various sections of the country. A group of Lawson Field Officers (bottom) is shown, from left to right 1st row: Lt. Wilson Lt. Perry, Major Shuler, Major Freedman, Major John E. Albert, Commanding Officer; Lt. Friedman, Capt. Andrews, Lt. Tally, Lt. Dickens, Capt. Lyons, Capt. Weidner; 2nd row: Lt. Schieble; Lt. Grubbs, Lt. Col. Turner, Major Aubert, Major Gorman, Major Tucker, Capt. Mills, Capt. Moffett, Lt. Kollmon, Lt. Stonecipher; 3rd row: Lt. Fowler, Capt. Burnett, Major Key, Major Adair, Lt. Boettcher, Lt. Champion, Lt. McIntyre.

180-Day Wonder Story Of Lawson Field Growth

Construction Work Is Never Ending

The home of the Army's famous Infantry School and the almost as famous experimental 501st Parachute Battalion suddenly came to life late in 1940 with the addition of a GHQ Air Force Unit, two additional C & D Observation Squadrons, the 62nd Air Base Group, and today is rapidly growing to gigantic proportions under the command of Major John E. Albert.

So rapid has been the growth of Lawson Field since the former days of "Flight B," as the unit formerly stationed at Lawson Field was called that correspondence is still being addressed to "C. O. Flight B."

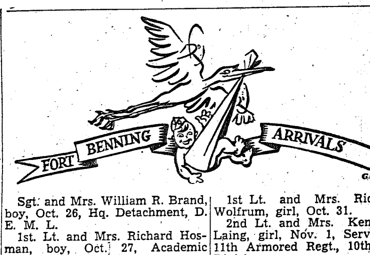
It has always been the custom of the War Department, when naming a new flying field or rechristening an old field, to select the name of one of its pioneer flying officers who had lost his life in the line of duty, for whom with propriety a field could be named. Lawson Field is named in honor of the late Captain Walter R. Lawson, a native Georgian, an Army Air Corps hero of World War I, who was killed in an airplane accident at McCook Field, Ohio, in April, 1923. After careful study of historical data available, the airdrome at Fort Benning was christened Lawson Field in memory of him.

TRANSFER IN 1932

In 1932 a group of Air Corps officers and enlisted men from the 1th Observation Squadron, Fort Riley, Kans., was transferred to Lawson Field to be used by the Infantry School for tactical and allied problems. It is interesting to note, that at the time the 16th Observation Squadron was at Fort Riley it was under the command of then, Captain Warner B. Gates, now a colonel, who prior to the arrival of Major John E. Albert on September 12, 1942, was commanding officer, of Lawson Field. "Flight B" 16th Observation Squadron, carried on the operations of Lawson Field until the fall of 1940, when the 15th Bombardment Squadron (L) GHQ A. F.; was transferred from Barksdale Field, La. In November of the same year this group was augmented by the 16th Observation from Fort Bragg, N. C., which was commanded by Captain Fred S. Stocks and the 97th Observation Squadron from Mitchell Field, N. Y. under the command of Captain Philo G. Meisenholder. In December, 1940, Captain Stocks was transferred to command of the 62nd Air Base Group (Sp) a newly activated unit.

CONSTRUCTION ENORMOUS

During this period of personnel organization the construction of service buildings and barracks seems never ending. Roads have been laid out and surfaced and hangars and parking aprons have been completed. A million dollar program of expansion has been completetd adding to the field a group of thirty-five buildings both barracks and administration buildings, a Radio Control Tower, Radio Range, A. A. C. S. Station, new runways, underground gasoline servicing tanks together with improved night lighting facilities. This has made Lawson Field one of the largest, finest, and best equipped air fields in the southeast. Even so a further program of enlargement of the field's facilities is now underway so that Lawson Field will be able to assume its proper share in the training of upright young men who want to and will "Keep 'Em Flying."



Sgt. and Mrs. William R. Brand, boy, Oct. 26, Hq. Detachment, D. E. M. L.

1st. Lt. and Mrs. Richard Hosman, boy, Oct. 27, Academic Dept., Infantry School.

T-Sgt. and Mrs. Connie Kent, girl, Oct. 28, Co. "D", ISSC.

Captain and Mrs. James B. Croft, boy, Oct. 28, Reception Center.

Pvt. and Mrs. James B. Bishop, boy, Oct. 28, Co. "B", 760th Tank Bn.

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Edward P. Valear, girl, Oct. 28, Engrs. Det.

Major and Mrs. Paul L. Turner, boy, Oct. 29, Operations Office, I. S. S. C.

1st Lt. and Mrs. William H. Bernstein, girl, Oct. 30, 1st Student Training Regt. Dispensary.

T-4 and Mrs. Joseph F. Zero, boy, Oct. 30, 863rd Ordnance.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard J. Wolfrum, girl, Oct. 31.

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth T. Laing, girl, Nov. 1, Service Co., 11th Armored Regt., 10th Armd. Division.

Pvt. and Mrs. Gerald B. Wolfring, boy, Nov. 3, 1st Parachute Training Regt.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Warren B. Haskell, girl, Nov. 4, Hq. Co., 54th Armored Infantry, 10th Armored Division.

Captain and Mrs. Alfred L. Musson, girl, Nov. 4, 22nd Co., 3rd Student Training Regt.

Captain and Mrs. Clarence J. Kuiper, girl, Nov. 4, School Troops Brigade Hq.

Pfc. and Mrs. Earnest W. Jones, boy, Nov. 4, Co. "C," 29th Infantry.

Corporal and Mrs. Karl Seibert, boy, Nov. 4, 29th Infantry Band.

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Ft. Benning

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WARM GREETINGS TO OUR ARMY WOMEN

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STEAKS

WE HAVE PLENTY STEAKS
Come and Get Them

FIRM ROBERTS CAFE

CUSSETA-BENNING ROAD

117th Infantry Proud Of Distinguished War Record

Regiment In Drive Which Smashed the Hindenburg Line

A long and honored history of glory and action is represented by the famous 117th Infantry, the "Break Through" regiment now located at Fort Benning as demonstration troops for The Infantry School.

The regiment is part of the 30th division, and it was stationed at Fort Jackson since being called to active duty two years ago. It is commanded by Col. Grant A. Schlieker, veteran Army office who is a specialist in military research and development, formerly being attached to the staff of the Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C.

The regimental crest is blue for infantry, with the broken chevron representing the "Breaking Through" of the Hindenburg Line during the World War I, while the three mullets symbolize the organization's three battle honors.

Originally organized of volunteers in Tennessee, the regiment became the 3d Tennessee Volunteers in 1847, and it was mustered into service at that time for the Mexican War campaign. The regiment continued in existence during the Spanish American war, seeing service under command of Col. F. P. Fyffe. The regiment then remained as the Tennessee Militia and was sent to the Mexican Border in 1916, then into Federal Service in World War I as the Third Tennessee Infantry.

IN FAMOUS ATTACK

On Sept. 12, 1917, it joined the 117th Division, 30th Division, and went overseas, remaining until March 27, 1919. The regiment is credited with a large share of the glory in smashing the Hindenburg Line and also performed with valor and distinction at Ypres-Lys, the Somme Offensive and the Canal Sector.

On returning to this country after the war, the regiment was disbanded at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 17, 1919. Its members then joined with the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, National Guard, and remained the 117th Infantry, Tennessee National Guard.

Under War Department Orders, the 117th Infantry is entitled to a streamer in the colors of the Victory ribbon, embroidered for Flanders, Ypres-Lys and the Somme Offensives.

Not only in war but in peace, the regiment saw important service since it was called out in 1937 in connection with relief work during the Ohio-Mississippi River flood.

The regimental staff consists of Lt. Col. Harry M. Arthur, Union, S. C., as Executive officer; Maj. Robert E. Franklin, Jackson, Tenn., as Plans and Training officer; Capt. Edgar H. Reece, Lincolnton, N. C., Supply; Capt. Warren C. Giles, Athens, Tenn., adjutant; Personnel Adjutant Albert D. McCollum, Jackson, Tenn., and Capt. Eugene H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., as Intelligence Officer.

VETERAN COMMANDER

Colonel Grant S. Schlieker, commander of the Regiment, brings to the Infantry School a varied and intensive military experience covering 25 years of service. He is a native of East Chicago, Ind., and entered the Army in 1917 as a provisional officer, from the 1st Officer Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Colonel Schlieker was first assigned to the 46th Infantry, serving with it during the World War. Returning to the United States, he attended a several Army service schools, establishing himself as a specialist in tanks and in research and development. He also is a graduate of the Quartermaster Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird, Md. He served in 1925 with the 65th Infantry in Puerto Rico, then returned to the Tank School at Ft. Meade, Md., where he stayed as an instructor until 1929. From there Colonel Schlieker went to the French Tank School as a student in the advanced course.

In 1932 he took command of H company, 29th Infantry, at Fort Benning, serving until May, 1935 when he was sent to the University of California at Berkeley, Cal., for ROTC duty. In September, 1936 Colonel Schlieker resumed his military studies at the Command and General Staff School, Leavenworth, Kansas, then in 1937 became the executive officer of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, serving until 1938 when he entered the Army War College.

From June, 1939 until June, 1940 he served as Infantry liaison officer at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., the Chief of Infantry's representative with the Ordnance Dept.

Until June, 1940 when the Chief of Infantry office was disbanded under the Army Reorganization Plan, Colonel Schlieker was chief of its equipment and development branch. He later became Supply Chief for the Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala., holding that post until Aug. 12 when he was assigned command in offices of the 117th Infantry.

Doctors From Tulane Staff 24th Hospital

The 24th General Hospital, an offspring of the old 24th Base Hospital, which served overseas during World War I, was activated at Fort Benning July 15th. The hospital is staffed, as it was in World War I, by alumni and faculty members of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Head of the organization is Col. Walter C. Royals, M. C., an army officer for nearly a quarter of a century. Colonel Royals is a graduate of Tulane University, class of 1917.

Prior to the 24th General Hospital's activation, the staff members were gathered together by Lt. Col. I. M. Gage, M. C., associate professor of surgery at Tulane University. Lt. Col. Gage is at present chief of surgical service for the hospital. The unit's detachment commander is Captain R. J. Manor, M. A. C.

Lt. Col. R. P. Turner, M. C., also with the hospital, formerly served as professor of internal medicine at Tulane. Executive Officer, Major J. B. McLester, was formerly a physician at Birmingham, Ala.

The 24th General Hospital's mess officer needs no lengthy introduction to "Bayonet" readers. For he is 2nd Lt. Clifford E. Clinton, a Californian, who operated the "Golden Rule" cafeterias throughout California and who has deservingly received worldwide acclaim for his work in civilian life.

Captain Thomas Reed, M. A. C., is the 24th's adjutant, and has been in the service for 24 years. In a statement Captain Reed observed that "The organization has completed an intensive period of training and is anixous to enter into active operations. We know full well that the present 24th General Hospital will live up to the excellent record made by the 24th Base Hospital during World War I."

Enlisted men from all walks of life and all parts of the United States join together under a common bond to make the 24th General Hospital one of the finest medical units of its kind.

Laboratory technicians, pharmacy students, opticians and even ministers makeup the nucleus of the men who are serving with this non-combat unit.

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

It's A Pleasure

to extend our congratulations to the entire personnel of Ft. Benning. We are proud of our many friends at Ft. Benning and invite you to our store where a cordial welcome always awaits you.

Kiralfy's

Fastidious Fashions for Discriminating Women

Opera Singer Here As Officer Candidate

Candidate Robert J. Gay, Jr., who sang for four years with the Philadelphia Opera Company is now an officer candidate at the Infantry Officer School here at Fort Benning.

The big blond barritone, better known to Philadelphia for his roles of Valentine in Faust, Figaro in the Marriage of Figaro and Sharpless in Madame Butterfly, is now playing tunes on the Army's Garand and machine guns. He just recently qualified as a sharpshooter with the rifle and as a 1st class gunner with the machine gun. During his four years in Philadelphia, Gay was soloist at the Second Presbyterian church. His wife, Frances Greer is a soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

Capt. L. C. Ball Is Promoted to Major

Capt. Lionel C. Ball of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently been promoted to the rank of Major at the Infantry School here at Fort Benning.

Major Ball was called to active duty Oct. 16, 1940. He was assigned to the Third Student Regiment as commander of the Fifth Company April 4, 1942 and now is with the Service Battalion of the Third Regiment.

STYLED FOR FREEDOM
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Dial 3-2552

AN ARMY WIFE Shops In Columbus

by EVE

Now that the stores of Columbus have officially opened the Christmas season maybe you'll believe me when I say it's really time to do something about the holiday shopping. I've already noticed shortages caused by canny shoppers who made up their minds to shop while the counters and shelves are full. Limitations of production will be the yard stick of our purchases. When the stock now on hand is sold, there will be no more. Just a friendly tip from the gal who looks over the town for you.

Mothers who are unable to purchase underthings and various necessary garments for the small fry will confirm the information I secured at the **KIDDIE SHOPPE** at 1144 Broadway. There is a definite shortage of children's clothing. In spite of the fact there are many adorable and practical items stocked for Christmas gifts, the Kiddie Shoppe doesn't expect to have much choice left by December 1st. A word to the wise. A tiny miss would adore the soft-as-a-kitten muffs and mittens of white or beige fur. Bright embroidered purses are important parts of the wardrobe when one is small and eager to ape mother's clothes. Pink rayon pajamas with blue frogs are adorably elegant. For the young lad, a tiny replica of Daddy's field jacket with slacks to match. Mother will like these too, because they're water repellant. Mighty grand gifts to find under the tree on Christmas.

— — V — —

Old files of annuals and information of Fort Benning's early days shows that **MILLER - TAYLOR SHOE STORE** supported our activities then as they do today. While the same line of shoes was carried then, the shop has grown with the post. Right now alligator shoes continue to rank foremost in the shoe wardrobe. The I. Miller alligator shoe for dressy street wear is distinctive with a turn over tongue and high leather covered Cuban heel. There are alligator baby lizard oxfords of soft brown small grained leather. The open toed oxford for those who remain faithful to that perennial favorite. If the genuine alligator runs too high for your purse, you might look at the beautiful calf alligator. Alligator purses to match your shoes are almost an obligation for a complete set of accessories. Look at the matching bags when you're buying shoes. There's a new stock of Loafers for daily knock-about wear.

— — V — —

KAYSER - LILIENTHAL INC., have always had a shopping service a bit more personal than one would expect. This year they are trying harder than ever to help those who find shopping difficult. They suggest that men who are worried about gifts for the feminine members of their family make a list of names, colors, gift preference, approximate size and price range and turn it over to their experienced staff. The gifts will not only be beautifully wrapped for mailing but Kayser-Lilienthal will mail them free of charge. No small item for busy men these days. A visit to the store will convince the most shopping-shy man he'll find beautiful, practical and luxury gifts for the favorite women in his life. This personal Christmas service is not limited to the men. Women will be helped with equal friendly and courteous service. The Postmaster General urges early mailing. And that doesn't mean the 15th of December either.

— — V — —

Someone has a use for things you no longer want. In this day of shortages and growing demands, unused accumulations are not only selfish, but unpatriotic. **THWEATT AND SON'S**, 1242 Broadway, are anxious to contact any family that has household furnishings they no longer have any use for. You'll find their prices for second-hand furniture is mighty generous for the one who is selling. In case you don't know, this furniture shop specializes in repairing and refinishing furniture. Repairs and refinishing of our precious household bits is a necessary and persistent need. Antique seekers can pick up some beautiful bits in this store. They've just received some lovely hobnailed cranberry glass.

Combining luxury and practicability is sometimes a difficult thing to do. That's why I liked the lovely down and feather comforters at **SEARS-ROEBUCK**. I can't think of a nicer gift, or one that would be more appreciated for many years to come, than the pale peach and green rayon satin down filled comforter. Another beautiful one is made of pink flowered satine. Fluffy and warm, guaranteed to make sleeping a cozy experience. Another beautiful sleeping luxury is a soft dusty pink and powder blue taffeta comforter filled with turkey feathers. All the comforters have a tricky gadget reminderful of our girdle supporters. They fasten the comforter to the more secure bedding and prevent the slipping objected to by so many people.

— — V — —

Have you ever thought of the part our department stores play in bringing us some of the fundamental spirit of the holiday? The beautifully decorated stores have always made the season gay and given our shopping hours at Christmas a directness from the rest of the year. **KIRVEN'S** has opened the holiday shopping season with a heart catching theme, "Christmas, 1942 —Keep It Shining For All The World." For all the world those special days when self becomes dedicated to the happiness and pleasure of others. The lovely white angels and star sprinkled background that provides the Christmas motif in Kirven's this year is a reminder of our spiritual debt in a war-torn world. We, who are safe in our homes, will reverently make this Christmas a season of joy for those who are dear to us. Each tie of relationship and gesture of good will will be more precious for the knowledge of our great privilege of being one of the few countries left in the world still adhering to the age-old holiday.

— — V — —

Newly unpacked, fresh from New York, pretties are something to make a special trip to town over. The **PATRICIA SHOP** on the third floor of the Ralston Hotel, is in a happy litter of tissue paper and breathless approval over the things Patricia bought for her many Fort Benning friends during her recent buying trip in New York. She has something pretty special in evening things for those parties we'll be going to during the holiday season. That's one time of the year a new outfit is indicated. Last year's things won't do at all. If you haven't looked at her exquisite lingerie you should. Beautiful underthings have no age group appeal. All women adore them. He'll enjoy buying them for you. Fragile froth of feminine lingerie makes a strong man feel stronger when he purchases such womanly whimsies.

— — V — —

Have you got a husband that must be pushed into buying sorely needed uniforms? Nothing unusual about that, for many men detest any form of shopping other than meandering through the dime stores. They are universally the same in their spendthrift fling when they see tricky gadgets for a few cents. It often becomes your duty to see to the purchase and replacement of shirts, ties and socks. If you must take these responsibilities on your shoulders you'd best get acquainted with **SAKS FIFTH AVENUE MILITARY SHOP** on Cusseta road. They have those hard-to-get tropical wool shirts. The form fitting cut of the shirt will be especially satisfying to him. If you brought him one of the beautifully tailored blouses with a matching belt he'd have to take it in for a fitting and you wouldn't wait for him while he rubbed up the old Sam Brown belt.

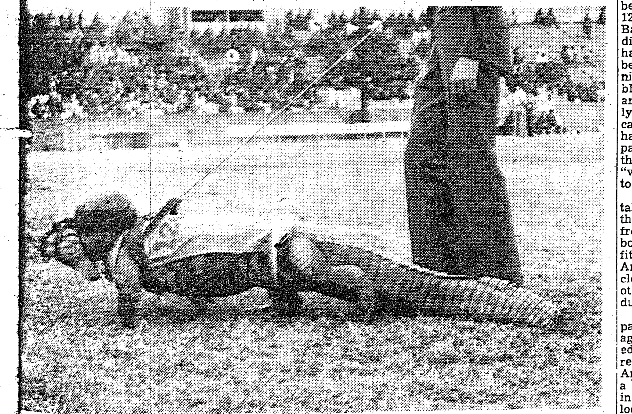
ALLIGATORS, EIGHT-BALLS AND HORSEPLAY ENHANCE MORALE OF 124TH INFANTRY'S SOLDIERS

Campus Comes To Camp As 'Gators Go 'Screw-Ball'

When somebody in the 'Gator outfit "goofs off" (army for 'faux pas'), his unit gets behind the "eight-ball." Out come the weeping towels, and the little globe is officially delivered with pomp and ceremony.

The 'Gators may be a little confused, but they have a general idea where they want to go: Berlin, Tokyo, or Rome.

The famous 'Gator wishing-well is to the 124th Infantry what the statue of Tecumseh is to Annapolis. Throw in a penny, close your eyes, and wish for all you're worth. Heddy Lamar is on list as the 'Gators hitch their wagon to a star.



Here is Adam Lazonga II, the usurper to the throne of Lazonga I who went AWOL for a while. once alligator hide meets pig-skin as the mascot goes to a grid game.

Floridians Show What Makes Good Morale Better

BY SGT. H. E. WHITTEMORE

Ask a sun-tanned Florida infantryman from Fort Benning's 124th Infantry Regiment how his morale is if you want to get a good laugh.

He'll probably give you a big grin, point to the regiment's 225-pound alligator mascot with one hand and the military record of his regiment with the other.

Then he'll ask you how your morale is and probably suggest that maybe you'd like to "join up" with the 124th.

It's that kind of a regiment. For plain, downright good soldiering, the 124th has a record comparable with the best organization at Fort Benning and on a par with any in the Army today. And for plain, downright "screwiness," the 124th boys are charter members of the "Screwball Club of America."

And morale officers, wise in the ways of soldiers, will point to the close association between good soldiers and good times and tell you that half the battle is already won.

It's not a case of combining business with pleasure though. On Army time, the regiment's all business. On their own time, the sky's the limit. The 124th has more wierd "ceremonies," "contraptions" and mascots around their area than there were in "Hellza Poppin." And don't kid yourself that it's all a lot of nonsense either. It serves as an emotional "safety-valve" for men far from home and engaged in work that at its best is often monotonous and 124th officers are convinced the good-natured horseplay has plenty to do with the outstanding military record of the regiment.

As an example. Everyone has heard of the statue of Tecumseh at Annapolis and how the Naval cadets throw pennies and a left-handed salute at the old statue. Well, the 124th has a stone "Wishing Well," and G. I. built at that, in which a soldier has only to toss a penny to have a wish granted—or at least that's what the 124th says.

PENNIES AND SLUGS

There must be something to it though, because so far they've taken 800 pennies, 35 slugs and a wedding ring from the bottom of the well. Worshipping infantrymen, wanting everything from a fifteen-day furlough to a lithesome blonde, kneel solemnly in front of the well, toss in a penny and wish fervently. As a payoff, the 800 pennies have been used to buy goldfish for the well.

"Behind the eight-ball" is a favorite American expression for being in the "doghouse." So the 124th has invented an "Eight-Ball Ceremony" wherein the individual, company or squad that has committed the "could have been prevented with careful planning" error gets presented a large, black eight-ball. And they just aren't given the eight-ball quietly and "on the side." Oh, No! They call out the regimental band, they have a parade down the company streets complete with all the "trimmings," including the "wailing squad" outfitted with towels to "dry" their eyes.

And if you think the boys don't take it seriously, you should hear the groans and gnashing of teeth from the "doghouse" when somebody pulls a boner and his outfit is presented the eight-ball. And they work like Trojans to clear their record and find some other unlucky recipient for the dubious "honor."

Fort Benning is the home of the parachute troops so a few weeks ago some of the Floridians decided it was about time they were represented in the paratroopers. Any regiment could have sent a man or two to the parachute infantries, but not the 124th. They looked around carefully, selected a likely looking prospect and trained him for parachuting right in their own area. "Him" was an unsuspecting little, black dog named, appropriately, "Blackout," who caught on to parachuting quickly—in fact so quickly he soon began to bark when he wanted to jump. The 124th's Medical Detachment fashioned a parachute from an old table-cloth, tossed "Blackout" off the roof into the waiting arms of his master a couple of times and announced the "purp" as a qualified jumper.

"BLACKOUT" BALKS

It worked swell until they dramatized "Blackout" and his achievements over the air and at the crucial moment, the pup got temperamental and decided that it wasn't his night to jump.

The 124th goes in for unique road signs too. One outlandish "road-directions" sign stands in the middle of the regimental area and gives the approximate distance to nearly two score places including Berlin, Rome and—of all places—Hell. During one of their daily infantry demonstrations they decided to bring their demonstration area up to the times. Now the road they take to the area has been dubbed "Burma Road No. 2; Rangoon Approach" and a neat sign attests to this fact.

BURMA ROAD NO. 2

An interesting manifestation of the American soldier's power of initiative is embodied in the 124th Infantry's mile and a half "Burma Road No. 2"—an overland trail constructed by personnel of the Headquarters Company, 1st. Battalion, 124th Infantry. To the commander of the 1st. Battalion, Lt. Col. Henry W. McMillan, Jr. goes the credit for both the unusual name of the highway, and its conception.

From its "Rangoon" entrance at the south the eight-foot road winds northward over hills, through swamps and ravines until it finally emerges at the "Chungking" bridge spanning "Salween Creek." At the northern end of the bride is the Chungking Approach which faces Hammond Field.

The "screw-ball" 'Gators even have their Burma Road II, namesake for the famous Oriental trail. The 14th went to a lot of trouble to construct it. Who knows, maybe it'll pay rich dividends some day.

The route of the miniature Burma Road, like its famous contemporary extends through an ever-changing terrain of wild, natural beauty. Portions of the trail cut alongside the red clay hilly sections afford a hardpacked surface to the traveler, For quite a distance the road outlines the contours of rolling lands as it pursues its way among the thickly wooded areas of Georgia Pine.

At the halfway point, however, the character of Burma Road No. 2 changes abruptly, dropping swiftly to the marshes and quagmires of "Mekong Creek." There the sturdy logs and thick planks of the causeway scarce give stable footing to the heavily laden troops marching over it, although at times the ubiquitous "Jeep" has not found passage difficult.

After the marsh is passed the highway rises again to the hills and journeys through a leafy citadel, pitted by rifle trenches and forgotten field fortifications. Finally Burma Road comes to what is the most scenic section of the thoroughfare—the bridge over Salween Creek.

This bridge, substantially constructed of pine logs from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and surfaced with heavy planking, crosses the Salween in a graceful crescent. The north bridgehead abuts upon Chungking Approach.

As we mentioned previously, the outfit's from Florida, land of the alligators. It's only natural then that the 124th should be known as the 'Gator Regiment, its soldier-paper, doubded "The Alligator" and its officers' club known as the 'Gator-Hole. It's typical too of the regiment that instead of having some quiet dog or cat for a mascot they'd have a 225-pound, eight-foot alligator—affectionately called "Adam Lozonga, the II." It's "Adam, the II," because "Adam, the I," a tiny, 28-inch 'gator, is temporarily in regimental disgrace—and in jail.

Little Adam used to be the mascot but he brought "shame" to the outfit one summer's day when he took off "over the hill" and went A. W. O. L. Regimental men looked everywhere, little Adam was discussed over a national radio network, officials wired to Fort Dix, N. J. on a rumor an alligator was found there—but no Adam. To sooth their aching heart, one of the alligator farms in Florida sent the ponderous "Adam, the II" to the regiment, but only three weeks after the big boy's arrival, little Adam poked his mud-stained snout over the edge of a ditch one frosty morning and headed for his old hangout.

There, however, he was given the cold shoulder, slapped into "confinement" under guard and made to take second place to his complacent substitute, "Adam, the I." Both I and II went to the 124th's football games last week and this week and Adam II even wore a football helmet and jersey—much to his disgust.

BUILD GUEST HOUSE

So one day the boys decided they needed a guest house for visiting relatives and friends of the soldiers. There was no wood, no labor available because of priorities and the war effort. That

(Continued on Page 37)

...and Pass the Ammunition!

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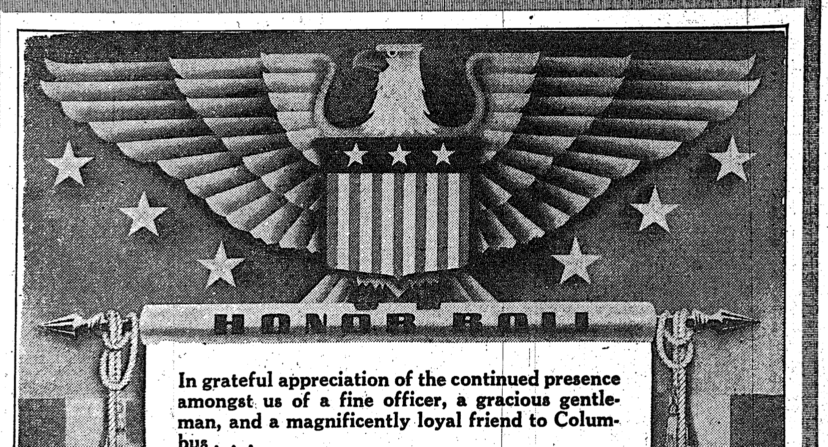

In grateful appreciation of the continued presence amongst us of a fine officer, a gracious gentleman, and a magnificently loyal friend to Columbus . . .

BRIG. GENERAL
WALTER SCOTT FULTON
COMMANDING OFFICER OF
FORT BENNING

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VICTORY

Communications Section, TIS, Sets Example for Other Schools

Courses for Officers, Enlisted Men Here Adopted by Army

The specialized Communication Section of the Infantry School at Fort Benning offers two courses, the Enlisted Radio Operators' Course and the Officers' Communication Course. The former has for its mission the development of qualified operators for all types of radio sets used within the Infantry, the standardization of operational procedure, and the training of radio instructors. The officers' course is designed to produce qualified communications officers for infantry units, and qualified instructors in signal communications.

The physical set up for the Communications Section is very elaborate, and their equipment is the most modern obtainable. Housed in a large group of new wooden buildings on the main post, classes are conducted in well-lighted lecture and work rooms. The new code room, a model of good planning, is a source of amazement and admiration to all visitors.

The methods of instruction developed by the Communications Section here are considered so good that they have been adopted by the War Department as standard for all communications schools throughout our ground forces. Even the Signal Corps, the branch which specializes in communications, has adopted The Infantry School's methods of teaching code. The technique used is rather complicated and until proved feasible here, it was deemed impossible by the other branches of the service. It consists largely of teaching from phonograph recordings made in this code room. The man cutting the record sends a letter or a number with a code key, and then gives the phonetic name for the character and an oral explanation. Thus the students hearing the records played get the code sound of the character and a spoken explanation at the same time. Instructors from this section have been called to Washington to cut such records for the Library of Congress.

INDIVIDUAL WORKROOMS

The code room is set up with rows of tables at which the students sit. By means of small partitions the tables are divided into individual booths, each equipped with a set of ear phones. Through these phones the students receive code sent from the phonograph records, from code tapes, or tapped out on a key by one of the instructors. By means of an intricate control panel containing hundreds of electric switches, it is possible to send different code messages and different speeds to each set of ear phones in the code room. Thus no student is held back by slower men in his class, nor would he be shoved ahead to a more advanced lesson before he had mastered the one he was doing.

Both the communications courses taught here are twelve week programs, but they differ widely in requirement, scope, and content. The Enlisted Radio Operators' Course places greatest stress on code speed with 13 words per minute as the minimum requirement for graduation. Many of the operators reach many more words before they complete the course.

The students in the Enlisted Radio Operator's course are enlisted men selected in the various infantry field regiments because of a high code aptitude. They are sent to Fort Benning on detached service from their permanent units, and they return to those units after completing the course. The Officers' Communications course is made up of commissioned officers who have been selected to be communications officers, and they too return to their permanent stations at the end of their twelve weeks' training.

The enlisted students have code practice every day of the course.

During the first four weeks, classes in all types of radio sets are alternated with the code practice. Courses in map readings, message center procedure, and cryptography are presented during the same period. Large visual aids in the form of enlarged models of radio sets are used to aid the instruction. As the instructor mentions a particular instrument, an assistant instructor points it out on the enlarged model.

RADIO PROCEDURE

During the next three weeks, classes in radio procedure are added to the radio sets study and the code practice. and all three subjects are taught each day. Then in the eighth week four subjects a day are presented, with wire communication being added to the other three. Radio sets and radio procedure are dropped from the schedule in the ninth week, and tactical information is added to make a three subject a day program along with wire and code practice. The last three weeks of the course are spent on code practice and the operation of radios in actual field nets.

The students in the Officers' Communication Course are given code practice every day for approximately eight weeks, during which time they also receive instruction in wire communications, map reading, cryptography, message center procedure, radio sets, radio procedure, and field nets. During the first five weeks much time is spent on wire communications. Under this heading, the officer students handle telephones, operate switchboards, climb poles, lay wire, and splice breaks. They do everything that the enlisted men under them will be called upon to do when they get out in field units as communications officers.

Greatest stress in the officers' course is placed on tactics, including the part played by a communications platoon in regimental attack or defense situations, the selection of command posts and axes of signal communication. They study the laying of wire lines to supporting and subordinate units, and the interior arrangement of command posts. Several hours of the course are devoted to map reading and aerial photograph reading, and practical work in map reading is included in all tactical exercises. The School encourages these officer students to use their own initiative insolving all problems and will accept any plausible solution as correct.

OTHER INSTRUCTION

Eight hours of the course are spent in automotive instruction. This covers all types of infantry motor vehicles and the proper method of loading them. It includes the selection and training of drivers. Lectures are given on field expedients with motor vehicles, and the maintenance and inspection of those vehicles.

During the field net training, the students actually operate the radios over an extended area. Ground to air communication is maintained with some of the students riding in an airplane and communicating with other students on the ground. A few hours are spent on visual and sound signalling, including panels, pyrotechnic signals, and improvised flags and lamps. The use of sound as a means of communication is discussed. Such devices as whistles, sirens, horns, and rattles are employed.

All students in both courses under the Communications Section get the best possible training in communications. When they graduate from this school, they return to their units as expert enlisted operator or radio chiefs, or as first class communications officers.

Bill Requests $100 More For Uniforms

Warrant Officers National Guard Are Included

A bill to increase the allowance for uniforms for Army officers is expected to be asked of Congress soon by the War Department, according to Washington authorities.

An increase in the present allowance from $150 to $250 has been asked by the War Department, it is understood but the Bureau of the Budget has not yet approved such a request, so that Congressional action on this phase of the proposed bill is in doubt. The Budget Bureau, however, has approved a revision of the present complicated law which would extend the uniform allowance to warrant officers and to National Guard Officers.

Two bills probably will be sent to the Congress, one to extend the clothing money allowances to National Guard officers below the rank of major and the second a War Department prosposal to rewrite the present uniform allowance law.

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

The present law applies primarily to officers below grade of major, ordered to and accepted for active duty in excess of three months. Except for certain classes of Reserve officers. the bill covers only those officers commissioned on and after Sept. 26, 1941, and it is believed that the new draft will remove the limiting date and will permit any officer below rank of major, regardless of when commissioned, to draw the allowance when he reports for duty.

Warrant officers also will benefit from the proposed bill and will receive the allowance when called to duty. However, chief warrant officers in the fourth pay period will be prohibited from receiving the allowance, just as majors are.

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Fathers, Sons (Two Pair) Are Inducted Here

Four Colored Men Now Are Privataes At Ft. Benning

It was father and son day with a double emphasis when two sets of colored fathers and sons were sworn in at the induction center this week at Fort Benning, and now both sets are beginning their army training together.

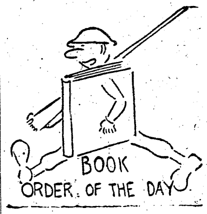
One of the father and son groups comes from Birmingham, Ala. They are Lee T. Watts, Sr., and Lee T. Watts, Jr., both of 1943 Twenty-first avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

The elder Watts, who was born Nov. 22, 1899, has been a coal miner for 22 years, of which 20 have been spent with the Republic Steel corporation at Birmingham. The younger Watts, born September 25, 1921, is a school teacher, and is principal of Mt. Pilgrim Junior High school, Livingston, Ala.

The other set is George Palmer, Sayerton, Ala., another coal miner, who was born March 21, 1900, and his son, Tommy, born June 25, 1921, who has been working for the Woodward Iron Co., Woodward, Ala.

The four men were sworn in by Lt. William F. Ryles, induction station officer.

Garrison Library



By FRANCES CHANDLER

This Armistice Day makes us remember that the last war did not make the world safe for democracy, but through books we can keep alive the ideals which will make democracy live again.

Elmer Davis recently wrote the following: "One of the first acts of the Japanese in the Philippines was to destroy an American library. The policy of the Nazis and the Fascists toward libraries, librarians, writers of books, and readers of books has long been familiar to us. The Japanese by their act of barbarism adopted the Nazi policy for themselves."

Many books have been published in the last few months which can help to win the war. The following books which are available in the Garrison Library should be on your must list for worthwhile reading:

Brown, Cecil. Suez to Singapore. Random house, 1942.

Byas, Hugh. The Japanese Enemy; His Power and His Vulnerability. Knopf, 1942.

Carr, E. H. Conditions of Peace. Macmillan, 1942.

Churchill, Winston. Blood, Sweat, and Tears. Putnam. 1941.

Kernan, W. F. Defense Will not Win the War. Little, 1942.

Kiralfy, Alexander. Victory in the Pacific; How We Must Defeat Japan. Day, 1942.

Michie, A. A. Retreat to Victory. Alliance, 1942.

Shirer, W. L. Berlin Diary; the Journal of a Foreign Correspondent. Knopf, 1941.

Smith, H. K. Last Train from Berlin. Knopf, 1942.

White, W. L. They Were Expendable. Harcourt, 1942.

Ziff, W. B. The Coming Battle of Germany. Duell, 1942.

SMART SERGEANT

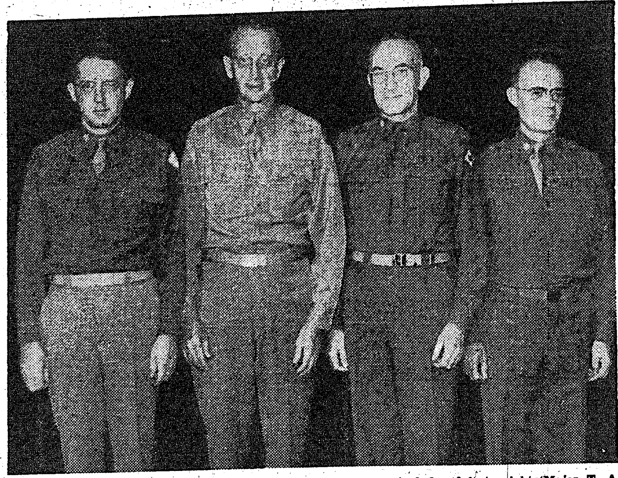
Barracks debate at Camp Barkeley, Texas, flares high over the justice of it all, but it makes a funny story. To tell it: take three privates, six dollars, no names, and one smart sergeant. Like this: The first private was assigned to Kitchen Police and wanted instead to go to Abilene that week-end. So he offered the second private six dollars to do the job for him. The second private agreed, pocketed the half dozen dollars and found a third private. The last private was persuaded to take over the KP detail for three dollars, leaving a nice profit for the middleman. But the last private, worried about getting up on time, dropped into the company office and asked to be awakened early for KP duty. The sergeant noticed his name was not on the list and started an inquiry. Result: The first private didn't go to Abilene, the second private didn't keep his profit, the last private didn't get to sleep. They ALL did KP, and the sergeant who put two and two together, finds it makes six dollars.

SGT. SAIN COMMISSIONED

Master Sgt. Robert L. Sain, who is in charge of the officers' personnel section at Post Headquarters, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States yesterday, Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger, Jr., post adjutant, announced today. Lieut. Sain, who has been a member of Headquarters Detachment DEML, Fourth Service Command, was transferred today to duty at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Eight teams have been formed in the new bowling league of the First Student Training Regiment. Fourteen matches are to be held in a series of contests.

Station Hospital Staff



The staff of Station Hospital, Fort Benning, shown above, includes, left to right, Major T. A. Wood, assistant executive officer; Col. E. A. Noyes, commanding officer; Lt. Col. W. L. Starnes, executive officer; and Major Donahue Emerson, hospital adjutant and assistant executive officer.

Jascha Heifetz Here Nov. 22

Famed Violinist Plans Post Concert

It was wartime, the night of October 27, 1917, when a 16-year old Russian violinist stepped on the stage of Carnegie Hall and played for the first time in the country which was to become his own.

It was again wartime when Jascha Heifetz started out in October, 1942, on a coast-to-coast tour in the course of which he will play here on Sunday, November 22 at Fort Benning's Sports Arena in the Harmony Church area.

Always a believer in fine music for everyone and convinced that music now is more vital than ever before, Heifetz is not only filling a more extended concert tour this season than last, but is playing as many concerts en route for service men in camps as his engagements permit.

Ever since the war broke out, the violinist has devoted much of his time to civilian war work at his home on the coast of Southern California and presenting at army camps. The army concerts have proved to Heifetz that American soldiers are not only hungry for music, but for the best in music.

On any subject relating to his work, Heifetz is eager and willing to talk. But about his personal life he has never been particularly glib. He has always felt that music-making was his story. Once, when Deems Taylor was writing an article about him and asked for detailed biographical information, Heifetz said: "I wish you'd keep it short. Just make it: 'Born in Russia, first lessons at three, debut in Russia at seven, debut in America in 1917'. That's all there is to say, really. About two lines."

This outline, when filled in, reveals that Jascha Heifetz was born in Vilna on Feb. 2, 1901. He took his first lessons from his father, Ruvin, himself a professional violinist. As a small child Jascha studied at the Royal school of his native city, then in St. Petersburg under the best teacher of the time, Professor Leopold Auer.

Once famous in Russia as a child prodigy, Heifetz made his Berlin debut at ten with the Philharmonic under Nikisch, followed by appearances with the orchestra in Leipzig and Vienna. When the first World War broke out, the youth was touring the Scandinavian countries. Later he returned to Russia where he remained, playing all through the difficult winter of 1916-17.

June 27, 1917! Food rations were down to a quarter of a pound a person, machine guns were filling the Petrograd streets with dead, and Kerensky was at the head of the new government when the Heifetz family assembled their belongings and left Russia.

They were five—mother, father, two sisters and Heifetz. They travelled eastward, across Siberia, and finally, punctuated by stops in Japan and Honolulu, their ultimate goal was reached—New York.

Since that time Heifetz has toured the world four times, has played in almost every country on the face of the globe and has, in the course of concert-giving, "travelled a distance equivalent to two round trips to the moon and is well along on the first leg of a third."

'Medicos' Will Be Suspended For Duration

Urging readers to join in support of "The Bayonet," official post publication of Ft. Benning, the staff of "Medicos" announced in the current issue that publication of the monthly paper would be suspended.

The "Medicos" has been published for the past 17 months by the Medical Department Detachment of the Station Hospital and has gained in popularity with each issue, being sent all over the country with its news, views, sports and humor.

"With deepest regret, the Staff of the Medicos announces that this issue of our publication will be the last edition for the duration," the announcement said. "In cooperation with the conservation of essential war materials we feel that a continued reduction in the use of paper will aid in the defense effort; and also that we might lend a helping hand to the post-wide publication "The Bayonet," published by the Public Relations Office of Fort Benning."

Lieut. W. C. Sommermeyer is officer advisor for the publication. Associate advisor is Mr. Sgt. C. A. Auger and editor-in-chief is Sgt. John P. Hamill while Master Sgt. William R. Sample is associate editor.

ALWAYS WORKING

The MP was tired. He had been on duty in San Antonio and was headed for Kelly Field and bed. Yet all the soldiers who entered the bus went over to him and exhibited their passes. At last the MP rebelled. He said, "Look, you guys. I'm just riding the bus like the rest of you. Don't I ever get off duty?" It's the same way in civil life, soldier. Look at the doctor who is always prescribing free for his host's cold, or the piano player who is always asked to bring the music to the party.

Standards Set On Homes For Army In City

Billeting Officer Approves Rents And Living Conditions

In a small office in the center of Columbus sit four men, one officer and three enlisted men, who directly govern the living conditions of every officer and enlisted man living in Columbus and vicinity. This group of men is known as the personnel of the Billeting office.

The purpose of this office is to appraise and approve apartments and houses, establish rental that army personnel can afford, and control that price, on every place that is open to military personnel.

In order for a home to be approved by the Billeting office, the owner must first call the office and have a representative investigate the conditions of the home. Two representatives look the place over, noting the type of heat, neighborhood, type of furniture if it is furnished, and taking everything into consideration. The house is then compared with others in the same section of town. Once the price is established, the address is placed on the list of "approved homes."

At the end of the month of October there were 1,120 sharehouses and 775 rooms on the approved list. During the average week 45 rooms and 40 sharehouses are listed with the Billeting office for rent. More than 110 calls a day are made to the office, and many persons call at the office in person for advice. The Billeting office will not rent any rooms unless it is requested by the owner.

STAFF IN COLUMBUS

First Lt. George E. Fogel is the billeting officer and his staff consists of three enlisted men, Cpl. William J. Duffy, Tech 5th Gr. Lee S. Scarbrough and Tech 5th Gr. Steve J. Ivanisyzn.

On the other side of the ledger, is the convenience to men looking for a place to live. The entire list of rooms and sharehouses are available to anyone looking for a place to live. A member of the armed forces find that it saves them a lot of trouble, due to the fact that military personnel cannot live in a house that is not approved.

One of the less known jobs of the Billeting office is to act as arbitrator. If a property owner has any claim against army personnel or vice versa, the Billeting office investigates and tries to settle the claim.

The office has been received with open arms by Army personnel and civilians alike. According to Lt. Fogel, the cooperation received from all has been favorable. "The Chamber of Commerce is owed a deep vote of thanks for the wonderful cooperation that has been extended by that organization to the Billeting office," the lieutenant said.

Best Wishes FT. BENNING on your 24th ANNIVERSARY

We have appreciated your business in the past and will strive to please you in the future.

Buy Your Diamonds From Diamond Experts

Elebash JEWELRY COMPANY

Miss Reynolds Finds Checks For a Million Just Routine

Were Among First Yanks To Go To War Zone

Checks for a million dollars are just "pieces of paper" for one feminine employe at Fort Benning who includes the drawing of million-dollar checks in her routine duties for the day.

She is Miss Mary Reynolds, principal clerk of the commercial accounts section at the Finance Office and one of the older employes in point of service at Fort Benning.

Miss Reynolds, perhaps, more than any other woman employed at Fort Benning, has a good idea of just how big the "big business" at Fort Benning is.

As principal clerk of her section now, Miss Reynolds supervises the paying of all commercial accounts, all subsistence accounts for troops of the post, all construction bills and bills for maintenance work—in fact, everything used by the government on the post is paid for by this office.

And in the office, Miss Reynolds is the chief "check-writer."

Last month, for example the department paid bills of more than a million dollars, exclusive of construction accounts. For such high-geared payment of bills, Miss Reynolds has to draw checks of more than a million dollars at one time. As a typical example, one check with one figure followed by six zeroes was paid to a construction company one day recently for work at the post.

Other "minor items" that keep this feminine "high-financier" busy all day at the Finance Office are the payment of all Quartermaster market center accounts for the Columbus office; payment of all meal tickets for soldiers traveling to and from Fort Benning and payment of all subsistence accounts for air field located near Columbus.

Miss Reynolds, who has been working in the post Finance Office since April, 1926, was graduated from the State Normal College at Milledgeville, Georgia. With the exception of one year when she taught, her entire business career has been spent in the Fort Benning Finance Office.

Fort Benning's Station Hospital Medical Detachment now has a 15 piece orchestra which plays frequently at social events at the Post.

DID HE SEND THE PACKAGE BACK?

The most surprised man in Northern Ireland was Corporal Jack McNamara of the armored forces when he received a package from his wife in Chicago at a recent mail call. The contents were all ladies unmentionables, sent him by mistake by a department store which got the orders mixed. Now what should a man do? It costs so much to send them back, and with the shortage of such garments over there and all, and all.... It has Corporal McNamara puzzled.

'OKAY BUDDY . . . I MEAN, SIR'

Private Johnny Graves, postal clerk at Camp Edwards, Mass., will never get chatty again. The last time Johnny said to the man who spelled out his name in asking for mail, "Okay, bud. And what's that uniform. Canadian or British?" The man replied, "British." And Johnny said, "Not bad, not bad, what's the junk on the shoulder for?" And the man said: "For majors, bud." And Johnny said, "Yessss, SIR!"

RALSTON HOTEL ROOM 322

Patricia's GOWN SHOP

Extends SINCERE GREETINGS to FORT BENNING and its Entire Personnel

"The Coke's in"

"That's the happy greeting heard today when a new supply of Coke arrives at a cooler. Folks wait for it . . . wait because the only thing like Coca-Cola is Coca-Cola itself. Customers smile and start moving up to pause and be refreshed.

"There's a cheerful spirit about this way of accepting wartime restrictions. Morale is high."

BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY COLUMBUS COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

Skilled Auto Mechanics Trained At Infantry School For Tactical Units

Automotive Section Offers Variety of Courses Here

The Automotive Section of The Infantry School, under the direction of Colonel Cornelius E. Ryan, has attracted wide attention for its methods of training expert motor mechanics and motor maintenance officers. Representatives from automotive schools of avrious branches of the Army have come here to observe the techniques employed at The Infantry School.

The Automotive Section presents two similar 12-week courses, one for officers and one for enlisted men. Known respectively as the Officers' Motor Maintenance Course and the Enlisted Motor Mechanics Course, their avowed mission is to produce qualified transport and maintenance officers, and also skilled mechanics capable of performing and supervising second echelon maintenance and the operation of all vehicles organic in the infantry regiment.

The permanent personnel of the section includes more than 400 officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors and assistant instructiors. A new class of students is admitted each week. An officer's class enters every fourth week; the other three are enlisted motor mechanics. The students for both courses come, for the most part, from tactical units in the field. Contrary to the procedure for Officer Candidates, these men are not transferred to The Infantry School Service Command, but come here on detached service from their permanent units. Upon completion of the course, they return to those units.

GROUP ORGANIZATION

The section is divided into headquarters which handles administration, and four instructional groups, known respectively as the engine, chassis, operation, and general groups. The students get four weeks of work with each of the engine, chassis, and operations groups. The general group presents eight hours of automotive instruction to all officer and officer candidate classes.

The first four weeks of the automotive courses are spent on engines. After a general orientation to the course, the first few days are devoted to the operation, construction, nomenclature, and function of the four cycleinternal combustion engine, including the principles of carburetion, I, L, and V head engines are studied in detail.

Carburetors used on all infantry vehicles form the next subject for instruction. Considerable time is spent on carburetor and valve adjustment. The method of instruction here, as throughout the entire course, follows the conference, demonstration, and practical work sequence found in all branches of The Infantry School. Here the greatest emphasis is on practical work. The students in the automotive courses learn by doing. For instance, the officer instructor tells the class how to make carburetor and valve adjustments, and the assistant instructors demonstrate the procedure. Then every student must make all the adjustments himself, repeating them until there is no doubt that he understands them thoroughly.

STUDY ELECTRICITY

Much time during the second week of the course is devoted to automotive electricity. Under this heading the classes study batteries, generators, starters, and battery ignition systems, including functioning of distributors. Detailed studies of automotive failures have revealed that almost all of them are caused by faulty carburetion or defective electricity systems, with 85 per cent of all failures traceable to the latter. Accordingly, a heavy stress is placed on these systems with an eye to preventing breakdowns and to repairing with minimum delay those that do occur in the field.

Beginning with the third week, the classes move into the live engine building. All but four hours of the third week's instruction is spent on live engines. Here the study of the ignition systems is continued. Wiring and timing, lighting systems, and electrical tests of the electricity systems follow in order. Next the students learn engine tune up. They spend many hours studying causes for failure and diagnosing troubles. The instructors set up troubles on the engines deliberately before the classes begin, and then he students are required to diagnose the trouble and to make all necessary repairs. The final sessions with the engine group are devoted to a study of field ranges and air compressors found in infantry units. This period concludes with a comparison of infantry engines with other engines used in the mechanized cavalry, the armored forces, the artillery, civilian vehicles, and others.

WORK ON CHASSIS

The fifth through the eighth week of the course is spent with the chassis group. Here as with the engine group, the students learn by doing. The practical work consists of the disassembly, adjustments at least once.

After a general orientation into the chassis group, the first class is on mechanical principles. A conference on bearings is followed by a study of frames and their function as the foundation of the vehicles. All types of clutches used in infantry vehicles are examined next. After a lecture by the officer in charge and a demonstration by his enlisted assistants, all students take apart and adjust the various clutches being studied.

Transmissions, transfer cases, and winches are discussed and studied. Each stduent must learn to diagnose and repair the causes for failures in these parts. In addition to the mechanics of the winch, a conference is given on all the possible advantages of that instrument in the field, and also the normal abuses which should be avoided.

Springs, shackles, shock absorbers, propellor shafts, universal joints, front and rear and their component parts make up the work of the sixth week. This is followed by a study of wheels, rims, and tires, with much time spent on simple rules of rubber conservation, a problem necessitated by the present rubber shortage. In this connection, proper wheel and frame alignment is stressed to preserve tires, as well as to promote safety and ease of steering.

Proper lubrication of all vehicles is studied thoroughly. Live vehicles used by the demonstration regiments for the school are brought into the section for servicing, and each student gets ample practice in lubricating all types of infantry vehicles.

STUDY WELDING

The final period of this seventh week is spent on acetylene welding. Both officer students and enlisted students learn how to do welding in the field, as well as the use, care, and handling of welding equipment.

The eighth week, which is the last week with the chassis group, is devoted to brakes. After a conference and a demonstration on all types of brakes, the students spend several days in practical work diagnosing and repairing brake faults. Mechanical, hydraulic, vacuum, hydrovac, air, and electric brakes are studied in detail. This work ranges from simple brake adjustments to brake shoe relining. The period ends with an inspection by the students of live vehicles and the adjustment of their brakes.

The final four weeks are spent with the operations group, and are devoted to all phases of field maintenance with greatest stress on driver maintenance, breaking in new vehicles, and proper lubrication. The first period is devoted to the assembly and adjustment of the motorcycle. Next the students learn how to supervise first and second echelon maintenanee and how to conduct an army inspection. They are taught the procedure for thousand mile and six thousand mile check-ups. Preparing vehicles for movement by rail are discussed. Classes are held on the servicing and breaking-in of new vehicles and on the operation of all vehicles under such adverse weather conditions as desert heat or sub-zero cold.

Discussion periods are held throughout the month on expedients and short cuts in vehicle operation and maintenance. Students returning for school from units in the fields of operations contribute many suggestions learned under battle conditions. These discussions periods help the automotive section keep up to date in their instruction.

LEARN FIELD WORK

The final week of the course covers field expedients and day and night motor marches. The students are taught how to load and lash vehicles properly and how to operate a motor park. An exercise is held on a bivouac problem at night. One half of the students are in charge on the way out to the bivouac, and the other half takes over on the return trip. The convoy proceeds under blackout conditions and battle procedure is faithfully simulated. An airplane follows the convoy to determine whether their movements are visible from the air. When they reach the bivouac area, the observer in the plane drops a message by parachute which is used in a critique of the problem.

Probably no section of the Infantry School makes better use of visual aids than does the automotive section. The section has its own drafting room and its own carpenter shop where five draftsmen and three carpenters are kept busy full time making visual aids to instruction. An enlargement facsimile of virtually every part of every vehicle studied is made. Some of these enlarged models are as much as fifteen times the size of the actual part. They are constructed to scale and are painted in bright colors to distinguish one part from the other. And what is most important, these models actually work.

The automotive section of The Infantry School is the center of motor information for the entire infantry branch of the army. It provides pamphlets and instructional materials to army units all over the world.

Expansion of 21st QM Regiment Is Enormous

Is Proving Ground For Colored Officers

The 21st Quartermaster Regiment (Truck), of Fort Benning, is rapidly becoming the proving ground for newly commissioned colored officers. Commanded by Colonel Ellis F. Altman, this regiment has 41 colored officers the largest complement of colored officers, on active duty, of any unit on the post.

The first to arrive at Fort Benning in July, 1942, were eight graduates of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School in Fort Warren, Wyoming. Of that number, four were given first hand experience with troops and then sent to another post as cadre for a new organization. Word has since come back that one of these officers is now a battalion adjutant and that another is a company commander.

Of the four who remained with the 21st Quartermaster Regiment, Lt. Winfred T. Gilmore is Assistant Traffic Officer for the regiment; Lt. Andrew B. White is one of the company officers, Lt. Everett Bell is assistant to the Regimental Supply Officer, and Lt. Henry A. Talbert is the Regimental Public Relations Officer. Since joining the regiment the latter two officers have been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Arriving at approximately the same time as the above mentioned officers, 1st Lt. Levi L. Stanmore reported from Washington, D. C. and assumed the duties of regimental chaplain.

During the last week in September, a large group of graduates of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School at Camp Lee, Va., reported for duty with the regiment and of this number four were colored. They were Lt. Clyde Rhinehart, of New Orleans, Louisiana, who is assistant adjutant of the regiment, Lt. Tyler Hill, Jr., of Charleston, W. Va., who has recently been serving as adjutant of the Third Battalion, and Lieut. John W. Hoggat and Jackson Searcie, of Nashville, Tenn., and Oklahoma City, Okla., respectively, who are company officers in an attached unit.

NEW ARRIVALS

With the coming of November, other groups of colored officers began arriving from the Officer's Pool, Camp Lee, Va. Fifteen in number, they are Second Lieutenants Charles Campbell, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph Dismond, of Hampton, Va; Robert H. Ewing, of South Bend, Ind.; Edward L. Goodlett, of Atlanta, Ga.; Robert W. Harris, of Anniston, Ala.; Melvin A. Hendry, of San Diego, Calif.; William Gray, of Chicago, Ill.; Fambro Kendrick, of Savannah, Ga.; Herman McKinney, of Wilmington, Del.; Lynnwood Parker, of Omaha, Neb.; Olivey R. Pope, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Clarence W. Purvis, of New York City, N. Y.; William Sanderson, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Moses Spencer, of Saint Louis, Mo.

Five days later another quota from Camp Lee sent the following colored officers to the 21st Quartermaster Regiment (Truck): Second Lieutenants Lloyd M. Wright, of Atlantic City, N. J.; Robert C. Long, of Norfolk, Va.; Crawford H. Lydle, Jr., of Muskogee, Okla.; Ralph W. Hall, of Thomasville, Ga.; Thomas H. Meeks, of Joplin, Mo.; Hugh D. Murdock, of Saint Louis, Mo.; Emmid E. Bradford, of Saint Louis, Mo.; Adolphe J. Peters, of Stamford, Conn.; James C. White, of Kansas City, Kan.; Milton V. Seraile, of New Orleans, La.; Clyde W. Briggs, of Kansas City, Kan.; Charles H. Fields, Jr., of Absecon, N. J.; Richard A. Edwards, of Proctorville, Ohio; Channing C. Colston, of Montclair, N. J.; Manuel E. Coasta, of New Bedford, Mass.; William H. Webb, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind., and Leon E. Terry, of San Francisco, Calif.

In checking the Qualification Cards and personal history of these officers, it is interesting to note that a goodly portion of them are college graduates—with one holding a Master of Science degree. Fourteen of these men were in business, there were some football coaches, professional men, Post Graduate students, and several travelers. The present chaplain was the pastor of a very prominent church in Washington, D. C. A look at the Pay Data Cards disclosed the information that the bachelors slightly outnumber the married men.

Having the privilege of being assigned to one of the army's greatest truck units, and receiving whole hearted cooperation from veteran, experienced officers in the 21st Quartermaster Regiment, it may be truthfully said that the colored officers assigned to this regiment have a wonderful chance for advancement.

Actual Midway Batttle Scenes To Be Shown

Motion pictures taken during the actual Battle of Midway will be shown at Fort Benning theaters Nov. 12-15, post headquarters was informed Friday by the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service.

The 1,800 feet of film made by the Navy Department during the great Pacific battle is being furnished to all of the theaters in the United States on a "no-charge" basis.

The picture has been recommended for all Army personnel because of its universal interest.

Lt. Col. Charles C. Finnegan, special service officer, announced the following dates on which the film will be shown at Fort Benning:

Theaters 1 and 8: Nov. 12-13; Theaters 2 and 3, Nov. 15-16; Theaters 4 and 5, Nov. 17-18; Theaters 6 and 7, Nov. 19-20; Theater 10, Nov. 22-23, and Theater 9, Nov. 24-25.

HABIT DIDN'T HELP

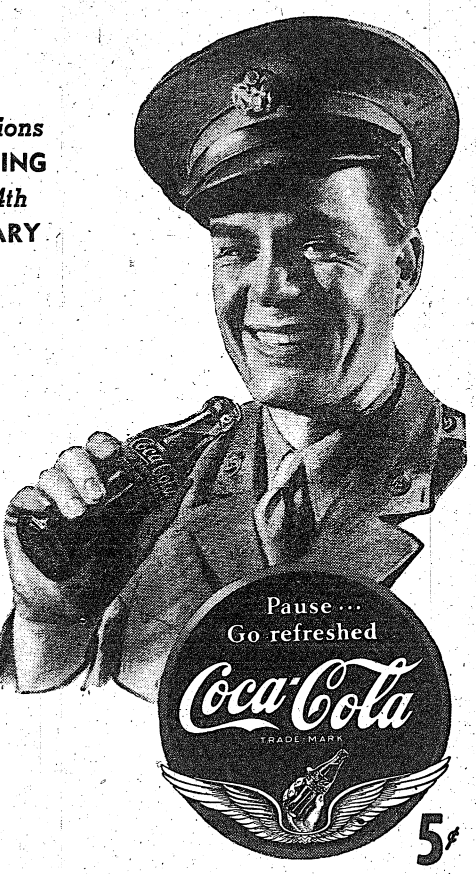
The Staff Sergeant at Camp Crowder, Missouri, who had just been assigned as Mess Sergeant reported pretty sleepy on his first day. At any rate the lieutenant who inspected the dining room before breakfast swears that when he advised the sergeant the dishes were not stacked in a military manner, the dialogue went like this: Lieutenant: "Sergeant. Those dishes are out of line." Sergeant: "Ten shun, Dress right. DRESS! . . . (Yawn) . . . oh . . . DISHES!!!" The sergeant didn't bother the KPs. The sergeant lined the dishes up himself.

Data is being compiled at Fort Benning for a new Army manual on how best to apportion meats to units in the field.

The REAL Thing»»
For REAL Soldiers

Congratulations
FORT BENNING
On Your 24th
ANNIVERSARY

THE WORLD'S
LARGEST
INFANTRY
SCHOOL . .



Congratulations

FORT BENNING
No. 1 ARMY POST
24th YEAR
INFANTRY SCHOOL

We point with pride to the records of achievement each unit at Fort Benning has made since its inception. In times like these, our Army comes to the front for the credit it so justly deserves. We join with Columbus in paying tribute to Uncle Sam's . . .

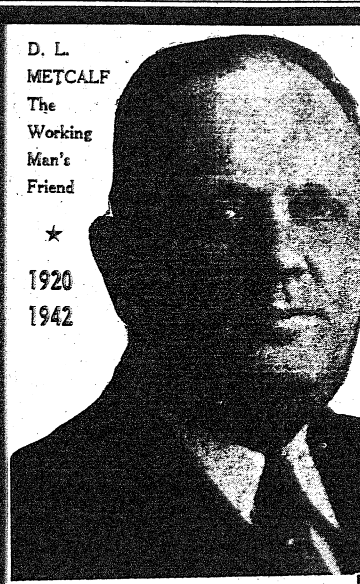
"MEN-IN-SERVICE"

"GIVE ME
The REAL Thing
Coca-Cola Every Time"

When you're tired and thirsty, an ice-cold bottle of Coca-Cola is mighty welcome—mighty good tasting — mighty refreshing. You enjoy Coca-Cola with the satisfaction of knowing that you can trust its quality—the quality of THE REAL THING—Coca-Cola.

You Trust Its Quality 5c

COLUMBUS
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
DIAL 3-2741



D. L. METCALF
The Working Man's Friend
★
1920
1942

Fort Benning's 24TH Birthday!
Metcalf's 22ND Birthday!

TWO REAL REASONS to CELEBRATE!

And the best way I know to celebrate is with a grand and glorious VALUE-GIVING SALE! This great sale would not have been possible, but for your planning months ago for this great event. Thinking not only of the working man, but of the fighting man and his family too, we went to work and selected hundreds of items in Fall and Winter merchandise just at a time when you would need them most and are offering them at really outstanding prices. Check this ad, select the things you need and come down to Metcalf's. Remember, you save on every purchase at Metcalf's.

MEN'S FALL HATS
2.98
3.48
4.98

BARGAINS for WISE SHOPPERS

Fine Woolen LONG PANTS
We carry over 3000 pairs of boys' long pants for you to select from. We have them in longs from size 4 thru 22's—in a big assortment of patterns— $1.98, 2.98-3.98, 4.98-5.98

"Rugby Sweaters"
Large assortment of woolen sweaters in all colors and styles to select from. All sizes. $1.98

Tom Sawyer PLAID SHIRTS
PLAID SHIRTS in cotton flannel. Sizes 5 to 20. Sturdy fabric. Our fastest-seller at regular prices. Made to sell for 1.68. On Sale— $1.49

"HAPP-Y-KID"

TWEEDUROY JACKETS
Boys' Tweeduroy jackets with zipper opening, adjustable waist bands. Sizes 6 to 10 in brown, blue, green. Ceiling Price 4.98.

TWEEDUROY KNICKERS
Brown, blue, and green Tweeduroy knickers to match the handsome jacket. Sizes 6 to 14. He will need several pairs. Our Ceiling Price 3.98.

TWEEDUROY SLACKS
Booming sale of Tweeduroy slacks in colors to match the other ensemble pieces. Sizes 10 to 20. Washable, sanforized, color-fast. Here's a sale you'll save in more ways than one! Our Ceiling Price $4.98.

TWEDUROY JR. SLACKS
Washable, sanforized color-fast Tweeduroy slacks in sizes 6 to 12. Make a bee line for the Young Columbus Shop and save plenty! Our Ceiling Price 3.98.

Tom Sawyer MILITARY SUITS
Mothers, every boy will want a real soldier suit. Suit includes Coat, Long Trousers, and Sam Browne Belt. Size 2 to 12.
$9.98

DON'T MISS THESE!

OUTSTANDING VALUES in Columbus' Largest Boys' Department

LONG PANTS SUITS
Boys, bring mother down to Metcalf's; boy, there's just the suit you've been wanting. Really long wearing, sporty styles. Suits that would sell up to $12.98. 5 through 12. Pants already have cuffs on them. ALTERATIONS FREE
$6.98 up

BOYS' KNICKER SUITS
Single and double-breasted coats, pleated and plain front knickers with belts to match and lastex cuffs. Solid colors and fancy patterns. On today's market these suits would have to sell for $10.00 to $15.00. Ages 6 to 12.
$5.98

SHORT PANTS SUITS
Single and double breasted mdels. Pleated and with belts to match pants. These are really $10 suits. Sizes 4 through 12. Large assortment of colors and patterns.
$4.98

"CALIFORNIA" CAPE SKIN LEATHER JACKETS
Over 200 fine leather jackets in this lot—size 2 through 20's. Beautifully tailored, fine linings and perfect fitting garments. You will save $2.00 on this jacket.
$7.98 and $9.98

LAY-AWAY

Boys' OVERCOATS MACKINAWS RAINCOATS All Ages

Tom Sawyer PAJAMAS
Outing and Fine Broadcloth PAJAMAS in all sizes (4 thru 22) New patterns —new styles
$1.19

Tom Sawyer Faultless NO-BELT NO-BUTTON PAJAMAS

BUY NOW AND SA[VE]

Children's DRESSES
Prints, plaids and silks.
$1.00 $1.29 $1.59 $1.98

Sweaters and Skirts
$1.00 to $1.98

Children's Jodhpurs
All sizes. Brown and green.
$1.49 to $3.98

SAVE ON NEW FASHIONS

Ladies' Fall and Winter DRESSES
1.69 to $9.98
Beautiful silks, velvets, crepes, wools, cord and prints. Sizes to 52.

Ladies' Reg. 16.98 COATS
Choose from plaids, solids and tweeds. All sizes.
12.98
Others $7.98 to $49.98

Ladies' and Jr. Size Jackets, Sweaters Blouses and Skirts
$1.00 to 3.98

UNIFORMS $1.49

Maternity DRESSES
$1.98 to $3.98

Silk and Chenille ROBES $1.98 to $7.98

USE OUR LAY-AWAY

BIG SAVINGS FOR MEN!

Grand Values In Men's SUITS
Choose from single-breasted and double-breasted models in Fall's newest colors and patterns. All sizes.
$18.50 to $24.50

Just In Time For These MEN'S OVERCOATS
The finest coats in Columbus for the money. Form fitting or loose swagger styles. Plain or patterns.
$13.50 to $18.50

USE OUR LAY-AWAY

Men's Heavy Lined LEATHER JACKETS
Black or Tan
$9.50 to $14.50

Men's Odd TROUSERS
Match up your last year's coat. All colors and the newest styles. Over 5000 pairs to select from. Sizes up to 50.
$2.98 to $6.98

Men's Fortune and Peters DRESSY AND MILITARY SHOES
Lace or strap styles. Sizes 6 to 12.
4.50 to 6.00

Men's Silk or Part Wool DRESS SOCKS
25¢ up

Men's Hanes SHIRTS and SHORTS
Snap or button styles.
39¢ Ea.

WE SERVE Quality IN WORK CLOTHES

Our new work clothes, conforming to WPB regulations, are a big improvement on the old ones! They're roomy, simpler, easy to launder&and in the quality you've always enjoyed at Metcalf's.

"Big Jack" and "Happgrade" 8 oz. Sanforized Overalls for men-boys. All sizes. High back and suspender styles. JUMPERS to match.

Peters All Leather WORK SHOES

OVERALL PANTS for Men and Boys. All sizes.

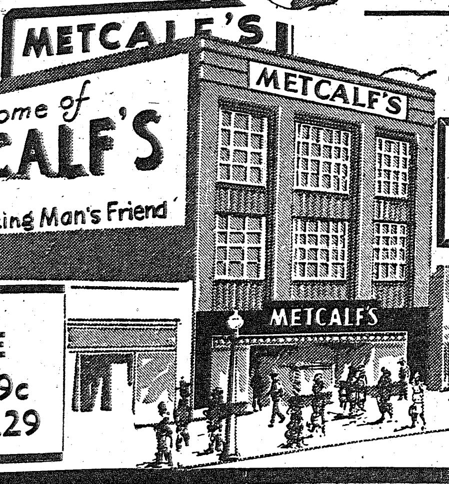
Herringbone Khaki Pants and Shirts to match for men-boys.

Men's heavy Coverts Pants. Heavy Union Suits.

Raincoats for men-boys. All sizes.

Work Caps — Gloves — Heavy Sox. | Boat Pants — Corduroy Pants—Work Shirts.

Men's Broadcloth DRESS SHIRTS	Men's High Grade Broadcloth PAJAMAS	Men's Heavy Ribbed UNIONS	Men's Heavy WORK PANTS	Men's Heavy Fleece Lined SWEAT SHIRTS
Fancies and plain whites. A real value. 1.19	Solid and fancy patterns. Guaranteed fast colors. $1.98	Long sleeve and ankle length. $1.00	Dark colors. Special $1.98	98c



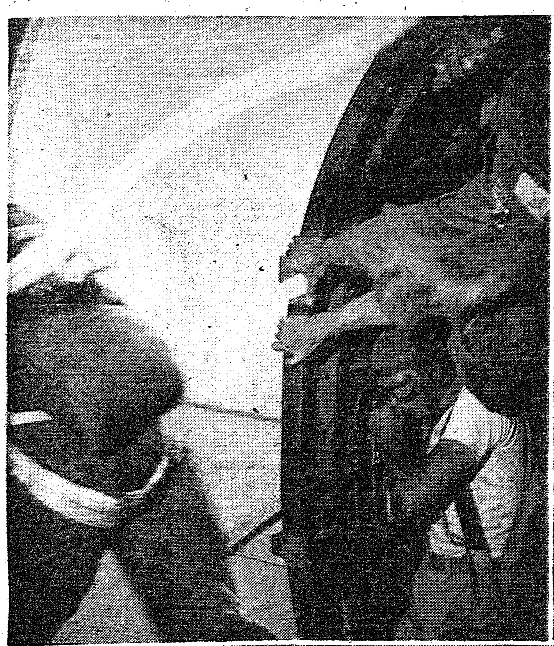
Home of METCALF'S
"The Working Man's Friend"

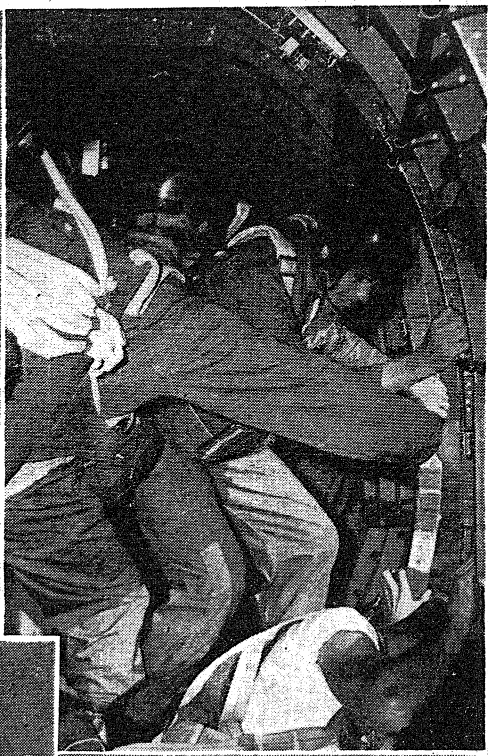
Ladies' HOSE
29c–59c
79c–$1.29

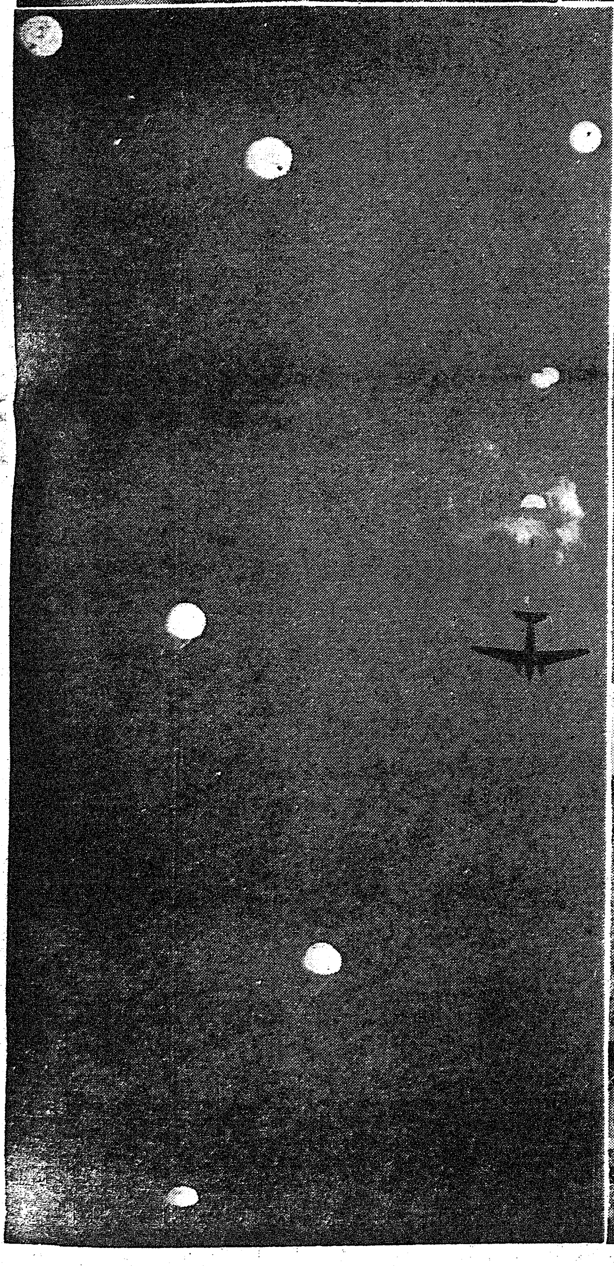
Metcalf's

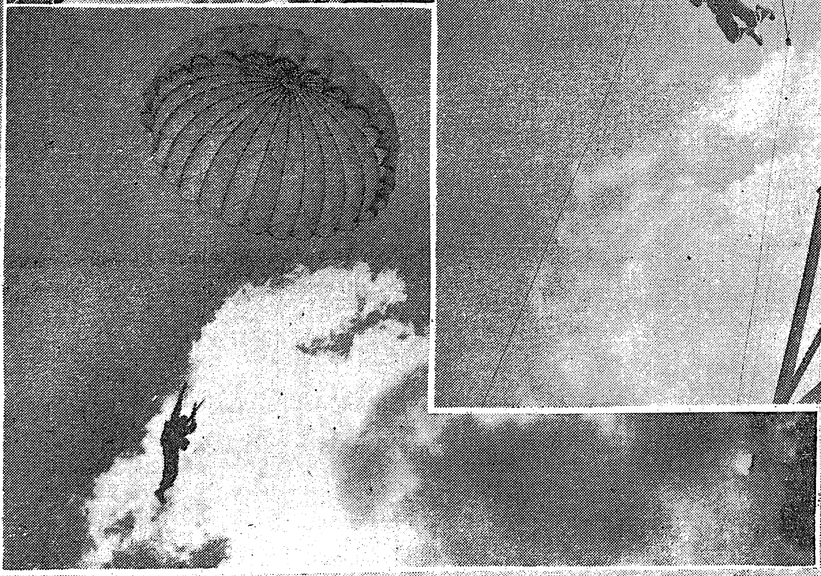
1214 Broadway — Where You Save On Every Purchase — 1214 Broadway

PARATROOPS—Well-Trained and Heavily Armed—Practice Their Art at Fort Benning









These striking pictures of Paratroopers in training at Fort Benning realistically portray the tough and alert soldiers as they engage in their daily routines. The Paratrooper's life is not an easy one and it is not solely made up of thrilling jumps from soaring transport planes: Out of bed at the break of dawn, hours of rugged physical cross country running, practice jumps from training towers.

Paratroopers at Benning are selected men; all are volunteers for the tough, exacting and exciting assignment. Hundreds of qualified jumpers are graduated every month in a thorough and streamlined course to prepare thousands of these shock troops for assault and battle against the enemy.

Picture at top right illustrates the manner in which the troops file onto Lawson Field to board a transport plane from which they will jump. The troops are clad in warm suits, with protective headgear and high boots, typical of the excellent equipment designed solely for the Paratroops.

Picture top center, shows a group of troops in a transport planes as they prepare to jump off into space. Only thoroughly trained and hardened soldiers—typical of American Paratroopers—are qualified to engage in their hazardous business every day of the year.

Picture top left catches the tense atmosphere, reveals the rigid discipline necessary in transports carrying Paratroopers. The jump master is shown as he yells out "Jump" to the next trooper to leave the plane.

Picture middle right shows one of the four 250-foot training towers at Fort Benning, in which Paratroopers take their first "jump." The trooper dropping down from the tower is in the early stages of jumping, although he is physically fit veloped and excel in high and low-altitude jumping, techniques

Picture middle center shows Paratrooper as he floats down from the Georgia skies. Troops trained at Benning have developed and excell in high and low-altitude jumping, techniques which will be used to surprise the enemy when they make their attack.

Picture lower left is a striking photograph, showing several chutes opened in the skies overhead, the Paratroopers floating down to earth again.

Picture lower right shows the Paratroopers in action once they have landed. Heavily armed and trained in the use of many varieties of weapons, these soldiers are deadly and will prove their mettle when they drop behind the enemy's lines.

Expert Rigger Made In Parachute School

Students Are Taught To Sew 44 Different Seams In Course

Yes, the sergeant is really learning to sew, but don't get him wrong! Sewing is one of the prerequisites of becoming an expert rigger at the Parachute Riggers' School, Fort Benning.

Here the prospective packers are taught not only the technique of folding chutes, but also maintenance, minor repair work, inspection routine, operation and use of all types of these silk umbrellas, and even the manufacture of containers in which these and others must be dropped.

Students are chosen from men who show special aptitude for this type work during their training as jumpers. After qualifying as paratroopers the men are sent to Captain E. Verne Stewart, a veteran parachutist, and rigger, with 22 years' experience in this particular branch for one month of special training. As a matter of fact he was, and the captain really knows his work, training jumpers and riggers at his own school in Chicago, prior to coming into the army.

During the course students are given 70 hours of work and are taught 44 different seams on specially constructed sewing machines, which cost from $200 to $1,000. On these machines they learn to repair small holes in parachutes, patch harness straps, repair leather clothing, and the actual construction of containers for equipment which must be dropped. This often involves the development of personal initiative and ingenuity, for nearly always the rigger will work alone and unassisted.

LICENSE ISSUED

On completion of this month's training, the student receives a license permitting him to pack civilian as well as army parachutes, and is recognized as a qualified rigger by the Civil Aeronautic Authority.

Besides the training on the sewing machine the student's eight hour day includes lessons in knot tying and hand sewing. He is taught more knots than a sailor and 14 different hand stitches.

After receiving his certificate, the new rigger is assigned to a parachute service company, where he is charged with all the maintenance and repair for a regiment. In combat the riggers do not ordinarily jump, even though they are qualified to do so. They will pack all chutes, serve as jumpmasters, and drop supplies to troops on the ground. In this latter capacity they will be called on to pack material weighing from 25 to 1,000 pounds, so that it will reach the ground in useable condition.

The school is a comparatively new innovation, being started on July 20, 1942, under the supervision of Captain Stewart. Formerly this work was handled by the Air Force.

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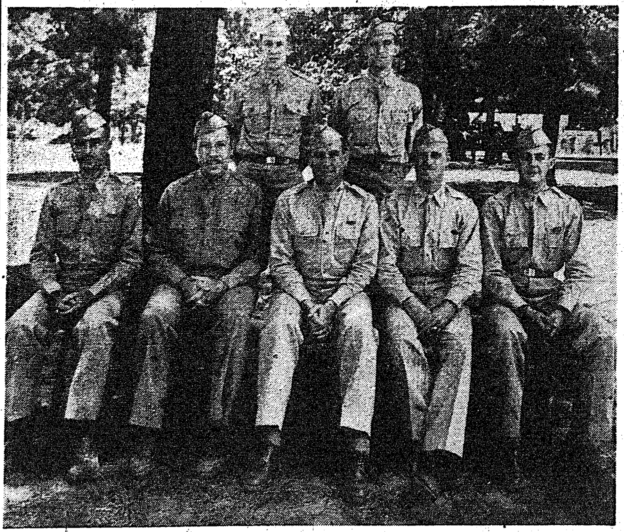
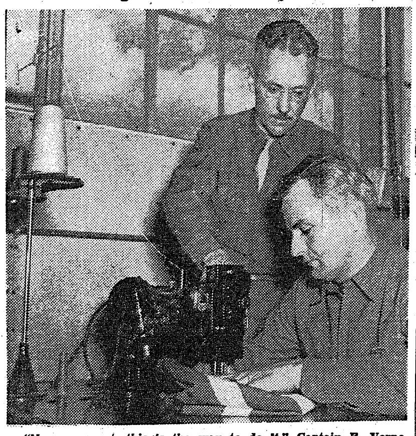
Parachute Officers



Officers who have served with the 507th Parachute Infantry since activation, July 20, 1942, are shown above. It is one of Uncle Sam's newest regiments of fighting paratroopers, and is commanded by Col. George V. Millett, Jr. (seated center). The other officers in the picture are: seated, left to right, Captain Henry J. Muller, Major James Coutts, Colonel Millett, Captain Edwin J. Ostberg, Captain Arthur D. Raber; standing, Captain Gordan K. Smith, and Second Lt. Jack S. Martin.

'Sewing' Seeds of Destruction



"Now, sergeant, this is the way to do it," Captain E. Verne Stewart, officer in charge of the rigger's course, at the Army Parachute School, is telling Sergeant Aubrey E. Wells, as Wells learns about the mysteries of the sewing machine.

Hardy Paratroopers Train At Post By Hundreds Preparing For Battle

Parachute troops today are a dominant factor in the armed forces of the United States and the story of their development in two short years is a Fort Benning saga of inspired leadership, painstaking planning and cold courage on the part of the thousands of rugged, young Americans who are the rank and file of our parachute legions of 1942.

On this, the 24th anniversary of the founding of Fort Benning, the Parachute Training School commanded by a pioneer paratrooper, Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, is a recognized and vital part of the post.

Not ten, a dozen or fifty parachute troops are trained in a month at this new school, but hundreds and hundreds of qualified paratroopers proudly graduate every four weeks, ready for assignment to the rapidly-growing parachute infantries destined some day to make American military history.

The sprawling buildings of the new schools, the four impressive jump towers, the hundreds of trained—and training—parachute troops that compose the Howell-commanded First Parachute Infantry Brigade at Fort Benning are monuments to American enterprise and ingenuity that created the Parachute School from a nucleus of 50 intrepid officers and men who in July, 1940, set about to make a War Department paper-plan a reality at Fort Benning.

The 29th Infantry Regiment, long a tradition at Fort Benning, furnished the cadre for the first American parachute troops who were placed under the command of an energetic, far-seeing West Point lieutenant, William T. Rydder, for this important assignment.

The test platoon of two officers and 48 enlisted men were sent to Chanute Field, Ill., for orientation and early training. From there the group went to Highstown, N. J., for jump training on the 125-foot towers and in a few weeks returned to Fort Benning, where their jumps from transport planes over Lawson Field marked the birth of American paratroopers.

START NEW UNITS

So successful were the experiments with parachute troops that on Oct. 3, 1940, the 501st Parachute Battalion, the first of a long list of parachute infantry units was activated and the Army was under way in earnest on its development of parachute troops.

The Army had been studying the importance of airborne infantry such as paratroopers for years and the establishment of this first parachute battalion was carried out by the famous Infantry Board at Fort Benning, the group of "military scientists" charged with the development of infantry tactics for American armies.

Under the immediate direction and supervision of the Director of the Board, members supervised and initiated tests leading to the development or tables of organization and special equipment for the parachute infantries, methods of training, weapons to be used and even the type of footgear to be worn.

Enlistment in the paratroopers was always—and still is—purely voluntary and shortly after the 501st was formed, volunteers were pouring in so fast that waiting lists had to be established.

Guiding the early training of the first battalion was the now-Captain Ryder and his little test platoon, who were the "guinea pigs" of the Infantry Board. There were other capable, aggressive infantry officers assigned to the first battalion such as its commanding officer, Maj. William E. Miley—now Brig. Gen. Miley and an important figure today in the development of air-borne troops; General Howell, who as Major Howell served as executive officer of the battalion and later as commanding officer of the 502nd Battalion, when it was activated in July, 1941, and Lt. Col. William C. Lee—now General Lee and another important man in the development of this new branch of the service—who later commanded the Provisional Parachute Group.

PROGRAM EXPANDS

The formation of the Provisional Parachute Group in the late fall of 1940 was the answer to tne rapidly-growing parachute legions. Formed early in 1941 to facilitate the training of new jumpers and the growth of the 501st, the Group—still operating under the Infantry School—eventually included the 501st, the 502nd, the 503rd and the 504th Battalions, which were all organized at Fort Benning in the 12 months following the activation of the 501st.

In May, 1941 two 250-foot jump towers were completed, marking a milestone in the training program of the 'chutists. like popcorn from a paper bag.

Pearl Harbor drew a cloak of military secrecy around U. S. training programs such as the development of parachute troops, but despite the urgency of the situation and the greatly stepped-up program the same thorough and complete training and conditioning that marked the early stages of paratrooping continued at Fort Benning. Months of practice had evolved a compact, gruelling four weeks training course that taught the jumpers the fundamentals of jumping from speeding planes at low altitudes—more hangers were built, more barracks and training equipment added — and early in 1942, two more 250-foot shafts of steel towered above Fort Benning.

The spring of 1942 marked another important step in the development of parachute training because in May, 1942, the Parachute School was formally established and General Howell, then Colonel Howell, was brought to Fort Benning to be its first commandant. About the same time, part of the training program and part of the parachute troops were

Continued on Page 23

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Paratrooper Frowns On 'Glamor Boy' Title

Are Red-Blooded He-Men Doing He-Men's Work

"We ride to work," the motto of the U. S. Parachute Troops, expresses in its own flippant way the casual and modest courage of these men.

They dislike the title, "Glamor Boys of the Army." They are red-blooded American soldiers doing a red-blooded ,he-man job. The esprit de corps is high. Officers and men face the same risks side by side, and learn a mutual respect for one another.

No man is forced into this branch of the service. On the contrary, all are volunteers, chosen from the best physical specimens of American manhood.

Only officers and enlisted men, who have completed at least four months of basic training, and who meet rigid physical and mental qualifications, can hope to some day wear the wings and jump boots of a full-fledged paratrooper.

Candidates are subjected to three weeks of rigorous going over before even entering an airplane. During the first two weeks the student is generally limbered up with special exercises, including tumbling, calisthentics, long distance running, rope climbing, jumps from mock-up towers, and the rudiments of wrestling and judo. All during this period he is also learning how to carefully fold and pack his own parachute.

250 FOOT JUMPS

The third week consists of jumps from a 250 foot control-tower, jumps from the 250-foot free-tower, and rides in the shock harness. In the control-tower the student has no control over the movement of the chute. However, he learns the feel of parachuting and something about the technique of landing. Jumping from the free tower, which is the next step, tests all the student has learned to date. Here he is hauled to the top of a 250 foot tower and with chute already opened, is turned loose. Everything is exactly like a jump from a plane, except the actual leap from the door and the opening jerk of the silk.

This latter feeling is experienced when the prospective paratrooper is taken up in the shock harness. Here is a gadget designed for no other purpose than to simulate a real opening, and at the same time test a man's nerve. The student is hooked into a harness, and hauled upward in a horizontal position, face down.

At a height of about 75 feet, the individual is halted and told to grasp the rip-cord. Several lengths of risers are folded behind his harness, which will be released upon pulling the rip-cord. The total length of fall will be that of the folded risers, or about 15 feet. However, the jerk and nervous shock will test the courage of any man.

STIFF TESTS

The men who survive through this third week (and we say that because some will have, by this time, found the tests too great, and the work too hard) are now ready for that last and all important one, the week of actual jumping.

Bright and early Monday morning the candidates are marched down to the jump field. They are sweating, and they sweated last night. Is that chute properly packed? Will it open? Can I even get out of the door?

The men are loaded into the big transport, nearby. Heads are high, jaws are set, and there is a certain grim expression on every face. Silently the men all file in and are seated in rows facing one another. The pilot gives the ship the gun and they are away. About this time the jump master turns around and shouts, "Is everybody happy," and the boys sound off, "Hell yes." The ice is broken. Someone off in the corner starts singing, "We Did It Before" and soon all of them join in. Some of the men smoke, others bring along a magazine and read a little, others laugh a bit too loud at jokes that aren't funny.

NERVOUS TENSION BREAKS

Suddenly the jump-master makes a move, all is silent again. "Stand-up and hook-up," he shouts. Quickly all arise and hook on to the static line. "Check equipment." Each man checks the equipment of the man in front. "Count off." The nervous tension breaks momentarily as each soldier sounds off.

Then the jump-master signals to the pilot, and the plane commences to slow down. The long-awaited moment has arrived. "Stand in the door." Damn; it's a hell of a long way down there. Time goes by at a snail's pace. And then like a clap of thunder comes the command, "Go!"

The first man leaps, followed closely by his buddies. One thousand, two thousand, three thousand," and then the sudden jerk of silk above. About to burst with pride and relief the men start shouting to one another, and singing as they swing earthward.

That night the coming-paratroopers pack their chutes and wait for another day. Again they jump. This goes on for three more days. Then it is time for recognition, graduation day.

Chests swell, and boots fairly burst with polish as each jumper goes forward for his wings. Then with that silver parachute over his heart, the paratrooper knows he's as good as any man.

First Parachute Officer In Army Is Lt.-Colonel

Word has been received at the Parachute School of the promotion of Major William T. Ryder, former assistant commandant of the school, to Lieutenant Colonel.

Lt. Col. Ryder has the distinction of being the first parachute officer in the American Army. It was he who commanded the first test platoon of parachutists, which was made up of volunteers from his regiment, the 29th Infantry.

This platoon of two officers and 48 enlisted men later went to Highstown, N. J., for parachute training on the 125 foot towers at that place. After a month of intensive training and experimentation, Captain Ryder returned to Fort Benning to direct jump training instruction with the 501st Parachute Battalion.

Recently Lt. Col. Ryder was elected by the War Department to act as technical adviser for the RKO production, "Parachute Battalion." Upon his return from Hollywood, the colonel was named assistant commandant of the provisional parachute school, in charge of parachute training in all of its phases.

At present Lt. Colonel Ryder is on detached duty, assisting in training of airborne units, in the Texas maneuver area.

LT. CLINTON MAKES PARADISE OF A MESS

No Wonder 24th General's Mess Is 'Soldier's Delight'

Lt. Clinton Is At It Again But The Setting Is Different

Men of the 24th General Hospital are sporting a well-fed and contented look these days. With a brand new and neatly arranged mess hall, and with 2nd Lt. Clifford Clinton as mess officer, who wouldn't be contented?

Lt. Clinton, in civilian life originated and operated the famous "Golden Rule" restaurants on the west coast. There were no fixed prices. Patrons paid what they thought the meal was worth, and Clinton didn't go broke. He made money.

So one day last week, when the bugler sounded "soldier's delight," chow, Clinton found himself again managing a cafeteria, one which he organized to feed 600 mouths in 18 minutes.

Trays of hot food flowed so fast from four serving lines, that the hungry G. I.'s seemed to melt away. Immediately after receiving their portion of hot chow, the soldiers stopped by one of the buffet tables and helped themselves to coffee, bread, jam, and butter, before being seated.

GOLDEN RULE ENCORE?

The hall beams with cleanliness and good cheer. Several coats of white paint have brightened the walls, which are adorned with portraits and paintings, and canaries provide the music. It could be another "Golden Ruler."

However, there was lots of hard work behind the scenes. Everyone worked extra hours, before the job was done. Lt. Clinton, modestly says it isn't complete, even yet. All soldiers and officers are invited to express freely any suggestions, criticisms, or comments pertaining to the improvement of the mess facilities.

Assistants striving with Lt. Clinton for added efficiency include, Staff Sergeant Elbert Bell, Sergeants William Seaman, Willie Alexander, Charles Meuschke, Roscoe Carter, and twenty-four cooks, two bakers, two butchers, and two store room clerks.

Hardy—

Continued from Page 22

transferred to Fort Bragg, N. C. to further facilitate the tremendous expansion of the units. Named as assistant commandant of the school was vetean-paratrooper Maj. William T. Ryder, the same officer who first developed the art of Army parachute jumping.

B. C. C. ORGANIZE BRIGADE

General Howell also became commander of the First Parachute Brigade, composed of several Parachute Infantries stationed at Fort Benning. Major Ryder — who only this fall became Lt. Col. Ryder—is still playing a vital part in the development of the Army skytroops, returning early in the fall from England. At the present time he is on detached service for air-ground maneuvers in Texas.

An example of the esteem in which the American school is held by its allies in World War II came in late August when a carde of selected Canadian officers and enlisted men arrived to begin training at Fort Benning. The cadre graduated and returned to Canada to establish Canada's first parachute school but already new contingents of Canadian soldiers have arrived at Fort Benning for jump training.

One of the proofs of the careful operation of the school and its program is the fact that despite the hundreds of thousands of jumps that have been made in the last two years, less than a dozen men have been killed.

Today the skies over Fort Benning and Lawson Field are filled with huge transports and billowing parachutes as the school continues its tremendous training program. Only two short years ago, the first American parachute trooper stood at the door of a plane over that same Lawson Field—a trailblazer in the sky, a symbol of American pioneering.

Red Cross Aids Servicemen File Dependents Forms

American Red Cross field directors at Army posts and local Chapters will assist soldiers and their dependents to prepare the official application form under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act signed by the President on June 23, 1942, it was announced today.

Chapter Home Service workers and field directors have been supplied by the War Department with the official forms and a booklet explaining provisions of the law.

Application for a family allowance should be made by the soldier in every case where practicable. In certain instances, however, the application may be made by relatives or dependents.

Soldiers on duty overseas may obtain application forms from their commanding officers. Relatives or dependents may obtain application forms from the nearest Army installation or their local Red Cross Chapter.

If the application is made by a person other than the service man, documentary evidence must accompany the application. On the other hand, if the soldier himself makes the application he is allowed six months in which to furnish documentary proof to the War Department, Field directors will assist soldiers, and Chapters will aid dependents in furnishing this evidence.

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Benning's Civilian Business Women Play Vital Role In War Effort

Women of America—women of the world—are playing a vital and all-important role today in the world at war. Typical of the feminine scene is Fort Benning, the Army's most complete post and the home of the great Infantry School.

Here at Fort Benning are the major generals, the brigadier generals, the other commissioned officers, right on down the line to the sergeants and privates—all working long hours, many of them seven days a week, at the business of training fighting men.

And right by their sides, working the same long hours, handling a thousand one details, seeing to it that things go smoothly and generally making themselves useful are 2,500 "soldiers in skirts"—Fort Benning's contribution to the 1942 Army of women.

THEY ARE CIVILIANS

They are the civilian business women and employes of the post. The grandmothers, the mothers, the married women and the younger girls who accomplish the myriad tasks that fall to the lot of trained women working on a post the size of Fort Benning.

Most of them have homes in nearby Columbus, many of them are the wives of Fort Benning soldiers who came to Georgia to be with their husbands. All are as determined as the soldiers to do as much as they possibly can to win the war completely.

The variety of tasks performed by Fort Benning women is amazing, but their over-all efficiency is the subject of never-ending praise from officials who consider their feminine secretaries, stenographers and clerks their "right-hand men."

Most of the tremendous "paper-work" associated with the administration of a military city like Fort Benning goes through the trim, efficient hands of the feminine workers. The positions held by women at the post run from chief clerks of offices and secretaries to commanding generals through highly-specialized work as physical therapy aides, dieticians and dental hygenists to the maids and attendants in quarters, mess halls and at the hospital.

The great majority are stenographers, clerks and typists. There are specialists such as teletype and telegraph operators, key punch operators, telephone operators, code experts. Many of the women in the high salary brackets handle extremely important papers and work in confidential positions requiring great trustworthiness.

SCATTERED OVER POST

They are scattered all over the post. The Infantry School, Quartermaster offices, post headquarters, the station hospital and other administrative offices have the greatest number employed. Others work at the Parachute School, Ordnance and Signal Offices, telephone exchange, machine records unit, the Reception Center in fact about everywhere where there are offices on the huge reservation.

Naturally the supervisory and administrative problems associated with the employment of 2,500 women present an important task which is ably handled at Fort Benning by Civil Service authorities assisted by military officials.

All feminine employes of Fort Benning come under Civil Service and must abide by the consequent rules and regulations.

C. Arthur Ryden Jr., field representative of the United States Civil Service Commission, supervises the operations of the local Civil Service set-up, which was designated the central personnel agency by the War Department long before war broke out.

The Civil Service Board at Fort Benning maintains complete records of placements, positions open and even rates examinations in order to expedite the hiring of girls. Vacancies are filled as far as possible from local lists, but if no names are available, eligible girls are recruited from Atlanta or Washington.

HAS PERSONNEL DIVISION

Fort Benning post headquarters has created a personnel division headed by Lt. Col. J. D. Rosenberger Jr., post adjutant, who reports directly to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, commanding general. Heading the personnel division, however, in an administrative capacity is Lt. Raymond A. Parkins, who supervises all of the women employes of Service of Supply activities at the post. Not under this division are the Infantry School, Area Engineer Offices and Lawson Field, all of which have their own personnel setups.

The function of Lieutenant Parkins' office is the processing of all personnel, change of status, re-allocation and promotion, also separations from Civil Service positions, of all employes in the SOS installations. Other duties include maintaining complete records on all employes, supervising the civilian payroll section and supervising the Civil Service Board which handles recruiting and interviews of persons not on the eligible list but qualified for Civil Service work.

At post headquarters, Lt. John A. Lyons is liaison officer between civilian personnel and military authorities. Civilian employes at the Infantry School are under the supervision of Maj. Phillip A. Dickey.

GENERAL'S SECRETARIES

Women in high positions of trust and confidence at Fort Benning are Mrs. Nelle Freeman, Mrs. Emma R. Price and Mrs. Sue Irvin Woodall, who work as private secretaries to three of the posts top-ranking generals.

Because of the very nature of their work, they are entrusted with many confidences and are valued as private secretaries because of their efficiency, their tactfulness—and their trustworthiness.

Mrs. Freeman is the confidential secretary of the post commanding general, Brig. Gen. Walter Scott Fulton; Mrs. Emma Price is the secretary of Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, assistant commandant of the Infantry School, and Mrs. Woodall is Brig. Gen. George P. Howell's secretary. General Howell is commandant of the Parachute School.

Mrs. Freeman, a graduate of Central High School and Mountain City Business College in Chattanooga, Tenn., has been working at Fort Benning's post headquarters since Aug. 21, 1941. She has worked for General Fulton since Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor. Mrs. Freeman is the wife of Ray C. Freeman, Columbus insurance agent, and has a daughter, Jane, eight years old.

Mrs. Price has watched Fort Benning grow from a few tents and wooden barracks to its present position in the national military spotlight. Mrs. Price came to Fort Benning in May, 1919, when the post was only a few months old. She worked first for Maj. J. Paul Jones, constructing quartermaster, and C. G. Trost, field auditor. A day she will long remember was July 4, 1919, when word came from Washington that Fort Benning was to be abandoned. She worked all day and night getting records in shape only to have word come through that the order had been rescinded.

Mrs. Price is another graduate of the old Industrial High school. She has the distinction of having worked for a line of generals who have made a name for themselves in the military world. They include General Gordon, General Malone; General Collins, General King, General Asa Singleton, General Short and now General Weems, the assistant commandant of the school.

Youngest of the general's secretaries is Mrs. Woodall, secretary to parachuting General Howell. A native of Columbus, Mrs. Woodall also graduated from Industrial High school in that city.

Mrs. Woodall came to work at Fort Benning on June 10, 1942, under Lt. Col. Richard McKee. Previous to her work at Fort Benning, she was employed by the First Presbyterian church in Columbus and the Social Security Board in the city.

THEY'RE "TIME-SAVERS"

Operating a real "time-saver" are two of the newer feminine employes at Fort Benning, Mrs. Kenneth C. Forry and Mrs. Edward C. Sykes.

Mrs. Forry and Mrs. Sykes operate the new test-scoring machines at the Infantry School, which is always in the market for new methods of saving time.

The electrically-operated machines score written tests for all of the officer candidates and student officers at the School. The apparatus looks very similar to a sound board in a broadcasting studio and, of course, the operators will tell you "it's very simple."

To save time in explanation though, we'll simply say that through using a sample test sheet with all the answers filled in correctly, that 1,000 tests can be scored in an hour and that after passing through the machine, the marked papers are automatically tacked in the bottom of the machine.

Civil Service Boards are always on the lookout for punch board operators who can take over the work of operating these test-marking machines, but the board points out that any experienced office clerk can quickly learn to operate the machine.

P. S.—And the machines aren't made to handle short tests either. Answer sheets can be made for as many as 300 questions.

THEY REMEMBER WHEN...

Two of the respected and well-known civilian employes at Fort Benning are sisters who recalled this week, with many a chuckle, of the days when they rode a train from Columbus to Fort Benning every morning...a train that chugged along so slowly and

2,500 Soldiers In Skirts Share Troops' Long Hours

stopped so frequently that they used to have a fast game of bridge every morning on the way to work.

The sisters are Mrs. Mamie K. Johnson, senior clerk in the fiscal section of the Infantry School, who came to work at the post in July, 1920, and Mrs. Roberta K. Hickman, senior clerk stenographer in the office of the assistant commandant at the Infantry School. Mrs. Hickman recalls with pride the days when she worked for the present Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who was at one time assistant commandant of the School.

The sisters are graduates of the old Industrial High School in Columbus, and are both long-time residents of the city.

Mrs. Johnson recalled this week that when she first came to work at Fort Benning, the Infantry School headquarters were located in barracks. Civilians and officers rode to the post each morning on a train of 13 or 14 coaches.

"We often played bridge on the way out as the train had to stop so often and was delayed so much that we always had ample time for a good game," Mrs. Johnson remembered. "Often we would stop and pick berries while the train waited on some siding for another train or was delayed for other reasons."

Mrs. Hickman, a veteran of 15 years at Fort Benning, also rode the "commuters" train but her work was in a different area, in what is known now as Lawson Field. She would be met at the train with a car or more than likely a truck and taken to the 24th Infantry Officers mess for breakfast and then continued to the field.

At that time there were two types of aircraft at the field, lighter-than-air, the balloon type of dirigible, and the airplanes, Mrs. Hickman recalled.

"MASTER-PLANNERS"

Dealing more directly with John Soldier than any other business women at Fort Benning are those "master-planners" the hostesses and Red Cross recreation workers at the Station Hospital.

The hostesses have to be mothers, sisters, friends and confidants of soldiers all at one time and at the same time administrate the complicated affairs of service clubs on the post. The Red Cross recreation workers, highly trained in their fields before they even come on duty, have tasks similar to hostesses, with the additional task of aiding hospital patients in every way possible.

Hostesses are always the guiding lights of the particular service clubs they operate. There are three at Fort Benning, each noted for her ability to organize programs and act as an honest friend to soldiers.

Nationally-known because her "boys" in the armed forces have spread her accomplishments to Army posts in far corners of the land is Mrs. Winifred Baker, senior hostess at Service Club No. 2.

Typical of the tributes paid to Mrs. Baker was one recently from Capt J. H. Keller, special service office at Ft. Riley, Kansas, written after he conferred with the Chief of Staff of the 9th Armored Division, Col. A. G. Kelly.

"During our conversation," wrote the captain, "Colonel Kelly mentioned the fact that of all the service clubs which he and Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, commander of the 9th, had seen, your club at Fort Benning was the finest as far as management and efficiency was concerned."

Mrs. Baker is unusually well-qualified for the work because of her long association with the Army and Army men. Her programs at No. 2 are built to satisfy the enlisted men and the attractively-appointed club with its home-like atmosphere is jammed every night with soldiers and their guests. A tip-off on one reason Mrs. Baker is so well-liked is the fact she didn't take all of her annual 15-days vacation this year because she felt "she just couldn't get away."

Miss Mary Farmer is a comparative new-comer at Lawson Field but has already made an excellent impression on the men of the Air Corps. Miss Farmer came to Fort Benning with a background of recreational and educational work. A graduate of the University of Alabama, she taught in the Jefferson County school system in Alabama as musical director; worked in radio production for the Birmingham Age-Herald, where she participated in the first Pan-American program, broadcast from a moving train going from Cincinnati, Ohio, to New Orleans. Before coming to work at Fort Benning, Miss Farmer worked in a Columbus music store and at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Miss Ivy Randall is the impresario supervising the recreational work at Service Club No. 1 on the post proper, where she moved to after doing excellent work as senior hostess at No. 4 Service Club in the Harmony Church area.

Miss Randall, former professional dancing teacher in Washington, D. C., and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, came to Fort Benning first on Nov. 15, 1941, when she took over the work in the Harmony Church area. Early this spring, she was moved to No. 1 to take over the program on the main post.

Another "hostess" at Fort Benning is Mrs. Lucille Kirkpatrick, in charge of the enlisted men's guest house on the main post. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was placed in charge of the guest house when it was opened many months ago, and has managed the work so well she still holds the position. She has the complicated task of housing the relatives and friends of enlisted men who visit Fort Benning and because of present overcrowded conditions, considerable management is needed to keep everyone satisfied. A native of Hamilton, Ga., Mrs. Kirkpatrick graduated from the Southern Female College in LaGrange, Ga., taught school, worked in newspaper offices and operated a business in Columbus before coming to Fort Benning as hostess at the guest house.

Red Cross recreation workers at the Station Hospital have the task of keeping patients in the hospital as contented as possible during their stay at the institution. They work long hours arranging entertainment programs, visiting the wards wit hgames and reading materials, running errands for the soldiers, writing letters and handling the hundred and one other details that come up in the course of a day. They are carefully selected for the work and must have previous training in group recreation or social work.

CHIEF CLERK

A graduate of Lanier High School in Macon, Georgia, Jennie M. Robinson, chief clerk for the new civilian personnel branch at Fort Benning, resided in Macon until November, 1929, when she began working at Fort Benning.

Her work at Fort Benning for the first five years was with the constructing quartermaster and during that five years much of the permanent construction on the post was accomplished under the supervision of the quartermaster.

Among the projects completed were the Infantry School building, the post chapel and many sets of quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers. Betjeman Bridge and various barracks were also built by the constructing quartermaster during this period. Transferring later from the constructing quartermaster's office, Miss Robinson was engaged exclusively in personnel work until Sept. 1 when she was assigned as chief clerk of the new civilian personnel branch.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION

Miss Mary Harris, native Georgian, had two years of study at the University of Georgia before coming to work for the government at Fort Benning.

She was employed in the administrative department of the Quartermaster Officer on the post from 1925 until April, 1941. Promoted to junior administrative assistant in April, 1941, she was charged with accounting for all funds expended by the Quartermaster and now holds one of the most responsible positions at Fort Benning.

SOUTHERN YANKEE

A Yankee in the South is Pettie V. Light, veteran employe of the Quartermaster property office at Fort Benning.

Miss Light, a native of Columbus, Ohio, was graduated from Columbus High school in her home town. She entered government service at Fort Benning on Aug. 16, 1927, working first in the Quartermaster office under Colonel Warfield. She was transferred to the memorandum receipt section of the property office in November of the same year and has worked there since that time.

FEMININE SOLDIERS

Two hard-working feminine "soldiers" of Fort Benning are Mrs. Mattie H. Bray, only woman employe of the reproduction plant and Mrs. Dorothy B. Morris, junior administrative assistant in the motor transport division of the Ordnance Department.

Mrs. Bray was educated in the Quitman County, Georgia, schools and took a business administration course in Columbus. In 1922, she came to work at the Academic Department of the Infantry School and ten years later transferred to the reproduction plant where she has the distinction of being the only woman employe.

Mrs. Morris is a comparative newcomer but, like most of the other successful women at Fort Benning, is a graduate of Industrial High in Columbus. She transferred to Fort Benning from Camp McClellan. As junior administrative assistant in the motor transport division of the Ordnance Department, her duties are purely administrative, requiring considerable tact in handling personnel. She handles payrolls, supervises employes and co-ordinates the distribution of correspondence in addition to other clerical duties.

WITH BENNING 16 YEARS

At present purchasing and contracting clerk for the District Motor Transport offices is Mrs. Clara M. Zehrbach, who has been a Fort Benning employe for 16 years.

Besides being one of the busiest women at the post, Mrs. Zehrbach has a distinction of which she is even more proud—she is a grandmother, having three sons and two grandchildren.

She started work at Fort Benning in the Quartermaster Office under Capt. Lipell, now retired, but who at that time had about a dozen different jobs to perform with the assistance of Mrs. Zehrbach.

Colonel Stephen B. Massey, now post quartermaster, was utilities officer as "Captain Massey" at the time. Mrs. Zehrbach stayed for nine years in transportation and billeting offices there and then transferred to the district motor transport offices.

"PIONEERS"

Two feminine "pioneers" are Miss Estelle Patrick, secretary in the judge advocate's office at post headquarters, and Mrs. Frances Alford, assistant to the personnel sergeant major in headquarters.

In November, 1940, post headquarters was separated from the Infantry School and established as an independent organization. 1st Lt. James E. Freeman, present executive officer of the post but then a master sergeant, was named to organize a civilian and military staff for the headquarters and under his guidance the present staff of nearly 50 civilians and as many officers and enlisted men was built.

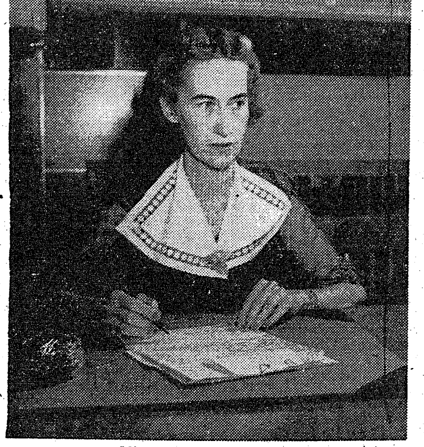
Miss Patrick and Mrs. Alford were the first civilian employes under the new set-up. At that time, the present commanding general of Fort Benning, Brig. Gen. Walter Scott Fulton, was post inspector and later executive officer before assuming command of the post.

Miss Patrick, a native of Columbus, was educated in Columbus schools and in the John Muir High School in Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the Jordan Industrial School. Before coming to post headquarters, Miss Patrick worked at the Infantry School and the Tank School and since she has been at headquarters, she has worked in the personnel section for the special service officer and in the judge advocate's department.

Mrs. Alford, formerly Miss Frances West, is a graduate of Columbus schools. When she first came to Fort Benning, she worked in the post quartermaster office, coming to headquarters in November, 1940, to be secretary to the post adjutant, and working as civilian personnel secretary before assuming her present job as assistant to the personnel sergeant major.

Mrs. Sue Woodall, Mrs. Nelle Freeman, Mrs. Emma Price

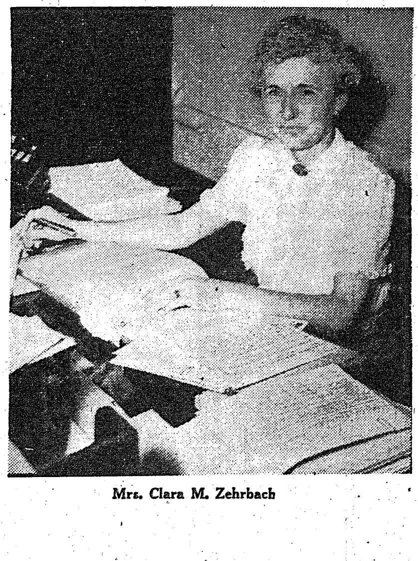
Mrs. Mattie Bray, Mrs. Dorothy Morris



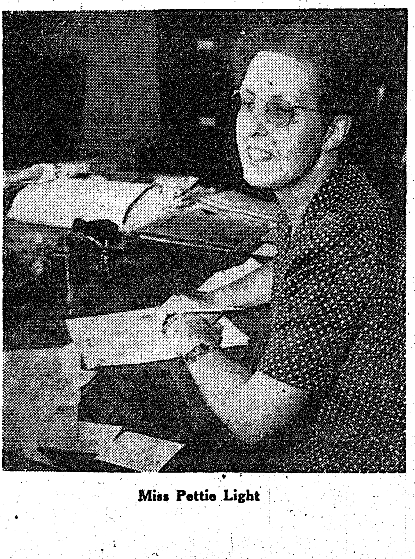
Miss Jennie M. Robinson

Mrs. Frances Alford, Miss Estelle Patrick

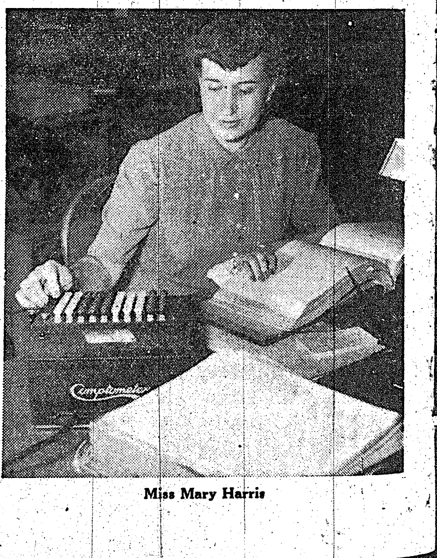
Mrs. Mamie Johnson, Mrs. Roberta Hickman



Mrs. Clara M. Zehrbach



Miss Pettie Light



Miss Mary Harris

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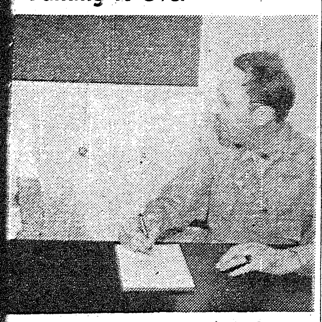
Benning Chaplains Corps

Talking It Over



...reassures an anxious mother concerning her son.

...plains Minister To ...us Needs at Fort

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...200 MEN

...Organization of ...ment calls for ...r one chaplain ... hundred men. ... purpose of the ...n in the field is ...s worship, spir- ... moral counsel, ...iance for those ...tion.

...that a chaplain ...day a week" is ...y today; wheth- ...ose in the past ... skepticism. ... the chaplains ...ent faiths ...tholic or ...ally being one chaplain of each faith or two of any faith which would be the ministration of one chaplain.

In religious worship, the chaplains of the different faiths minister to the needs of the men of his faith. However, in welfare cases there is no such division. Whoever is on duty or in the office at the time takes care of a particular soldier's needs, regardless of his church affiliations.

JEWISH HAVE FOUR SERVICES

Soldiers of all faiths have opportunities to worship at Fort Benning. Protestant and Catholic services are several in the various sections of the church. Jewish services are held four times weekly. These services are not formal as the soldiers participate in them. Following the reading as the soldiers participate in them. Following the reading of the Scriptures, the chaplain broaches an important Jewish topic of current nature and of vital importance. The soldiers enter into free and frank discussion of this subject, and at the conclusion of it the rabbi gives a summary of the points brought, out, together with his own reactions. These have proven to be very interesting at Benning. There is, moreover a specific objective underlying these discussions. The plan is to prepare the Jewish soldier for intelligent American leadership in the Jewish communities throughout the country during the postwar period.

"Yes, the chaplain's work in a regiment like ours is an understanding service, based on a hierarchy of values," writes a Fort Benning chaplain. "Automatically, in the life of a chaplain God comes first. The externals of military etiquette do not blind the chaplains to the fact that colonels and privates are important because they have souls to save."

TIGERS ADVANCE 10

Ten enlisted men of the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division's Maintenance Battalion are wearing new stripes as a result of their recent promotions it was announced by the public relations office. They are:

To be sergeants, Charles Villandre and Henry Shelton; to be technician 4th Grade, Hollis Jobe; to be corporal, Donald Newsom; to be technicians 5th Grade, Orval Brucker, Don Hawes, Joseph Chisholm, Layton E. Traylor and Douglas Bishop.

Army 'Doc' Tells How To Fight Common Colds

Oil, Nose Drops, Cathartics Taboo; Urges Rest, Isolation

Fighting the common cold in the Army is a big winter job for medical men, and some of the things learned in the Army medical practice may well be applied to civilian life, according to Major Sam P. Wainwright, Army Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Benning.

Maj. Wainwright told of latest developments in battling the common cold, which annually takes toll of hundreds of thousands of man-hours from work in this country and frequently leads to complications, in a talk before the P.-T. A. of the Fort Benning Children's School.

"While no experiments are being made here at Fort Benning just now, some have been conducted on the Post recently, and a good deal has been learned about fighting the cold," he said. "One of these blasted the ancient idea that a cathartic was 'always needed' in combating the common cold.

"One group of 500 men were treated for colds with use of cathartics while another group of 500 was treated without their use. A large percentage of the second group was returned to duty in shorter time than those from the first group.

NO OIL DROPS

"Use of irritating drops in the nose, use of sprays, and other home treatment of colds is generally of little use and may even lead to serious results. One result from use of oil drops is lipoid pneumonia, caused by the material getting into the lungs.

"Not everybody who sneezes has a cold while many others are prone to have colds that start with a slight sore throat, so they do not realize it is actually a cold. Home treatment frequently, therefore, is a bad idea.

"The best thing is to isolate ourselves as soon as we feel a cold coming on. Take a good deal of liquids. Get as much rest as possible. Unfortunately this cannot always be put into practice, especially in the army where sometimes a cold may sweep through a whole platoon or company. The practice in the army, however, is to put the soldier into the hospital whenever there is a fever. In civilian life it is often much easier for the individual to go to bed—a couple of days off to fight the start of a cold may save a great deal of loss of time later when the cold has developed.

"Use of mild antiseptic solutions for colds starting in the throat may frequently help in heading off the development also. In any event it is a very good idea to go to bed since the cold attacks the tired and run down soldier or civilian much easier than the one with a reserve of energy."

11TH ARMORED PROMOTES

The following enlisted men have received promotions in the 11th Armored Regiment of the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division:

T-5 Luis Barber, Headquarters Company, to sergeant; Pfc. Walter Pietryka, Company G, to corporal, and Pfcs. Joseph Metesh and Raymond Seeley, both of Company G, to T-5s.

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Two soldiers stationed here hopped a ride to town with a friendly motorist, but one of them lost his teeth in the car. The motorist found a set of uppers and wrote the Field in an effort to locate the soldier who had lost them.

Moral: Keep your mouth shut when riding with strangers.

'Keep Em' Happy' Is Theme Of USO Clubs In City

Five Clubs and Service Bureau Aid Troops From Fort Benning

Covering the fields of service and entertainment—from arranging weddings to providing a sharpener for one's pencil—is the purpose and the theme behind the United Service Organizations in Columbus. The six organizations which make up the USO maintain five clubs and one service bureau for the men of Fort Benning.

The largest and newest USO club in Columbus is the one on Ninth street and First avenue. This club is run jointly under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, of which Edward Korn is director, and the National Catholic Community Service, which is headed by Eugene Bergman. The main feature of this club is the enormous auditorium which can be adapted to any use. In the past, dances, parties, breakfast meetings, movies, concerts, and sports contests have beer held in the auditorium. But this is not the only feature of the club. Numerous clubrooms, a lounge, lunch counter, showers, and various games help keep the boys occupied.

In contrast, the oldest USO in Columbus is the Army-Navy-YMCA located on West Eleventh street. Originally an old factory building, the Army and Navy Y opened because of the demand of a recreational place for the men of the 1st Infantry Division, which was stationed at Fort Benning at the time. Later it was converted into a USO Club. H. J. Sims, director of the club is mighty proud of its fine dormitory, new kitchen, open air patio, lounge, pool tables, art room, craft room, and many of the other features. In fact, as he puts it, he is "mighty pleased with the entire club." Open all night, to accomodate soldiers arriving in town during the night, the club features a lunch counter that serves the boys 24 hours a day.

The USO-YWCA located at 1425 Third avenue, helps solve one of the problems confronting the average G. I. The problem — Where to find a place to live for the visiting wife, sweetheart, or relative. The answer—the YWCA. New and comfortable beds provide housing facilities for 23 women on the second floor of this building. A beautiful garden next to the building was arranged by the Junior League and the landscaping and abundant supply of shrubs was made possible by the United Garden Clubs. A fish pool, adequate fireplace and badminton court are found in the garden. With the use of large portable tables and chairs more than 150 persons may be accomodated at an outdoor luncheon or buffet supper in the garden. During the week organized clubs meet in the evening for informal recreation, dancing instruction, bridge instruction, parties and invitation dances. The outstanding part of the program is the Army wives.

KEEPS WIVES ACTIVE

This club plans programs for wives of the men of Fort Benning. Miss Anne Pridmore, formerly Executive Secretary of the community YWCA at Daytona Beach, Fla., is the director. Last but not least of the services afforded the men of Fort Benning is the chance to have a real home-style wedding. The Y makes all the arrangements and the only thing that the groom has to produce is the bride.

The Salvation Army maintains not one but two separate clubs. One in Columbus and the other in Phenix City. The Columbus club is located at 1323 Broadway and is under the direction of Adjutant and Mrs. Thomas Evans. Housed in an old Methodist church, the club found that the building fitted their needs to the T. The main floor is a lounge complete with comfortable furniture, writing tables, radio and record player, snack bar, and library. Going up, you find on the second floor forty single beds in the dormitory. During the past year this has proven to be the most appreciated of all features. In the basement is a game room with ping pong tables, lounging furniture, and other tables for playing small games. The showers are really appreciated when the men are out on maneuvers and can not find a place to get their showers.

The other Salvation Army Club is the only USO Club in Phenix City. Headed by Adjutant C. L. Andrews, the club has the same features of the one in Columbus. Newer and one of the nicest looking clubs, the club is always on the go to find better and finer things for the soldiers to do.

After describing the clubs one finds that more needs to be told. The USO does things for the boys that can not be included as part of the club and yet the club pays the expenses for these things. For example:

The NCCS sponsors the Columbus Symphony orchestra and the Community Chorus, both of which are made up of soldiers and civilians. Then there is the fine service some of the clubs are doing to aid men looking for rooms for their wives and themselves, shoppers service, record making, special cooking clubs for men, and so many things that they can't be listed.

But the job isn't done. More and more must be added to the clubs and other facilities of Columbus in order to make this town an example for the rest of the community.

FETE MILITARY MAIDS

Dancing beneath swaying palm trees and colorful decorations depicting beautiful Hawaii, the men of the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division played hosts to the Military Maids of Columbus last Thursday night at Service Club No. 2.

Miss Jean Edenfield entertained those present with two songs, "Blue Hawaii" and "I Want To Go Back To My Little Grass Shack" and later, in her Hawaiian costume, did the hula dance. Miss Edenfield lived in the islands for several years and is an accomplished dancer.

Music was furnished by the 11th Armored Regiment dance band.

"UNITED We Stand"—
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UNITED LOAN OFFICE
1037 BROADWAY

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We Appreciate Your Patronage
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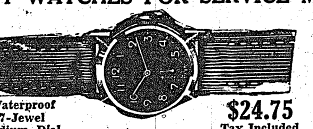
V for VICTORY
Congratulations on the 24th Anniversary of FORT BENNING
We are proud of the men who are engaged in the intensive training program designed to fit them for the fighting necessary to the winning of this war. Keep up the good work—to KEEP AMERICA FREE!
WRIST WATCHES FOR SERVICE MEN



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$24.75 Tax Included
BUY "HER" CHRISTMAS GIFT NOW
We will mail it for you at a later date.
10 12th St. V. V. VICK 10 12th St.
FINE DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

BEST WISHES and SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS
TO FORT BENNING AND OUR ARMED FORCES ON THIS YOUR 24th ANNIVERSAY
JEAN'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
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GREETINGS— TO THE PERSONNEL OF FORT BENNING
ON THIS YOUR ...H ANNIVERSARY
...AL or THANKSGIVING
...OKED ...Y DINNER 75¢
...rimmings—and Cranberry Sauce
...OY'S CAFE
ROY HANCOCK, Prop.
...AVE. — DIAL 9381

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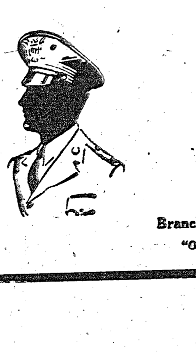
Time Is Getting Short—Materials Are Limited

Care Is Needed For GOOD PORTRAITS
HAVE YOUR PORTRAIT MADE BY ARTISTS FROM OUR 5TH AVENUE STUDIO
NO DEPOSITS AT TIME OF SITTING
PROOFS FOR YOUR INSPECTION BEFORE YOU BUY
"OUR PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL"
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9:30 P. M. SPECIAL—OPEN SUNDAYS
Nov. 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6th 1 to 6 P.M. for Sittings
FOR CHRISTMAS—SEND YOUR PHOTOGRAPH TO YOUR LOVED ONES
Your Photograph on File for Your Home Town Paper



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Branch of 604 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. — Tele. 3-1505
"OFFICER CANDIDATES"—We Have MILITARY Blouses, Garrison Caps, SAM BROWN Belts—Here for you to be photographed in before your graduation.

Fort Benning Utilities Could Provide For City Of 150,000

Post Engineer Can Tackle Repairs Of Almost Any Kind

Put up a name sign on an officer's house.

Fill in a hole in a road.

Repair a damaged power line pole.

Fix a gas main.

Make major repairs to a saw mill.

Throw up a pantoon bridge over a raging stream and then repair a concrete bridge washed out by a "flash flood."

Such orders are all in a day's work for Post Engineer's office at Fort Benning, where an engineering staff, public utilities staff, and laborers sufficient to take care for a city of 150,000 or larger is maintained the year around.

Col. A. J. Bain is Post Engineer for Fort Benning, and under him are the 1,900 civilian employees who perform not only the duties of the city engineer's office of a metropolis, but who also perform the same jobs as the electric light company, gas company and the water department of a large city.

Heading the civilian staff is W. A. Ford, administrative assistant, who has had 20 years of experience in the office. When rapid expansion began at Fort Benning, a nucleus of other civilians who had from 15 to 20 years experience were called in to train the rapidly expanding staff, so that work of the office has run smoothly.

At each Army Post there is an officer who is a member of the Post Commander's Staff, charged with the maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, grounds and utilities and all of the permanent installations; operating the utilities, construction of additions, extensions and alterations, or the rehabilitation necessary for the proper discharge of maintenance, repairs and operational work.

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

That's Colonel Bain's job at Fort Benning. With the rapid expansion of construction put up by the Area Engineer's office, the work of Colonel Bain and his Army and civilian assistants has grown more demanding as each day passes.

Exactly as in a city, one of the principal essentials of an Army post is a supply of water. At Fort Benning there are two large pumping filter plants, with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons daily, which supplies the personnel in the Georgia part of the Reservation while the Alabama area is supplied from wells.

Again, exactly as in a big city, the Post Engineer maintains a department to analyze the water. Here the chemists not only make daily analyses of water for Fort Benning, but for nine other Army Posts in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Each day samples of water are sent to the Fort Benning laboratory and if any slight trace of contamination is discovered, the Commanders are immediately notified and proper measures are taken to provide a water supply that is absolutely free from any contamination. The water system is constantly under pumping pressure so as to an provide adequate supply for the fire department.

COL. A. J. BAIN

Miles of water mains, ranging from 14-inch pipe down to the small pipe line supplying some of the smaller quarters are maintained. The system of standard fire plugs also is maintained under this department, and maintenance of the entire fire department also is the job of Col. Bain.

Current for electric lighting and for cooking in many mess halls is supplied from the Georgia Power Company. The Engineer's office maintains 326 miles of electric lines on the Post. All of the maintenance, repair, operation and construction of electric generating plants, transmission and distribution systems, together with installation of motors, ranges and other electric appliances are handled here.

Twenty-six miles of gas pipe vation for supply and distribution of natural gas. Repair, maintenance, installation, operation and extensions to the gas service, together with repair of gas-burning equipment is handled through the Post Engineer's Office.

In addition to the gas supply, there also is the problem of determining the need, specifications and quantity requirements and putting in requisitions for coal, coke, fuel oil or other fuel. Then, too, gasoline must be secured for the fire apparatus and all of the other motor vehicles assigned to the office. This includes, heavy road machinery, shovels, graders, bulldozers, tractors, pumps.

Operation of all of the central heating and power plants must go on smoothly. There are three large central heating plants and a number of smaller units, making a total of 3,500 different heating units, to be maintained and operated.

At the same time, the office maintains five ice and refrigeration plants on the Post. Not only are these maintained, but the office services walk-in boxes with refrigerating coils and services the large kitchen refrigerators on the Post.

Then, after preserving the food, the problem of collection and disposal of garbage after thousands of hungry men finish their "three squares" a day comes up. The office maintains three large incinerators and besides that, maintains and operates the sewage collection system, pumps and the plant operation. There are about 78 miles of sanitary sewer lines at Fort Benning and about 28 miles of storm sewers to be maintained.

A modern fire department with a crew of 145 firefighters, maintaining 19 motor vehicles, all modern type pumpers, serves the Post. The Post Engineer provision, maintains, repairs and operates the fire protection equipment, sprinkler systems and the alarm systems and provides and trains the personnel.

HOUSING FOR CIVILIANS

The Post Engineer also is charged with the maintenance, repair, and management of the recently announced civilian housing project on the reservation. This includes supplying of food and housekeeping. There now are accommodations ready for occupancy soon by about 300 civilians, Colonel Bain announced.

Extermination of insects, vermin and rodents is just one of the little things that the office handles. This work alone takes from 75 to 100 men and thousands of gallons of mosquito destroying material is used as spray for water and swamp lands each year, while in some instances whole areas are drained in order to eliminate the mosquito nuisance.

With more than 3,500 buildings now in existence on the Reservation, one of the major problems of the office is the maintenance and repair of them. These includes sheds, tanks, warehouses, administrative buildings, schools, barracks, offices, and others. In addition, the office must maintain water tanks, bridges, fences, the parachute jumping towers, flag poles and other structures.

Still another major project is the maintenance, repair and construction of roads, walks, parking areas, taxiways, driveways and grounds, the culverts, ditching and forestry on the reservation. There are about 75 miles of paved roads and 200 miles of unpaved roads and more than 40 miles of paved walks. Then there are many concrete-steel and wooden bridges, ranging from small crossings to a large highway and railway bridge.

An emergency job that once confronted the office was the washout of a bridge by a flash flood. A pontoon bridge was quickly thrown up and later the concrete bridge was repaired and put back into use. It was all in the day's work.

FORESTRY PROBLEM

Considerable areas of forest require attention the year around, and trees are "harvested" when they should be cut, in order to prevent loss of good timber. Three sawmills saw up the logs into timbers and lumber and also supply firewood. In the way no waste is allowed.

Even the sawdust from the mills is put to use. Recently Colonel Bain conceived idea of utilizing the sawdust piles to fill in around the parachute towers to make a better landing field. Some of the large timbers and the heavy lumber from the sawmills was used to lengthen runways at Lawson Field in order to accomodate the latest heavy type of aircraft.

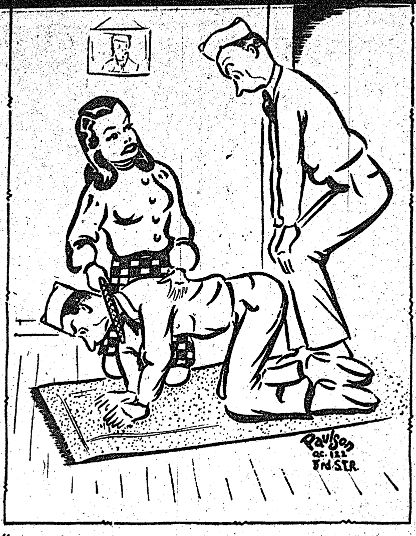
Not only does the office maintain the roads and the walks, but the engineers maintain about 12 miles of standard gauge track and 20 miles of narrow gauge.

Maintenance, repair and upkeep of the target ranges, from small arms range to anti-aircraft, anti-tank and artillery comes under the office, also.

Problems of soil erosion, too, require constant attention, and the engineers plant vegetation over bare areas, and protect shoulders of the roads against erosive influence of rains.

To meet requirements of all of the different organizations on the post, there is a constant demand being made for installing various articles of equipment. The office replaces, maintains and repairs all power-operated kitchen mess equipment, cooking ranges, heating plants, stoves, electric fans, ventilation and air conditioning equipment on all parts of the post.

The Post Engineer maintains a large warehouse and storage yard, together with plumbing, carpentry, electrical, painting, roofing and sheet metal shops in order to maintain and repair all of the equipment on the post.



"THEY SAID HE WAS TOO SISSYFIED FOR O.C.S., SO I'M GOING TO MAKE A ROUGHNECK OF HIM,—IF I HAVE TO FILE HIS D—N HEAD OFF!"

German-Born, Now Fights For America

He enjoys it. Enjoys what? Why the Army of course. Pvt. Rudi Wilk, guidon bearer for the Motor Maintenance class in the 20th Co. 1st Student Training Regiment of the Infantry School, who was born in Hamborn, Germany, today is an American citizen and soldier, proud to fight for his adopted land.

On December 22, 1936, a husky blond youth, who spoke no English, arrived in America, land of promise and freedom. It would be hard to say what thoughts were his that first time he saw the "Lady of Light". Today, it is clear that he thinks this the finest country on earth. He spoke no English when he arrived but made haste to remedy this and in a short time became American in speech as well as at heart.

In Hamborn he had finished Gymnasium,—comparable to our prep-school, here, and had attended a private military academy for two years. His arrival here and subsequent enrollment at a New Brunswick, New Jersey high school brought him a first-hand acquaintanceship witn English. Here he also played fullback, ran the mile, boxed, and skated. Friends were easy to make and he kept them.

A lot of hard work, and lessons brought him an opportunity to perform in the Skating Vanities of 1942, Madison Square Garden, New York City. Injured in an auto accident, he was unable to take part.

Disappointed and restless after recovering, he decided on a motorcycle tour of the states. Sponsored by the American Motor- out of New Yo[rk] Florida, westwa[rd] northward to ward to Massac[husetts] to New York an[d] es for the trip the way. Thre[e] and play. American

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

CONGRATULATIONS To FORT BENNING AND THE ARMED PERSONNEL ON THIS THEIR 24th ANNIVERSARY

On this most auspicious occasion the entire staff of The Friendly Roosevelt Cafe Salutes You.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

That we may serve you as efficiently as you serve us shall always be our aim.

ROOSEVELT CAFE

MAX MENDEL, Prop.

1027 BROADWAY

UNEXCELLED CUISINE | COURTEOUS SERVICE | FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Best Wishes to Fort Benning

NATIONAL SHOW CASE COMPANY

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Designers and Builders of the Store Fixtures in the New—

MAIN BRANCH, FORT BENNING EXCHANGE

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST

BE ARMY WISE and ECONOMIZE at LAFKOWITZ

Cash and Carry Cleaning and Expert Tailoring

1208 - 1st AVE. DIAL 7062

Lafkowitz Bros.

CLEANERS and TAILORS

"Enjoy A TOAST[CHEE]

With Your Favorite D[rink]

ON SALE AT

POST EXCHAN[GE]

U. S. O. CLUB

OR YOUR FAVORIT[E]

SODA FOUNTA[IN]

5c

REMEMBER!—"Hung[ry]

Is TOASTCHEE Ti[me]

LANCE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

B. & H. OIL CO.

J. M. Herring, Mgr.

The CITIES SERVICE SIGN

A GOOD PLACE TO STOP!

KOOLMOTOR GASOLINE AND OILS

Congratulations to Fort Benning

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

★ ★ ★

We appreciate your patronage. You are always welcome.

★ ★ ★

FIVE CONVENIENT STATIONS

2835 CUSSETA RD. PAUL GIGLIO, Mgr.

1156 TALBOTTON RD. W. D. WHITE, Mgr.

1200 LINWOOD BLVD. W. I. CARTER, Mgr.

2200 SECOND AVE. T. A. HENDRIX, Mgr.

4417 HAMILTON RD. J. H. LOFTON, Mgr.

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

GREETINGS . . . TO FT. BENNING And Its Entire Personnel

In times as these, it is fitting, and proper that this community pay tribute to Fort Benning on its 24th Anniversary. We are proud of the electrical construction our firm has done at the Post in enlarging it. We salute you, Benning!

LEVY-MORTON CO.

1028—13th St. Dial 3-6391

FORT BENNING No. 1 AR[MY] PO[ST] 24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL

Wm. Beach Hardware Co.

Gives 3 Cheers for FORT BENNING on their 24th Anniversary

On this our 105th year in business we extend best wishes to Ft. Benning and entire personnel on their 24th birthday.

1010 BROADWAY

PHONE 3-4329

You're Always Welcome

IN OUR STORE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL THE PURCHASE OR HOW LARGE WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE YOU.

Area Engineer Charged With New Construction

Equipped to Erect Anything From Shed To Modern Hospital

Vast construction projects, valued at more than $30,000,000, are being developed at Fort Benning currently by the Area Engineer who describes his task as "one of the biggest" engineering feats in the country. Major C. W. Hamilton, the Area Engineer, is chief of the organization which is staffed and equipped to handle anything from building a small range shed to a modern army hospital.

Millions of dollars worth of new construction has been handled during the past year by Major Hamilton's office. Hundreds of barracks, scores of mess halls, many recreation halls, chapels, administration buildings, theaters, warehouses, sheds, school rooms, sewage disposal systems, wells for water—these are only a few of the gargantuan tasks which have been undertaken by the Area Engineer during the past year.

The Area Engineer's office is charged with the construction of new buildings at army posts. In most cases the engineer moves in, builds the buildings, turns them over to the Post Engineer's office for maintenance, and then goes on to another post. But here at Fort Benning, the job of building is so vast that Maj. Hamilton has been here for more than a year and has set up five sub-area offices in order to handle the administration of the enormous amount of building that he must supervise.

He has at his beck and call enough equipment to construct anything from a tool house to a new post office or a huge new hospital. Trucks, graders, draglines, tractors, power shovels, caterpillar tractors and other heavy duty equipment is maintained. A large repair shop is set up to take care of major repairs to anything from a light pick-up truck to a heavy duty caterpillar.

LARGE STAFF HERE

The main offices house an engineer and drafting section, a safety section, and a general office section. There are 200 on the annual pay roll on the average, while at times more than 1,500 civilians are employed on various construction projects.

The five districts, in each of which is an officer with a complete engineering organization for erecting buildings, installing sewers, drilling wells or putting in new pavement, are at the main post, Lawson Field, Harmony Church, Sand Hill area and the Parachute School. Major Hamilton superintends all of the construction and inspects the work on a rigid system. Frequently two or three construction jobs are under way on a major scale, not one being within 40 miles of the other.

The Area Engineer's office under Major Hamilton built the parachute jumping towers and the target ranges on the post. Frequently a specialized job comes up such as building a moving target range in a hurry. The office is equipped to do such work with a minimum of lost time or delay in securing supplies.

Much of the work is done under contract but much more is done directly under the watchful eye of Major Hamilton or the officers on his staff. The office is responsible directly to the Corps of Engineers headquarters at Mobile, Ala.

CHIEF LIKES JOB

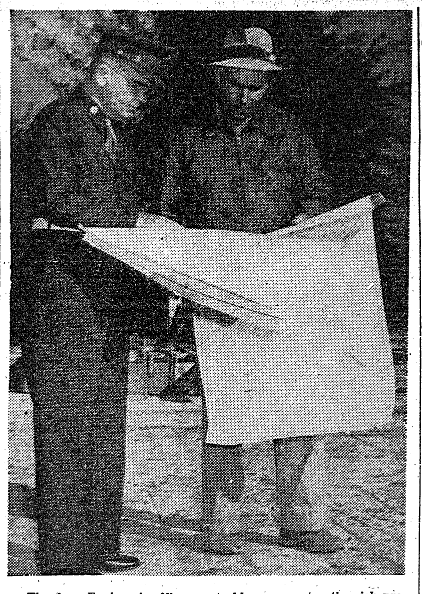
"I believe that I have the most interesting construction job in the whole country today, and probably one of the biggest," Major Hamilon said. "We cannot divulge the amount of construction now going on, but it is tremendous, I wouldn't trade my job for that of any engineer in the world today."

Major Hamilton was called into active service in October, 1940. He is a veteran of the First World War, having served overseas with the 34th Division in the Field Artillery. He has been a reserve officer since 1927.

Major Hamilton has had a wide and varied experience in engineering, covering more than 25 years. He was electrical superintendent for the Manila Electric company, building most of the electrical system that now is being utilized by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. Returning to the United States, he was associated with the Associated Gas and Electric of Pennsylvania; Pacific Gas and Electric in California, and served for six years as construction officer for the Civilian Conservation Corps in California.

His first job at Ft. Benning was construction of Lawson Field in June, 1941. After the Engineers took over all army construction, on Jan. 1, 1942, Major Hamilton was assigned to Fort Benning as Area Engineer and has remained here since.

In addition to maintaining the various shops and equipment, the office maintains a saw mill which cuts into timbers or finished lumber all of the trees that the engineers remove when clearing ground for new projects. This is used in construction and supplies much of the needed lumber and timbering for heavy buildings.



The Area Engineer's office can tackle any construction job proposed for Fort Benning. Pictured above are some enlisted men's barracks which will swell the total housing facilities at the Post. Barracks, range sheds, hospitals, jumping tower for parachutists, sewage disposal systems—they're a few of the tasks assigned to Major C. W. Hamilton, Area Engineer, for development at Fort Benning.

Chapel Calendar

PROTESTANT SERVICES

Post Chapel: Communion 8:30 a. m. Men's Bible class 9: 30 a. m. Sunday school in the Children's School 9:15 a. m. Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Anthem: "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say"—Huerter. Sermon: Chaplain Frederick W. Helfer. Offertory: "The Green Cathedral"—Hahn. Young People's service 5:30 p. m. Evening worship 6:30 p. m. Chaplain Alfred L. Pollock.

29th Infantry: Biblé study 9:15 a. m. Morning worship 10:00 a. m. Chaplains Archie D. Clark and Edgar L. Storey.

Parachute School: Chapel No. 1, Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Fellowship hour 7:30 p. m. Chaplain Frederick S. Zeller.

Theatre No. 2: Main Post, Corner of Wold and Anderson, for men of 4th Bn. 1st. S. T. R. and Acad. Regt.. morning services 9:30 a. m. Chaplain Fredrick W. Helfer.

Station Hospital: Morning worship in Day Room 9:00 a. m. Chaplain T. G. Proctor.

Reception Center: Chapel No. 3, Sunday school 9:00 a. m. Morning worship 10:00 a. m. Chaplain William O. Jones.

Lawson Field: Chapel No. 2, Men's Bible study 10:00 a. m. Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Evening Vespers 6:30 p. m. Song service and fellowship hour on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Chaplains Floyd S. Smith and Chester L. Hunt.

24th General Hospital: New Mess Hall—Sunday morning worship service 9:30 a. m. Vespers Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. (In nurse's recreation hall) Chaplain Archie C. Carroway.

117th Infantry Area: Sunday morning regimental service 11:00 a. m. Choir rehearsal 10:00 a. m. Wednesday evening worship 7:00 p. m. Chaplain Robert W. Hartness.

HARMONY CHURCH AREA

124th Infantry: Chapel No. 1, Morning worship 11:30 a. m. Evening worship 7:30 p. m. Communion each first Sunday. Chaplains A. W. Whitaker and Clarence R. Ritchie.

2nd Stud. Train. Regt.: Chapel No. 2, Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Chapel No. 3, 9:45 a. m. Chapel No. 4, 10:30 a. m. Chaplain Edwin C. Wilson.

3rd Stud. Train. Regt.: Chapel No. 5, Holy Communion (Episcopal) 8:00 a. m. Regimental services at 11:00 a. m. Protestant service in 5th Bn., at 11:00 a. m. (Bldg. B-25). Chaplain Russell D. Laycock and A. B. Billman.

JEWISH SERVICES

Chaplain Samson Aaron Shain.

Main Post: Every Friday at 7:30 p. m., in the Children's School, corner Baltzell Ave. and Lumpkin Road, opposite the Infantry School. A choir composed of officers and enlisted men will chant the service.

HARMONY CHURCH AREA

3rd Student Training Regiment—every Sunday at 9:00 a. m., in War Dept. Theatre No. 9 (B-46).

2nd Student Training Regiment—every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., in building No. B-7.

124th Infantry—every Sunday, at 11:45 a. m., in the Recreation Hall.

10th Armored Division—Every Monday at 7:30 p. m., in Chapel No. 4, Sand Hill Area.

Lawson Field—Every Thursday at 7:30 p. m., in Chapel No. 2.

A discussion on an important Jewish topic and a Jewish Welfare Board reception usually follow each service.

CATHOLIC SERVICES

Nov. 12-19

THURSDAY

Sacred Heart Devotions will be held in Chapel No. 1, Lawson Field, at 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Sacred Heart Devotions will be held in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 7:30 p. m. Daily Mass is said in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 6:45 a. m.

SATURDAY

Confessions will be held in Chapel No. 4, Main Post; from 4:00 to 5:30 p. m. and from 7:00 p. m. on; in the Chaplain's Office of the 24th General Hospital from 6:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.; in the Station Hospital in Ward 8-A from 4:00 to 5:30 p. m. and from 7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.; in Chapel No. 1, and No. 2, Lawson Field from 7:30 p. m. on.

SUNDAY

Chapel No. 4, Main Post: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 7:00 a. m. to 8:00 a. m.; 9:00 a. m. ; 9:46 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; and 12:00 Noon.

Station Hospital: Mass will be said in the Station Hospital in the Red Cross Building, Corridor C (between Ward 12 and 13) at 6:00 and 8:00 a. m.

2nd Student Training Regiment: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 2, in the 2nd Student Training Regiment at 8:00 a. m., in Chapel No. 3, located north of the 2nd Student Training Headquarters at 7:00 a. m.; 10:30 a. m. (colored troops); and 11:30 a. m.

3rd Student Training Regiment: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 5, Building No. 5201, located on the 8th Division Road and Cusseta Road, Harmony Church Area at 7:00 a. m. and 9:30 a. m.; and in the Day Room of the 30th Company at 10:00 a. m. for the companies of the 5th Battalion.

Chapel No. 4, Harmony Church Area located between the 2nd and 3rd Student Training Regiment: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 4 at 8:00 a. m. and 12:00 Noon.

Chapel No. 1, 124th Infantry Area: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 1, 124th Infantry Area at 8:15 a. m. and 10:00 a. m.

Reception Center: Mass will be said in the Recreation Hall of the Reception Center at 8:30 a. m.

24th General Hospital: Mass will be said in the Tent Area of the 24th General Hospital at 10:30 a. m.

Chapel No. 2, Lawson Field: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 2, Lawson Field at 9:00 a. m.

Chapel No. 1 Lawson Field: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 1, Lawson Field at 8:00 a. m.

Theatre No. 2, located on Wold and Anderson Avenue: Mass will be said in Theatre No. 2, located on Wold and Anderson Avenue at 11:00 a. m.

117th Infantry Area: Mass will be said in Chapel No. 3, Lawson Field, in the 117th Infantry Area at 9:00 a. m. and confessions will be heard beginning at 8:30 a. m.

Benediction and Rosary will be held in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

The Miraculous Medal Novena will be held in Chapel No. 2, Lawson Field at 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

The Miraculous Medal Novena will be held in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 7:30 p. m. Daily Mass will be held in Chapel No. 4, Main Post, at 6:45 a. m.

54th Infantry Bayoneteers Are Winners

55th Engineers Are Vanquished By 4-1 Score

On Guard! Kill! To that signal the 54th Infantry Doughboys charged into The "Mighty 55th" Engineers Friday night at Division Bowl and came out winners in the bayonet fighting bouts. Both teams representing the 54th Infantry won by the scores of 4 to 1.

In the first bout, Sergeant Floyd Taylor, captain of the 54th team defeated Sergeant Harry Otto, captain of the 55th team. Private Sherman Gyton followed suit and defeated Staff Sgt. Albert Gustitis. Not to be outdone Sgt. Doyle Rambo upheld the banner of the 54th and smeared 1st. Sgt. Paul Layman. In the fourth match Sgt. Bernard Friedman hoisted the 54th banner higher to whip Tech. Sgt. Mangnus Mindrebo and in the final match of the first team bout Cpl. James Harlan of the 55th scored the only win for his team by defeating Sgt. Chester Derr. Score: Company B of the 54th four to one for Company E of the 55th Engineers.

The Doughboys came out fighting for that second team win as the second bout opened with Company H of the 54th meeting Company D of the 55th. In the first match Sgt. Paul Thorpe, captain of Company H started the ball rolling for his team by tromping Stagg Sgt. James O'Neill, captain of Company D. Another star was added to the flag of the Doughboys as Sgt. Carlton Mullinax put away T-4 Michael Paulah. Lieutenant Thomas Patterson of the 55th team scored the only win for the Engineers as he disposed of Sgt. Dan Roper. In the fourth match Sgt. John Chalken made up for the only defeat of his team by mopping up on Staff Sgt. Sherman McMillan and the bouts ended when Sgt. Charles Carlson added the fourth win for his team in defeating Sgt. Earl Hughes. Score: Company H of the 54th Infantry four to one for Company D of the Engineers.

Both organizations were on hand to cheer and root for their team and banners waved and the spirit of competition was as keen on the side lines as it was in the ring. Gaiety was added to the occasion by the music of the 11th Armored Regiment band.

Officials for the evening were: Announcer, Major Frank H. Britton of G-3, Scorer; Lieut. Marston Busch of the 90 Reconnaissance Battalion, Referee; Lieut. Jesse Bolson of the 90 Reconnaissance and Judges, Lieuts. L. S. Bealsey and Ray Green of the 90th Reconnaissance.

Among the interested spectators were Major General and Mrs. Paul W. Newgarden, Brigadier General Robert W. Grow, Colonel and Mrs. Julian E. Raymond, Lt. Colonel David Spengler and Captain and Mrs. Roger Rawley.

LUKE FIELD, Ariz.—Two soldiers who were listed as "painters" when they entered service have completed a mural at this Post after a stretch at painting numbers on planes.

PFC Francis Donnini of Rhode Island and PFC James W. Newbold of Ohio were painting numerals on aircraft when they received an assignment to give a day room another coat. Instead of slapping on the paint the soldiers produced a large mural. At present they are working on a mural in the Army Exchange at the Post. The job is like pulling guard as they can work only between 10 p. m. and the time the Exchange opens in the morning.

WARRENSBURG AIR BASE, Mo.—PFC Wayne Bentley, a native of Olney, Tex., hit a 'jackpot' when he received 48 letters and cards, all at one mail call. Some of them were sent airmail and all of them were from his wife.

Five New Majors Named At Lawson Field Last Week

Announcement was made today at Fort Benning of the promotion of five captains of Lawson Field to the rank of major. They are:

Captains A. D. Adair Jr., Cyril O. Shuler, George W. Gorman, George E. Key and Julian D. Freedman.

Major Key, who is the plans and training officer at Lawson Field, has been at the post since March, 1941. Major Shuler, a graduate of Clemson college and formerly with the U. S. Postal service, is base supply officer at the Field. Major Freedman's duties include those of managing the officers' mess and the Officers' Club.

Major Adair, the Lawson Field adjutant, is a native of Atlanta. He was graduated from Princeton university and did graduate work at Emory. Major Gorman, the base administrative inspector, is widely known as an athlete and last spring was the playing manager of the Fort Benning baseball team. He is a former Notre Dame athlete.

WASHINGTON — No customs duties are enforced on parcels addressed to members of the United States armed forces in India, according to an announcement by the Agency General for that country.

FT. LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—In anticipation of the stationing of a WAAC outfit here several new barracks are planned and a beauty parlor is under construction.

BEST WISHES TO
FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST
CITIZENS PAWN SHOP
1043 BROADWAY

BURG'S TAVERN
—4 MILES OUT ON OLD FORT BENNING ROAD—
Famous Grilled Steaks
—and—
Real Pit Barbecue Sandwiches
CATERING ESPECIALLY TO
FORT BENNING OFFICERS and THEIR FAMILIES

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST
24th YEAR INFANTRY SCHOOL
"Through These Portals ... Pass The Best Soldiers on Earth" ...
P. S. STORES
INCORPORATED
JUST ABOVE THE BENNING BUS STATION
926 BROADWAY

Congratulations
FORT BENNING!
JEFFERSON
COMPANY
GENERAL INSURANCE
405-07 Flowers Bldg.
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The American Way of FINANCE
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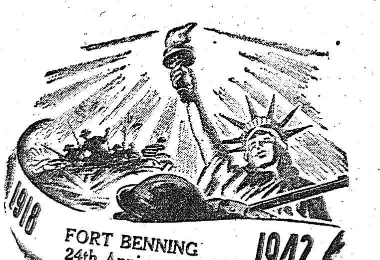

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Columbus Clearing House
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Greetings to Fort Benning Personnel

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COLA
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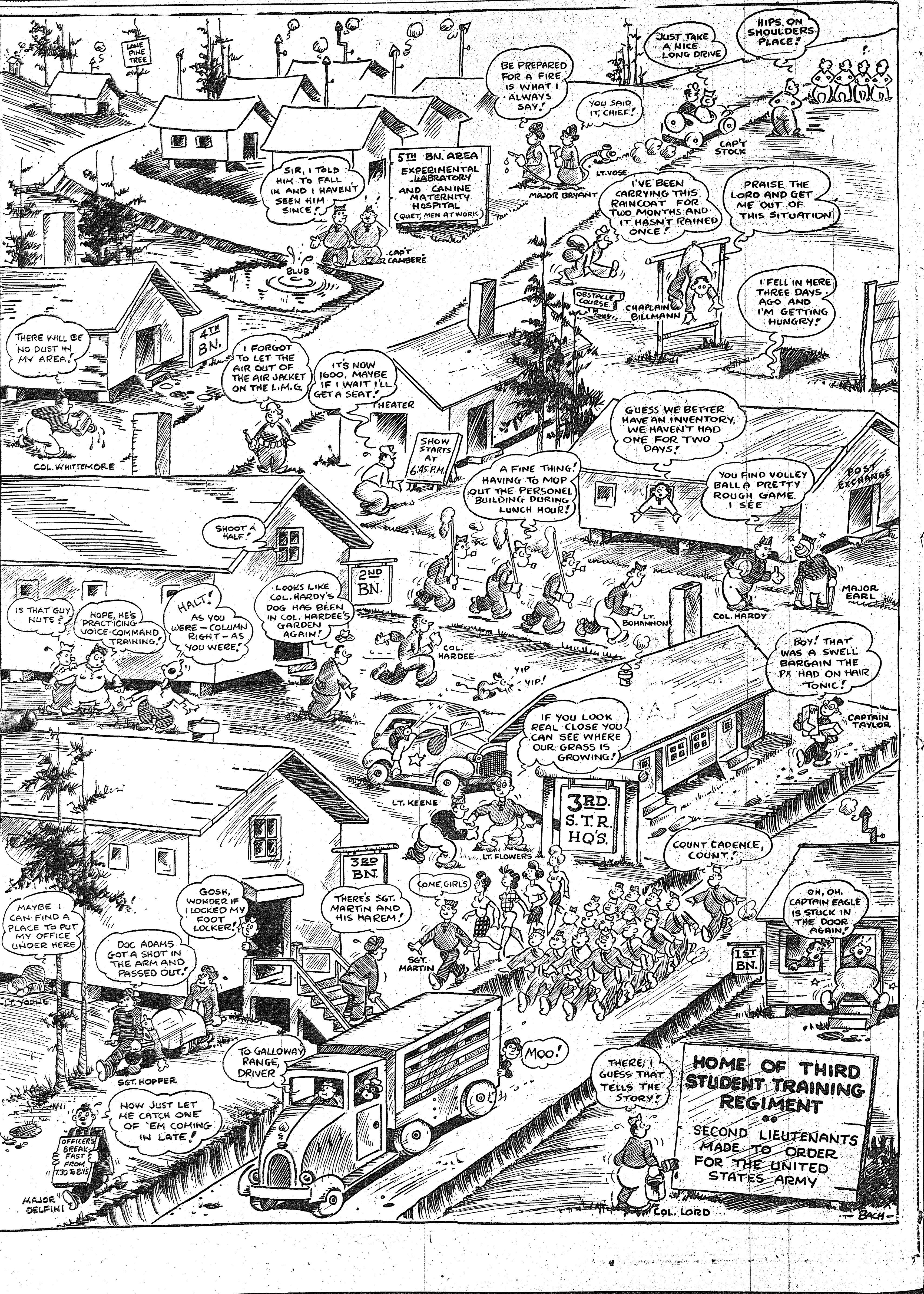


LONE PINE TREE
BE PREPARED FOR A FIRE IS WHAT I ALWAYS SAY!
YOU SAID IT, CHIEF!
MAJOR BRYANT
LT. VOSE
JUST TAKE A NICE LONG DRIVE
CAP'T STOCK
HIPS, ON SHOULDERS PLACE!
SIR, I TOLD HIM TO FALL IN AND I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE!
5TH BN. AREA EXPERIMENTAL LABRATORY AND CANINE MATERNITY HOSPITAL (QUIET, MEN AT WORK)
CAP'T CAMBERE
BLUB
I'VE BEEN CARRYING THIS RAINCOAT FOR TWO MONTHS AND IT HASN'T RAINED ONCE!
PRAISE THE LORD AND GET ME OUT OF THIS SITUATION
OBSTACLE COURSE
CHAPLAIN BILLMANN
I FELL IN HERE THREE DAYS AGO AND I'M GETTING HUNGRY!
THERE WILL BE NO DUST IN MY AREA!
4TH BN.
COL. WHITTEMORE
I FORGOT TO LET THE AIR OUT OF THE AIR JACKET ON THE L.M.G.
IT'S NOW 1600. MAYBE IF I WAIT I'LL GET A SEAT!
THEATER
SHOW STARTS AT 6:45 P.M.
GUESS WE BETTER HAVE AN INVENTORY, WE HAVEN'T HAD ONE FOR TWO DAYS!
A FINE THING! HAVING TO MOP OUT THE PERSONEL BUILDING DURING LUNCH HOUR!
YOU FIND VOLLEY BALL A PRETTY ROUGH GAME, I SEE
POST EXCHANGE
SHOOT A HALF!
2ND BN.
IS THAT GUY NUTS?
NOPE, HE'S PRACTICING VOICE-COMMAND TRAINING!
HALT! AS YOU WERE—COLUMN RIGHT—AS YOU WERE!
LOOKS LIKE COL. HARDY'S DOG HAS BEEN IN COL. HARDEE'S GARDEN AGAIN!
COL. HARDEE
YIP YIP!
LT. BOHANNON
COL. HARDY
MAJOR EARL
BOY! THAT WAS A SWELL BARGAIN THE PX HAD ON HAIR TONIC!
CAPTAIN TAYLOR
IF YOU LOOK REAL CLOSE YOU CAN SEE WHERE OUR GRASS IS GROWING!
LT. KEENE
3RD. S.T.R. HQ'S.
LT. FLOWERS
3RD BN.
COUNT CADENCE, COUNT!
COME, GIRLS
THERE'S SGT. MARTIN AND HIS HAREM!
SGT. MARTIN
GOSH, WONDER IF I LOCKED MY FOOT LOCKER!
MAYBE I CAN FIND A PLACE TO PUT MY OFFICE UNDER HERE
LT. YOUNG
DOC ADAMS GOT A SHOT IN THE ARM AND PASSED OUT!
OH, OH, CAPTAIN EAGLE IS STUCK IN THE DOOR AGAIN!
1ST BN.
TO GALLOWAY RANGE, DRIVER
MOO!
SGT. HOPPER
NOW JUST LET ME CATCH ONE OF 'EM COMING IN LATE!
OFFICER'S BREAKFAST FROM 7:30 TO 8:15
MAJOR DELFINI
THERE, I GUESS THAT TELLS THE STORY!
HOME OF THIRD STUDENT TRAINING REGIMENT
SECOND LIEUTENANTS MADE TO ORDER FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY
COL. LORD
BACH

Women Workers Cheer Soldiers Through Post Red Cross Chapter

Seven Sections Spend Long Hours on Variety Of Helpful Duties

Making life a bit brighter and really aiding those who need it, are the hundreds of women of the Fort Benning Chapter of the American Red Cross. Breaking the work up into seven departments, this chapter covers every form of Red Cross work that can be done.

Under the direction of Chairman Mrs. Walter Scott Fulton, wife of Brig. Gen. Fulton, Post Commander, the Auxiliary and Volunteer Special Service unit has really grown to enormous proportions. Working night and day, many of the women don't start working for the Red Cross until they are through with their regular day's work. A resume of the different sections of the unit follows:

FIRST AID

This section trains others in the art of First Aid. Covering both the elementary and advanced courses, the lessons take place in the evening. Many of the colored maids working on the post have volunteered for the course, which is given Mondays and Tuesdays at Service Club No. 4. This is the first class of its type in the history of Fort Benning. Mrs. Wilfred Jackson is chairman of the Section.

Headed by Mrs. Richard Coursey, the Gray Ladies visit patients in the Post hospital, run errands for them, play games with them, and just try to make the lives of the shut-ins more pleasant. The name of the Gray Ladies is derived from their uniforms, which are all gray with a gray veil. In order to do this type of work, the women must pass a strict interview and then take an intensive course of study.

MOTOR CORPS

Dressed in their smart tailored blue-gray uniforms and overseas caps tilted at a chic angle, the Motor Corps serves the staff of the Station Hospital. They used their own cars before gas and tire rationing went into effect and now when the one station-wagon is busy on call, they still do. Their job is to run errands for the staff. If all the ambulances are busy, they must go with the doctors and pick up cases, and last, but not least, provide transportation for emergencies. Before getting, or being permitted to buy their uniforms, the women must take a course in First Aid and Motor Maintenance. For weeks on end, dressed in dirty and greasy overalls they had to crawl under trucks and cars to find out what made them run. Now they are qualified to make almost any type of repairs on a vehicle. Mrs. F. W. Pratt is the chairman.

SEWING AND KNITTING

Under the direction of Mrs. Paul W. Newgarden, wife of Maj. Gen. Newgarden, commanding general of the 10th Armored Division, the sewing and knitting sessions are held twice a week in the Red Cross work room. The women knit all types of military articles, such as socks, sweaters, caps and masks. In the sewing section, childrens clothes and womens dresses are made. These are sent overseas to England.

STAFF ASSISTANCE

The job of this section is to assist the regular workers of the Red Cross. Dressed in their yellow uniforms and veil, they are found behind information desks, wrapping packages, and doing clerical work. Mrs. Leven C. Allen, wife of Maj. Gen. Allen, commandant of the Infantry School, is the chairman. Anyone can have their packages wrapped by this organization. In order to insure safe passage through the mail, the parcel must be wrapped properly. The staff has been instructed in the proper handling.

SURGICAL DRESSING

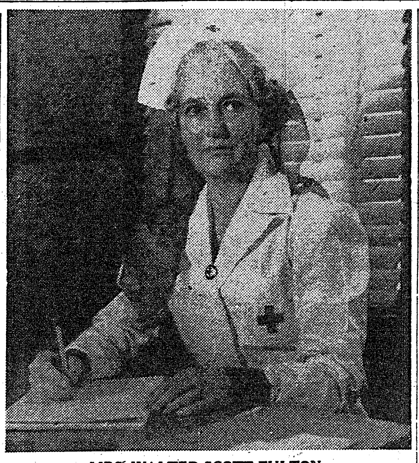
Looking very smart in their white uniforms and cap, with navy blue cuffs and veil, the instructors of the Surgical Dressign must be always on the alert. Mondays through Fridays, from 9 to 12 in the mornings and Friday afternoon, the women of thiis section take over the Red Cross work room. The workers must wear a wash dress and a cotton covering for their hair, making sure that there isn't any lint on them. This is a tedious job and must be done to the nth degree of perfection. Who knows but that the bandage that some woman folds may someday be used by her son or husband? Ninety per cent of all bandages finding their way into the war are done by volunteers. The call for more women and still more women to help do this work has been issued by Mrs. William Denton, chairman of the group.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

Unique is the purpose of this section. Under the direction of Mrs. J. D. Rosenberger, the school children of Fort Benning wrap and mail, to all corners of the world, for needy civilians and our Allies, Christmas packages. All the articles that go into the packages are donated by the children themselves and consist of soap, bobby pins, candy, toys and any type of article that someone, somewhere may find of use. Last year, the children enclosed a card in each box telling from whom the package was. In short order answers were received, thanking them for their fine work.

The secretaries of the Auxiliary and Volunteer Special Service are Mrs. G. P. Hoyell, wife of Brig. Gen. Howell, commandant of the Parachute School, and Mrs. John B. Townsend.

All in all, much fine work is done by the Fort Benning Red Cross and the chapter will continue to do fine work, but they must have the assistance of every woman on and off the reservation. They must have volunteers to carry on the work. And that doesn't exclude the men. They can do something to help too.



MRS. WALTER SCOTT FULTON

Miss Bagley Is First Woman With Paratroops

Miss Mattie Kate Bagley, prominent in state and national club circles, is the first Civil Service employe and the first woman to work for the Parachute group.

She is a native Georgian, member of a pioneer family. She is a past president of the Georgia department of the American Legion Auxiliary; has served as president and has held just about every office in the local Legion Auxiliary; served as the Georgia member of the national executive board of the American Legion Auxiliary; was Fidac speaker at the first state Defense Conference in Georgia. She was legal secretary in the Housing Authority in Washington; was legal secretary in the chief attorney's office in the Veterans Administration in Atlanta; was selected by the Georgia Department of the American Legion to take part in the national celebration of Armistice Day in 1938 by placing a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery.

Modern Homes Built For Benning NCO's

Baker Village and Benning Park Ease Housing Shortage Here

Housing, one of the most vital problems at all of the nation's Army posts, has been partially solved at busy Fort Benning by the Baker Village and Benning Park Homes, developments of the Columbus Housing Authority.

Hundreds of junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers with their families are living in the apartments provided in the two communities but despite the many apartments in Baker Village and Benning Park there is still a shortage of rooms, apartments and homes in the Columbus-Fort Benning area.

At Baker Village and in Benning Park, every effort has been made to offer as complete a program as possible for the men and their families—most of whom are far from homes and friends.

In addition to providing heat, clean apartments equipped with electric refrigerators, stoves, hot water heaters and space heaters and rented for a minimum price, the Columbus Housing Authority is endeavoring to present a well-rounded program of social, educational, recreational and religious activities.

Work was first started on Baker Village in September, 1939, and the first tenant moved in on January 30, 1940. The project, consisting of 612 apartments with from one to three bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen and living-room, cost approxivately two million dollars. Living there are civilians who work at Fort Benning and non-commissioned officers of the first three grades. Present rent for apartments is $22.50 and $25.00, depending on the size of the apartment. Water and lights are also furnished.

DIVERSE ACTIVITIES

Most social activity and business administration centers around the Administration building. The auditorium is used for parties, dances, teas and other social affairs and entertainments, handled by a recreation committee. A nursery school for pre-school children is maintained in the building where children from the ages of three to six years are cared for from 10:15 a. m. until 4:15 in the afternoon. They have supervised play periods, lunches with proper diets, all under trained workers. There is a craft room for the use of all tenants and for the Boy Scouts for regular meetings. The rental and business offices are also housed in the building. Another feature of the Village are the supervised playgrounds for the many small children living with their families in the apartments. There is a library for tenants in the maintenance building.

Feature of the Village will soon be the new Baker Village School which will include all of the elementary grades and the four high school grades. The school will be one of the most modern in the state and will be equipped with a diet kitchen, shop, gym and auditorium.

Benning Park Homes was built by the Public Buildings Administration and leased to the Housing Authority of Columbus. Work was started in April, 1940, and it was turned over to the Housing Authority on July 1, 1941. Construction costs were approximately one and a quarter million dollars. There are 350 apartments consisting of two or three bedrooms with a bathroom, kitchen and living room.

In and near both Benning Park and Baker Village are two beautiful churches: The Benning Park Baptist Church has the Rev. C. C. Davison as pastor and the Baker Village Methodist Church has the Rev. Albert M. Hall as pastor. Catholic mass is held in the auditorium of the administration building at 9 every Sunday morning.

The Housing Authority of Columbus, with Brown Nicholson as executive director, consists of a board on non-paid civic leaders of Columbus. Baker Village was named in honor of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of State during the last World War.

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and its entire
personnel
on their
ANNIVERSARY

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8 YEARS IN COLUMBUS
On Our 8th Birthday, We Congratulate You
Fort Benning
On Your
24th Birthday!
BIRTHDAY PARTY
WITH SAVINGS YOU'LL REMEMBER ALL YEAR!

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Rich, lustrous, rayon and cotton damask drapery material (50" wide) to give your rooms the final touch of handsome taste. Solid shades of blue, wine, rust, and eggshell with interwoven desigus.

Warmth for Your Home!
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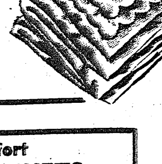
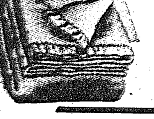
Beauty and warmth for every bedroom in your home . . . all-wool comforts, size 72x84, in soft solid colors of wine, blue, rust, gold, and brown.
9.90
Others, 6.90





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Pretty protection against winter winds . . . 50% wool, 50% cotton blankets, size 72x84, with satin binding. Solid tones of peach, rose, green, cedar, and rose. 4 lb. weight.
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WE SALUTE
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24 YEARS OF SERVICE
To the Cause of
DEMOCRACY
We feel certain that the entire population of Columbus as well as the nation as a whole are proud of the splendid work done and being done by the gallant men and officers of Fort Benning. Their's is the task of preserving our country and to keep it forever FREE to be enjoyed by freedom-loving peoples from all over the globe.
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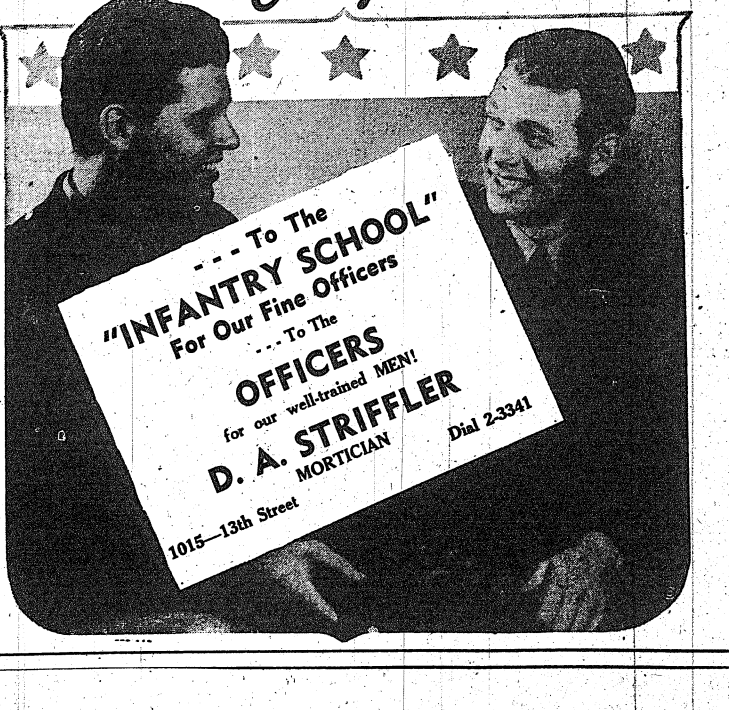

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NEW LOCATION
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DIAL 6921

In The Off Hours

**** Excellent *** Good
** Fair * Poor

Main Theatre and No. 8

No. 12-13 — SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES *** Betty Grable, John Payne, and Carmen Miranda.

Nov. 14—OUTLAWS OF PINE RIDGE *1-2 Don "Red" Barry.—'NEATH THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE .. East Side Kids.

Nov. 15-16 — THE FOREST RANGERS *** Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, and Susan Hayward.

Nov. 17—SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON ** Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce.

Nov. 18 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Theatres Nos. 2 and 3

Nov. 12 — NOW, VOYAGER ***1-2 Bette Davis and Paul Henreid.

Nov. 13—OUTLAWS OF PINE RIDGE *1-2 Don "Red" Barry.—'NEATH BROOKLYN BRIDGE ** East Side Kids.

Nov. 14—EYES IN THE NIGHT **1-2 Edward Arnold and Ann Harding.

Nov. 15-16—SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES *** Betty Grable, John Payne, and Carmen Miranda.

Nov. 17 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Nov. 18 — FOREST RANGERS *** Fred McMurray and Paulette Goddard.

Theatres Nos. 4 and 5

Nov. 12—EYES IN THE NIGHT **1-2 Edward Arnold and Ann Harding.

Nov. 13-14—NOW, VOYAGER ***1-2 Bette Davis and Paul Henreid.

Nov. 15 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Nov. 16—OUTLAWS OF PINE RIDGE * 1-2 Don "Red" Barry—'NEATH THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE ** East Side Kids.

Nov. 17-18—SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES *** Betty Grable, John Payne, and Carmen Miranda.

Theatres Nos. 6 and 7

Nov. 12-13 — MRS. MINIVER **** Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.

Nov. 14 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Nov. 15-16—NOW, VOYAGER ***1-2 Bette Davis and Paul Henreid.

Nov. 17—OUTLAWS OF PINE RIDGE *1-2 Don "Red" Barry.—'NEATH BROOKLYN BRIDGE ** East Side Kids.

Nov. 18—SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON ** Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce.

Theatre No. 9

Nov. 12—OUTLAWS OF PINE RIDGE *1-2 Don "Red" Barry.—'NEATH BROOKLYN BRIDGE ** East Side Kids.

Nov. 13-14—TALES OF MANHATTAN ***1-2 Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson, and other big stars.

Nov. 15—SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON ** Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce.

Nov. 16 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Nov. 17-18 — MRS. MINIVER **** Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.

Nov. 12 — TALES OF MANHATTAN ***1-2 Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson, and other big stars.

Nov. 13 — NIGHTMARE *** Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

Nov. 14—SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON ** Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce.

Nov. 15-16 — MRS. MINIVER **** Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.

Nov. 17—OMAHA TRAIL **1-2 James Craig, Pamela Blake and Dean Jagger.

Nov. 18 — NOW, VOYAGER ***1-2 Bette Davis and Paul Henreid.

GREETINGS
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We have appreciated your business and hope to continue to serve you as in the past.
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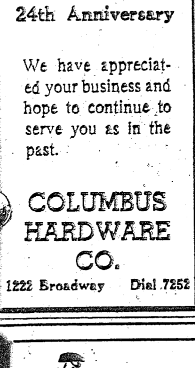
MAY
WE SERVE
YOU?
The Finest Food In Columbus!
We make it one of our main objectives to serve the Army as they serve us. We have appreciated your business in the past, and we will appreciate your business in the future. For better food and better service—a place to meet your friends, be sure your next stop is with us.
FORT BENNING — 1st ARMY POST
Best Wishes
On Your 24th
ANNIVERSARY
S and S
CAFETERIA
Columbus' Finest
1232 BROADWAY

When You And I Were Young, Maggie

The saying "once an Army man, always an Army man" was borne out this week at Fort Benning when this old photograph was unearthed. The snapshot, taken many years ago at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, when that camp was a Coast Artillery post, shows a group of Army children gathered on the steps of one of the post's buildings after a party.

The interesting coincidence about the old photograph was the fact that several of the boys and girls in the snapshot are now high-ranking officers in the Army or are the wives of high-ranking officers, some of them still at Fort Benning.

Local residents picked out the following men and women well-known at Fort Benning and in Army circles at the present time.

Top row, secod from left, Maj. Gen. Paul Newgarden, commanding general of the 10th Armored Division; second row, at left, Col. George J. Newgarden, brother of General Newgarden.

Second row, second from left, Polly Lundeen Tupper, wife of Col. Sevier R. Tupper, commanding officer of the Infantry School Service Command; third row, fourth from left, Leila Harrison Keyes, wife of Maj. Gen. Gooffrey Keyes, formerly of the 2nd Armored Division; front row, fourth and fifth from left, Col. Clarence P. Townsley, brother of Mrs. Helen Townsley Allen, wife of Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen, commandant of the Infantry School, and Mrs. Allen.

The snapshot was given to Mrs. Keyes by her brother.

Post School Grads Give Cheers For Miss Grimes

Little Schoolma'm Taught Many High Ranking U. S. Officers

Several high ranking officers today—and the sons and daughters of some of the highest general officers in the Army of the United States as well—can boast that they actually went to school in Fort Benning's version of "the little red school house."

Because the fine, modern Children's School on the Post is the direct descendant of a little schoolhouse that was established in 1922 in an abandoned barracks near the present site of the swimming pool.

But it isn't the pretentiousness—or lack of it—of the building or the equipment that makes a school in free America—it's the quality of the teachers and their love of teaching the children in the American way of life that most of them remember even today.

And they prove it almost every week by paying a visit to Annie Lou Grimes, the teacher who has been the guiding light of that little school which grew into the modern school. Hardly a week goes by but a lieutenant or captain or major or the son or daughter of some figure in the news of the world today, drops in to visit with her.

There is Major Wood Joerg, for instance, and Major Joseph Stilwell, Jr., to name only two who have visited her not so long ago.

SON OF GENERAL

Major Stilwell is the son of the famous general who now is in China. The Stilwell's used to say that their life was "China and Fort Benning and China and Fort Benning." The family rotated in about that manner, they used to say. The Major himself spoke Chinese like a native, and once was called in as an interpreter and guide to a group of visiting Chinese generals on the Post. Benjamin, another son of General Stilwell, now about 15, could speak Chinese much better than English when he first came to school, Miss Grimes recalls. The family now is in California while the General and the Major are on fighting fronts.

"Many of the boys who came to school here now are majors," observed Miss Grimes, "and I'm looking for them to be advanced rapidly these days. I want to see some of them generals next time they come back to see me. Some of them went to school in the original building when we had desks that were made for adults and the little boys and girls had to get soap boxes for their feet to rest on. But they must have learned their lessons all right, for many of them are advancing rapidly, not only in the Army but in various walks of civilian life."

The original school, established in 1922, was close to one of the barns on the old Bussey Plantation. The barn was used for a theater in those days. Also nearby were the print shop and the "Infantry School News," published in a tiny building, as well as the sales store. The playground was behind one of the buildings, with an old silo at one end. There were three teachers and 60 students. A stove in each of the four rooms heated the building. Partitions didn't go all the way up to the ceilings.

GIFT FOR SCHOOL

The school stood there for ten years. The first part of the present building was put up in 1931 and Major and Mrs. Benjamin Ferris who had left the post but who remembered the schooling that their two boys, Sumner and Benjamin, had received there, sent a check for $1,500 for new desks.

There were eight classrooms in the building. Now another wing has been added, manual training, and home economics rooms are set up in the basement and more recently a large Auditorium was built on the old playground.

The Auditorium is used for many things besides school purposes. Courts martial have been held there. Rationing and draft offices were set up there. Officers Candidate School lectures are frequently given there. Sunday school and other church activities are conducted there. It is even used one night a week for classes in the Russian language.

"Many of our students have come back to Fort Benning as Officer Candidates and nearly every one of them comes in to visit us," Miss Grimes recalls. "Some of the candidates come right from the Post, others have been to far places around the world since going to school here. We're awfully proud to see the progress these younger men are making."

Proud of the Washington Cedar are Miss Grimes and the other 15 teachers and the 440 students. It was planted on the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, shortly after the new building was put up, and it has grown Three enlisted men of the 124th lustily since then. Now it is used as an outdoor Christmas tree every Yuletide season.

Lawson Field Sub Depot Facilitates

The Lawson Field Sub Depot is a recently organized division designed to facilitate operations at the busy air base engineering and supply sections. Under the supervision of Major W. M. Choppin. a staff of civilian Civil Service employees carry out the many and varied details of an organization of this type.

It operates under the control depot to which it is assigned, and these control depots are under the supervision of the Maintenance Wing Commander who, in turn, is under the Commanding General, Army Air Forces Maintenance Command.

The Sub Supply Depot conducts all supply operations heretofore assigned to the station supply department. It maintains the accountable records of the station, receives all incoming shipments and delivers supplies to all unit supply officers. At Lawson Field this includes the purchase of parts for all planes at the field as well as the fuel. It also has under its jurisdiction four warehouses and a reproduction plant.

The Personnel Sub Depot, located in Air Corps Supply, keeps all records of civilian personnel, including time records, pay roll and medical reports and charts. This office is under the supervision and direction of Miss Mildred Price.

NOT PART OF TRAINING

At Camp Wolters, Texas, the other day a group of soldiers under full pack was going through an obstacle course. The leading man grabbed a rope, swung out over a mudhole and landed kerplunk in the slush. One by one the others followed, each landing with a dull thud in the mud. Then and only then did the soldiers learn that they weren't supposed to fall in the mud at all—the lead man slipped.

This Service Station Believes in a Strong U. S. A. Hail Benning!
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Armored Force Private Yearns for Parachute

Most of the men who prepare for the Armored Force at Fort Knox, Ky., get a kick out of the rumbling tanks and blasting guns, but Pvt. Tom F. Wilson has a yen for parachuting and nothing but the Paratroops will do for him.

Pvt. Wilson's parachuting career began in the summer of 1940 near Jasper, Ala., when he and his wife went over to the county fair and heard some traveling showman offer $100 to anyone in the audience who would make a jump from his free balloon.

He only had time to make the offer once before Pvt. Wilson was up there saying, "I will." That was about the fastest and easiest $100 Pvt. Wilson had ever made up to that time. During that same summer, he made two more jumps for the same man at the same fair, but in different parts of the country.

He happened to be visiting some friends in Vermont, Fla., and he ran into the same man there. He made the jump and pocketed another $100. About a month later, he made a weekend trip to Gainesville, Ga., and there was the same fair, so he made another $100.

While the U. S. Army can't quite match the $100 a jump, Pvt. Wilson still wants to become a paratrooper.

Wanted— One Dead Mule,

Requisitions for all sorts of things from bicycle tires to airplanes come across the desks of supply officers at Fort Benning, and most of them can be and are filled.

But today, Major Jack Cornot, of the 505th Parachute Battalion, goggled a bit when he received one from Lt. Hurbert Bass for "Mule, One: Missouri Type, Dead."

Investigation showed that Lt. Bass wanted a fresh carcasss to give realism to a bayonet class. The requisition had to be denied, however, when further investigation showed that the Fort Benning version of the Missouri mules are possessed of extremely long lives and in fact one hasn't died on the reservation for many months. So, Lt. Bass went back to the straw dummy for his training class.

At Camp Pickett, Virginia, Sgt. Jesse Kent is putting over an idea that has his girl frantic and is beginning to worry the girls of other soldiers. Sgt. Kent is keeping his shoe-shine bright for inspection by covering it with clear nail polish. And where do you suppose he gets the polish?

Listen ..... It's Fort Benning

Well, here we go again into another week of radio at Fort Benning. The first thing on the order of business, is the "Fort Benning on the Air" program coming to you every evening, Monday through Friday over Columbus' own station WRBL, at 6 p. m.

Plenty of new talent for this week, more than we have ever seen before in one week's time...Tonight—Pfc. William Jones, baritone, of Co. A, Service Bn., 1st Student Training Regiment...This is the first time for him on this program...He was discovered for us by Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, commanding general of Fort Benning...In a recent program held in honor of the general, he made such a hit that the general told the directors of the program about him and they in turn asked Jones to sing on the air.

Friday will see the "Bond-a-Dears" interviewed on the program in reference to the Fort Benning War Bond Breakfast...Monday there will be a Red Cross interview...E. C. Bussy, field director of the F. B. Red Cross, Miss Hattaway and Col. Noyes of the Station Hospital.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to new talent.. Sgt. Harrie Bugg, Co. C, Academic Regiment, ISSC...will present some of his own arrangements of popular numbers, on Tuesday...The sergeant is from Tampa Fla., and has played in Miami night clubs before entering the Army. He will play a brand new arrangement he has just completed on Zez Confrey's "You Tell 'em, Ivories," as well as "Skylark" and "My Devotion."

Another pianist will be on tap for Wednesday when O. C. John Johannesson, 10th Company 1st Student Training Regiment who has just come from Hollywood, will play and sing some of his own works, including lyrics he has written for Gershwin's famous "Rhapsody in Blue"...Johannesson has been active in the small theater movement in Boston, New York. and Hollywood, and has appeared with the well-known Bliss-Hayden Theatre productions on the coast ...He has helped actively in the direction of such movies as "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," "Eagle Squadron," "Thunder Bird" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

* * *

Presidents of three nations—the United States, Mexico and the Philippines—collaborate over three national networks Sunday, Nov. 15, to help observe Philippine Commonwealth Day... CBS, MBS, NBC-Blue, 5 to 5:30 p. m....The program opens in the new ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., when the Philippine soprano, Enya Gonzalez, sings "Planting Rice" witha piano accompaniment by Rudolfo Cormejo. Then, also from the Shoreham, President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth speaks, and the United States Marine Band plays the Philippine National Anthem...Next, President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico speaks in Spanish from Mexico City. A running translation of his talk is to be given in English. On conclusion of his talk, the Marine Band in Washington will play the Mexican National Anthem...Finally, President Roosevelt has the networks and the program concludes with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Marine Band... This program should be of interest to every G. I. on the post.

* * *

AIRAVES...Congrats to ..Sgt. James C. Murphy, Co. M, 29th Infantry for his fine work on the Fort Benning on the Air" program last Tuesday...He has a fine baritone voice and can he sing those Irish ballads...T-5 Owen J. Remington, for the fine job of lining up this new talent. If I ever produce motion pictures, he will be the first man I hire as a talent scout...Sgt. Delos Andrews and his brand new bride, the former Miss Ruth Pettus, of Dothan, Ala., for being the first couple to be married over the air on a Fort Benning program and also for being the first to be married in a service club The sergeant is in the "Two-Nine" and is from Elmira, N. Y.

* * *

This coming Monday evening at 8:05 from the Sand Hill area Service Club, there will be broadcast the weekly program "Listen, It's Fort Benning," and will feature the 29th Infantry Band. The story of the "Two-Nine" will be told...The history, background and customs of the famous demonstration regiment will be aired...It will be proven that "We Lead The Way" is a very appropriate motto for the regiment.

* * *

The regular Friday night broadcast of the "Kate Smith Hour" is to be heard from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Nov. 13, as Kate Smith moves her full company to the Naval Pre-Flight School for a special program. The "Kate Smith Hour" is heard over Columbia Network at 8 p. m....Guests of Gate Smith include screen celebrities Jane Wyatt and George Murphy. Also on hand are the regular members of the cast including Olyn Landick, the "Hackensack Gossip," Jack Miller's orchestra and Ted Straeter...A regular feature of the show is the medley of songs, requested by the men in the service, which the ever popular Kate Smith sings.

* * *

That's all folks...See you again next week.

Peeks at Pics

Cpl. Solomon Kleindorf

With the name, Casablanca on the front pages of all the newspapers in the country and possibly, the world, gives Warner Bros. more publicity than any hundred publicity men could.... Warner Bros. has just completed a picture entitled "Casablanca", telling the story about the town since the fall of France....Starring Humphrey Bogart, Paul Henreid, Ingrid Bergman, Claude Rains, Conrad Veidt, Peter Lorre, Sidney Greenstreet, S. Z. Sakall, and many others, the story deals with a famous French patriot (Paul Henreid) who tries to escape to America through Casablanca in French North Africa.... Because it is under Vichy, he cannot be touched by the Nazis legally but he can be stabbed in the back up some dark alley.... A cafe owner (Bogart) has papers in his possession that can get Henreid out of the country safely but because Henreid's wife (Ingrid Bergman) once jilted him, he refuses....Conrad Veidt plays the Nazi hunter and Claude Rains does a masterful bit as the French Commissioner.... What finally happens to the patriot and his beautiful wife makes the pic a delightful evening's entertainment.

* * *

Now we come to the movie of the week, "Springtime in the Rockies"....Starring Betty Grable, John Payne and Carmen Miranda, with a fine supporting cast, Cesar Romero, Harry James and His Music Makers, Edward Everett Horton and Charlotte Greenwood, the story is light and not too fast. Betty may not be able to act but when it comes to dancing she can wiggle any part of her anatomy that is necessary.... Seems Betty Grable is a cigarette holder user and loser. So George Raft gave her one with a chain and identification tag.... She took a spill during one dance number, so the dance director, Hermes Pan, had the slippery floor covered with finely powdered carborundum to prevent further skidding. Watch for one quickie scene in which Carmen Miranda wears a dress trimmed with three hundred real orchids....Harry James and His Music Makers make their screen debut in "Springtime in the Rockies", and Harry's fan mail upped to six thousand letters the first week.... Director Irving Cummings wrote to John Payne's young daughter, Julie, apologizing for making him toil on her 2nd birthday and a promise never to do it again.

* * *

The story of "Nightmare" is in one way unusual and in the other rather commonplace. The story, starring Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore, takes place in England and starts with the bombing of Brian's gambling house....from there on, a murdered man is brought in, only to be carried away and to appear once again in the same spot, shortwave radios are found wired to the dashboard of a car, mysterious sayings are mouthed by the dying man and finally spies and sabateurs are brought into the plot....Plenty of fast action and Brian Donlevy playing the role of a smooth but tough gambler to the limit....If you like thick mystery and anti-climaxes this is the pic for you.

* * *

Here is some inside dope on the new feature by RKO, "Once Upon a Honeymoon", starring Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant and Albert Dekker. This is Villain Walter Slezak's first picture. The man was bogged down with advice and hints, and ribbed constantly....For one scene, he had to turn his back while phoning so he wouldn't see Ginger cross the room and enter another door.... McCarey, the director, told him to keep talking until he got a cue that would mean Rogers was safely out of sight.

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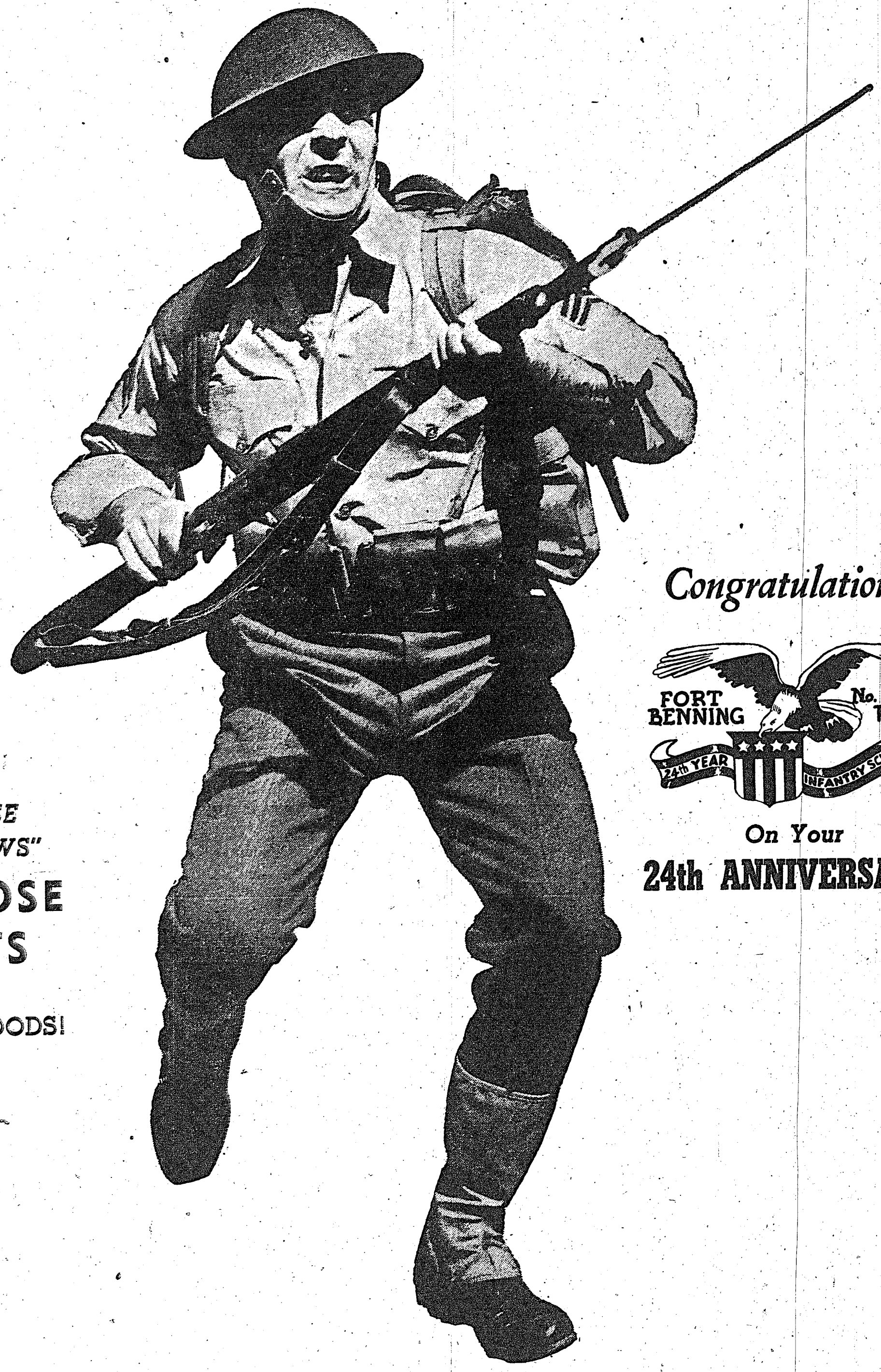

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WE extend best wishes to the No. 1 ARMY POST in the United States on the occasion of its 24th Anniversary. This community, and its people, are fortunate indeed to count Fort Benning as their friend and neighbor! In times as these, it is only fitting and just that we pay tribute to the guardian of our most highly prized ideals—freedom and liberty!

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THE PROVISION CO.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Laughs Aplenty Afforded By Special Service Shows

Col. Finnegan Aids Soldier Morale By Sponsoring Shows

A half milion Fort Benning soldiers have enjoyed a good laugh or a good song in the last year through the untiring efforts of the special service oficer at post headquarters.

This estimate was disclosed this week when the entertainment and recreation program carried on at Fort Benning during the last year was reviewed. At the same time, Lt. Col. Charles C. Finnegan, special service officer, announced plans for an even more ambitious winter program for the coming months with a number of USO-Camp Shows Inc. units scheduled to play at Fort Benning and a number of soldier-shows planned for the various regimental areas.

When the nation was thrown into war last December, the efforts of morale workers to bring first class entertainment to the soldiers in training in the service camps through the country were redoubled.

Forerunner for most of the professional talent which has been parading through Fort Benning and the other posts in the last 12 months was the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., which brought four mobile entertainment units to Fort Benning during the early summer months.

Late in 1941, the USO-Camp Shows, Inc., was organized to take over the entertainment for the nation's soldiers and a regular procession of good road shows was the result early in 1942.

A total of 13 "major" or large units playing in War Department theaters and in outdoor arenas have visited Fort Benning to date and six "minor" or smaller units have played in the regimental recreation halls and hutments.

The Fort Benning special service office provided outdoor arenas in order to make more room for soldier crowds and many of the large units here this summer played in Doughboy Stadium, the Hollywood Bowl in the Harmony Church area and Divison Bowl, 10 Armored Division, Sand Hill Area.

"JUNIOR MISS" STARS

Outstanding in the series of USO-Camp Shows was the three-act comedy "Junior Miss" and two colored musicals. Top-ranking actors appearing during the season were Al Jolson, Mischa Auer and Harpo Marx.

In addition Fort Benning served as the "experimental station" for "sing-song units," groups of four or five entertainers who were so well received at Fort Benning they were later sent overseas to entertain the troops.

All of this professional talent was greatly supplemented by soldier produced and soldier-acted productions such as the summer water show, "Aqua-Poppin'," directed by Sgt. James Wicker, assistant to the special service officer, that played before 10,000 spectators at Russ Pool and was so successful that army officals asked for full details on its production. In addition to the many Columbus Defense Council directed by Johnny Clarke, former promoter of soldier entertainment at Fort Benning, presented several well-attended variety shows.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

There were other attractions that proved popular with Benning personnel. The LaGrange, Ga., All-Girl Band made three apperances; Camel Caravan sent four units that were always well-received; General Electric's popular "House of Magic" drew thousands of soldiers to its demonstrations; the Topperweins, famous shooting duet, made an appearance; Mary Ann Merver, singing star of NBC came down for a bond raly attended by several thousand soldiers and the Gem Razor Blade Company sent a man to make phonograph records of soldiers voices to be sent home to relatives and friends. There were many other special attractions such as art and photography exhibits placed around in the various service clubs during the last year.

Assisting Colonel Finnegan in the special service office at Fort Benning is Sergeant Wicker, former Broadway stage manager. The office cooperates with the various special officers of the Fort Benning outfits in arranging entertainment programs.

PRINCE TOTOA AUELUA, 18-year-old son of the High Chief of Satala Village in Pago Samoa, was questioned in San Francisco last week on charges of being a stowaway. Claiming that he had merely fallen asleep while bossing a gang of stevedores loading the ship at a port near his home, Totoa solved the whole problem by enlisting in the army.

THE GENE AUTRY HOUR, beamed over 115 CBS stations and by shortwave to foreign countries, was the first international radio broadcast from the AAF Flexible Gunnery School at Tyndall Field, Fla. The occasion was the graduation exercises of the aerial gunnery students. Sgt. Autry, now a member of the AAF, participated in the broadcast, which originated in the NCCS-operated USO club in Panama City.

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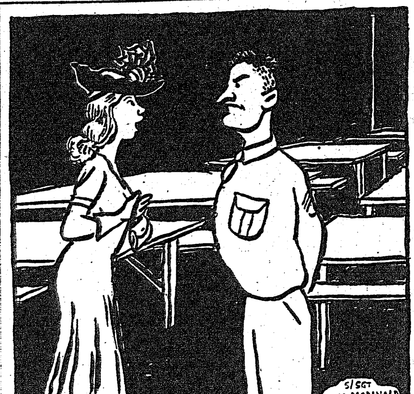

I DON'T SEE WHY THEY CALL YOU "THE MESS SERGEANT," THE PLACE LOOKS PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT TO ME.

8,100 Vehicles A Day Pass Benning's 'Times Square'

MP's Vigilant As Traffic Approximates That of a "Big City"

The next time you drive through Fort Benning's "Times Square"—or in other words Out Post No. 1—and notice the dazed, tired look on the military policeman on duty there, just realize that every 24 hours more than 8,100 vehicles go whirling by that fork in the roads.

With those 8,100 cars going by the Out Post on an average of one car, truck or bus every ten and a half seconds, a serious traffic jam could be caused and the post's war effort seriously impeded if Fort Benning's military police had not perfected a system to "Keep 'Em Moving."

Lt. Col. Clarence A. Will, provost marshal, this week released a report of a 24-hour tabulation on vehicles moving past the Out Post which disclosed that during that day and night, 4,141 cars, trucks and buses came in and 4,052 went out.

The importance of maintaining clear traffic lanes to and from the mighty post is easily apparent when it is recalled that these 8,193 vehicles carry tens of thousands of soldiers and civilians to and from their duties.

And the problems of keeping this traffic moving along the approaches to Fort Benning at the maximum legal rate of speed are intensified by the fact that the great bulk of this traffic moves through the Out Post between 6:30 and 8:15 a. m. and 4:30 and 6 p. m., according to the poll by military police.

During one "peak" period lately, military police estimated that 1,440 vehicles, or one every seven seconds, were checked in or out of the reservation.

The two-lane Benning Boulevard, the direct route from Columbus through Baker Village, carried the bulk of the traffic, with 2,682 cars coming in by that route; 1,176 by the old Benning Roa dand 283 by way of Custer Road—the thoroughfare running from the Sand Hill area.

VIGILANT PATROLS

The five or six miles of road in the reservation are well patrolled during the rush hours and usually throughout the day by the motorcycle police who have instructions to keep "things moving" at the legal rate of speed and to prevent hundreds of cars and trucks from "bunching up" and slowing the traffic line down.

Added to the M. P.'s troubles only recently was the task of identifying every person entering the reservation and of checking passes of all enlisted personnel leaving the post.

Until the present system was perfected there was considerable confusion and a two-hour delay one morning in getting past the Out Post, but now the cars speed along after being checked by three men at the very edge of the reservation so that if any civilians are refused permission to enter they won't be well inside the reservation when they are turned back.

"Civilians employes and residents of the post have cooperated splendidly in speeding things up by wearing their identification buttons where we can see them at a glance," provost marshal assistants told the BAYONET.

"Pooling" of rides, requested by Fort Benning officials some time ago to conserve gasoline, is being done to a great extent but there are still many cars passing the Out Post with only one or two persons in them, recent checks disclosed.

Some indication of the value of "pooling" cars can be shown by the fact that these 8,100 cars consume more than 8,100 gallons of gasoline each day in driving to and from the post to work.

The task of seeing that military personnel at Fort Benning receive enough gas for their important needs is the work of an unique enlisted men's unit of the provost marshal's office—the Gasoline Rationing Board, now under the supervision of Pfc. Louis Lipp, who succeeded Corp. Kalman Rubin as chief of the section.

"NO" IS THE ANSWER

If there is an office where tact, common sense, discretion and the power to say "no' 'nicely is vitally important, it's the Gasoline Rationing Board.

Although they operate under the supervision of Colonel Will and the assistant provost marshals, the three enlisted men in the section are the authorities on how much gas a soldier should or shouldn't have—because they have worked there so long they have become masters of a difficult problem—gas rationing.

"Our duty is not to ration gas, not to say no to as many army men as possible," declared Lipp this week. "On the contrary we're here to get as much gas to a soldier as he is entitled to legally."

Lipp and his two assistants, Pvt. Lawrence Feuerstein and Pvt. Ewald Braumann, say "yes" and "no" to ranking generals, colonels, captains, sergeants and privates. "And each is given the same impartial consideration."

"Our Army men, or the great majority of them, are entirely honest about gas rationing when they come to us and we find the only just way is to treat each case individually because the fact they are Army men means they will have special problems of transportation and change of home that the civilian won't have," Lipp said.

Even as he explained the problems of the Board, which interviews roughly 400 applicants every day, an officer came in and asked for enough gas to take a short honeymoon. Regretfully he was turned down but when the situation was explained to him, the officer declared he'd take a train and solve the whole problem.

The Fort Benning rationing board is believed the only one in the nation operated entirely by enlisted men, and the trio working there now are working to maintain a record of never having a formal complaint placed against them.

Lipp declared, though, that an even tougher "nut to crack" was coming up in December when the board takes over the task of regulating forms for the periodic tire examinations ordered by the government.

True to past form though the "board" was in conference with a tire rationing expert late last week getting first hand "dope", as Lipp explained so, they'll know the answers when the questions start pouring in.

Did anybody say the M. P.'s didn't put in a day's work?

Beware Soldier; That Steak May Be Booby Trap

The average soldier eats his way into enough high explosives each month to supply the TNT in 10 39 mm. shells—and in addition, enough soap to keep himself and a large part of his laundry clean for several months.

Sounds a bit confusing, doesn't it? But that's the way that Lt. Herman E. Klein, salvage officer at Ft. Benning has it figured out from tables prepared recently.

Salvage of food from the mess tables in the Army now provides, among other things, much needed greases, used to make both high explosives and soaps. According to the tables prepared by Lt. Klein, the grease salvage per soldier per month will be sufficient to make half a pound of high explosive and three pounds of soap.

Besides this, glue is also made from meats and bones salvaged from the mess halls and still further, the residue from boiling this refuse into glue is used to make animal and chicken food.

Soap and glycerine, the basis for nitro-glycerine, is made from cooked grease and trap grease, taken from traps under sinks, the latter being rendered out to form practically pure grease of high value.

"Jeeps" or Trailer Vans All in Day's Work for 21st QM (Truck) Regiment

Among the many groups and organizations functioning as a part of the world-famous Infantry School at Fort Benning, the 21st Quartermaster Regiment (Truck) occupied a place of importance.

Composed of colored soldiers who hail from all parts of the United States and who represent a variety of backgrounds, this regiment is commanded by Colonel Ellis F. Altman, a veteran of many years in the service.

This is a comparatively new regiment—having been activated in April, 1942—but in the short time of its existence it has made an enviable record. It is designated by the War Department as a truck outfit, which means that its daily work hinges around the transportation of personnel and supplies. For this purpose many types of vehicles are assigned to the regiment.

Men with ability to drive, maintain, and service these vehicles are sent to the regiment where they receive the finest of motor training in conjunction with the necessary basic military training. Under the expert supervision of commissioned and non-commissioned personnel, they soon learn to assume complete responsibility for the handling of these various types of vehicles and are able to drive any motor from the smallest "jeep" to the giant trailer van.

FORM CADIES HERE

From time to time calls come from other posts requesting skilled mechanics, motor operators, and even instructors. A goodly number of these requests reach Headquarters of the 21st Quartermaster Regiment, and, within a remarkably short time, replacements are on the way to fill these needs. With the speeding up of the war effort, these requests are coming in increasingly greater numbers but the work and training in the regiment is so well organized that qualified men are always ready to leave without lessening the efficiency of the workers on the home post.

In addition to the transportation activities carried on by the regiment, the routine duties common to any army unit must be attended to and, for this purpose, men with previous clerical training and experience work in the various headquarters and orderly rooms. Officers work to provide wholesome recreation for the men while others publicize the promotions of these same men in order that the folk back home may know of "their boys" progress. During off hours, soldiers may be seen engaged in spirited athletic contests, while others are attending religious services planned by the Chaplain, and still other men are rehearsing as musical groups to represent the regiment on public occasions.

Working under Colonel Altman is a group of officers, including 39 recently commissioned colored officers. Colonel Altman's staff includes Lieut. Cbl. James E. Darby, executive officer; 1st Lieut. Wilbert D. Meeks, adjutant; Capt. Kenneth J. Atwell, regimental supply officer; Lieut. George Schwartz, intelligence and special service officer; and Regimental chaplain, Levi L. Stanmore.

A further breakdown of the command functions of the regiment finds Lieut. Col. Ewell C. McCallum in command of the First Battalion, Lieut. Col. William E. Stubbs commanding the Second Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Walter Garth commanding the Third Battalion. The Fourth Battalion, a casual detachment, is under the command of Maj. Norman W. Oppenheim, Company "M," 26th Quartermaster Regiment (Truck), commanded by Capt. Addison T. Whitt, and Company "E," 27th Quartermaster Regiment (Truck), commanded by the Lieut. Everett Pettijohn, are attached to the regiment.

To sum it all up, the 21st Quartermaster Regiment as a truck unit is contributing in a great way to the work of The Infantry School, and is likewise teaching hundreds of men to live, work, and play together in a patriotic and profitable manner.

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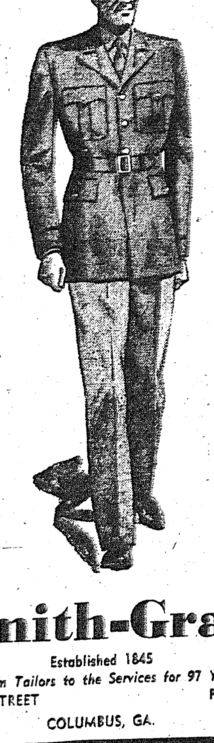

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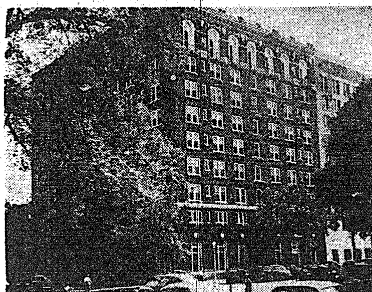

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QM's Job Is To Keep Doughboy Best Dressed, Best Fed Soldier In World And Benning Is Doing It

Col. Massey's Office Is Bee-Hive of Important Activities

No other branch of Uncle Sam's Army carried the tremendous burden of responsibility in the daily operations of a military post like Fort Benning that is borne by the Quartermaster Corps.

The problems involved in feeding all of Benning's thousands three times a day is enough in itself, but in addition the Q. M. C. also provides all clothing and equipment with the exception of actual guns and ammunition. The corps operates laundries, maintains the cemetery, runs the fuel stations and ice house, furnishes administrative transportation, and does the bulk of the purchasing and contracting for the entire post.

In the past few months this vast network of activity has been administered daily with clock-like precision under the aggressive supervision of Colonel Stephen B. Massey, recently named director of all supply at the fort. As post quartermaster Colonel Massey quickly geared the Quartermaster Corps at Benning to war-time operation and ever since early this year, the Q. M. C. has been on the alert 24 hours a day.

The quartermaster, during the past few months, has truly been the odd-job man of Benning. At one and the same time, he has been marketer and grocery-store man, laundryman, haberdasher, milkman, the filling station operator, truck dispatcher, junk disposal man, iceman and shoe repair man.

RESPONSIBILITIES SHIFTED

Until recently, the Q. M. C. also had other duties, but recent reorganizations have shifted some of these to other branches of the service in order that all emphasis might be placed on the paramount problems of supplying food and clothing. All motor transport is now an Ordnance function, and a separate corps has been created to coordinate all transportation problems formerly handled by the Quartermaster Corps.

The quartermaster office at Benning is ever a bee-hive of activity. It now houses the administrative offices, the purchasing and contracting section, and the supply division in addition to the civilian personnel branch for the entire post. A quartermaster officer, 1st Lieut. Raymond A. Parkins heads the latter division, while 1st Lieut. Charles McKeown, another member of the Q. M. C., is in charge of the transportation activities.

From this headquarters, the activities of the Quartermaster Corps fan out all over the reservation with buildings located in many sections. Huge warehouses are strung out over a length of almost a mile. The two modern laundries are located in different areas, various repair shops are scattered in different buildings, but everything clears through the main office and the daily functions are performed with amazing efficiency.

Supply, naturally, is the main problem and food is the foremost item. Under the direction of 1st Lieut. Marcus E. Cooper, the subsistence officer, all food not only for daily issue, but also for the sales commissary is procured and distributed. Carloads of foodstuffs arrive daily, and while large stocks are carried on hand, all perishables like fresh fruits, vegetables and dairy products come into Benning every day from nearby sectors. A huge refrigeration plant stores these items until unit trucks arrive to take them to the mess-halls.

Although food is foremost in interest, clothing and equipage are of equal importance. Almost every conceivable item of Army issue is stocked in the Q. M. warehouses. The variety runs from tents to insignia, and the hourly flow of material in and out of the warehouses is gigantic in proportions.

YANK BEST DRESSED

There are many problems incident to the supply of clothing, particularly in order that the American soldier may remain the best-dressed in the world. Correct fitting is difficult but is easily handled by the use of scientific devices, many of them specially created by Q. M. C. technicians. One item never issued until it is correctly fitted is the service shoe, and if a man cannot be taken care of with one of 144 stock sizes, then special lasts are prepared for him.

The Benning supply corps provides coal and wood for fuel in vast quantities for both heating and cooking purposes. Oil houses and filling stations are located at strategic points on the reservation and thousands of gallons of gas and oil are distributed daily for use by all mechanized equipment. As a sideline, a forage shed is also maintained to provide for the animals in the Infantry School Stables.

Also supplied by the quartermaster is stationery, printed forms, typewriters, office machinery, office supplies and a thousand-and-one other items. Stock reply at Benning is "if you can't get it elsewhere try the Quartermaster Corps."

MOTOR POOL

All motor transportation for administrative purposes is provided by the post motor pool, operated under the supervision of Capt. Walter H. Cook, a veteran Q. M. officer. The administrative transportation involves many different types of vehicles such as passenger cars, station wagons, cargo trucks, and many others.

The quartermaster laundries, operated under the direction of Major Leslie E. Parker, a laundry operator in civilian life, care for all the soldier washing at the post, and are modern, up-to-date cleaning plants which turn out tremendous volumes of work every week.

On top of all these functions, the Q. M. C. has constantly been a leader not only in the post's salvage campaign, but also in conservation. Substitutes have been adopted for many critical items, and in many cases the substitutes are better than the originals. Every conceivable item at the post is salvaged by the quartermaster, or repaired and returned to use. A large shoe repair shop does nothing but re-sole Army brogans.

"Keep 'Em Supplied" is but one of many slogans adopted by the Quartermaster Corps, and at Fort Benning it is more than just a slogan. It is a promise, and it is being fulfilled daily by a staff of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees who have been banded together into a smooth-working war time organization.

Experts Have Streamlined Army 'Stix'

72-Hour Limit In Getting Records To Capitol Hill

"In order to keep tab on new triangular divisions and fast-moving mechanized corps, army statistical methods have been amazingly streamlined," according to Lt. B. E. Moore, officer in charge of the Machine Record Unit at Fort Benning.

"Previously it took three months time for simple personnel changes to reach Washington. Today the machine record units give this information to the Adjutant General on Capital Hill in just 72 hours," Lt. Moore said.

He went on to point out that it would be a physical impossibility to keep track of Private Joe Doakes with the old pen and pencil. For each enlisted man a total of seventeen pertinent facts, including full name, serial number, grade, arm or service, type of organization, company or battery, main civilian occupation, race, station, duty, type of change of status, date of change, and military occupational specialties are listed. In an officer's record there are 11 more facts given.

Now multiply these figures by the number of officers and men in the present day army and the result would look like twice the
But the Germans have proved
distance to the most distant.
that it can be done. They are the only country besides the United States which have this system in use, and they have been using it for six years. A considerable proportion of their success may be due to this factor. It is one of the most valuable assets a general can have.

MOBILE UNITS

Here at Benning, Lt. Moore, assisted by Lt. E. S. Miles, Warrant Officer E. D. Lewis, and 64 enlisted men, is charged with keeping the records for Fort Benning and several other camps in this area. Their unit is a fixed one but mobile ones of a similar nature have been perfected for use in the different theaters of operations. These mobile units usually keep books for an army corps, even so, streamlined methods enable them to close down at one location move to another and be ready for work in four hours.

As for the machines themselves, they are the peak of perfection in speed and accuracy. A machine record unit can compile a listing of military specialists, such as cooks, bakers, clerks, and mechanics for an entire service command in less than three hours. Over 1,000 officer data cards can be handled, pertinent information gathered and printed ready for use in as little as 40 minutes. This includes arranging these alphabically and by arm or service, listing serial number, station, organization and grade of the officer. As for accuracy, once the information is correctly punched, into the card, the percent of error is negligible, not even half of one percent.

Besides answering questions of supply and demand of manpower, the machine record unit serves as a means of keeping individual histories, which may later be the soldier's chief means of proving eligibility for pensions, hospitalization, veterans preference and assures equal treatment to all.

But while we are at war the unit continues to serve principally as any general's most valuable asset, telling him where his soldiers are, what they are doing, and how well it is being done.

11th Armored Quiz Team Beats 54th

Grabbing the lead on the opening questions, the 11th Armored Personnel quiz team representing the 54th Infantry Personnel by the score of 305 to 230 recently at the Service Club. It was the second win for the 11th Armored in as many weeks and gave them the right to compete again next week on Wednesday.

Members of the winning team were Corporals Joe Sullivan, Fred Boylan, Morse Johnson and Sergeant Walter Coss. The 54th team was composed of Corporals Bernard Eil, Edward Schleske, Albert Zimmerman and Sergeant Horace Swain.

Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Corporal James E. Frye of the division public relations office. Sergeant Jerry Tonkens served as timer and Warrant Officer Ralph Ellis acted as scorer.

The program is a weekly feature on Wednesday at Service Club No. 2.

NOW MIND YOU SOLDIER, NOT A WORD ABOUT THIS LOAN!

2nd S.T.R. Celebrating Its First Year At This Post

Infantry School Unit Pioneered Training Of Officers Here

The Second Student Training Regiment, one of the three huge training regiments of The Infantry School, is also observing a birthday this week—its first.

And while ordinarily a first birthday signifies extreme youth, an outfit one year old in these fast-moving times in the Army of the United States may belie its age. For in one year the Second Regiment has grown into quite a baby, as its commanding officer, Col. Maurice G. Stubbs, can testify.

The Second Regiment was activated Nov. 13, 1941 by General Order No. 19 of The Infantry School, and two officers were immediately assigned to the new unit, Col. Stubbs and Major (now Lt. Col.) Paul E. Jacobs.

The original purpose was to make of the Second an outfit to handle companies of student officers taking the Rifle and Heavy Weapons course at the School. As such on Nov. 13 there were activated a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, a Service Company, and three battalion of four lettered companies each.

But the Second was to learn very soon that this is an era of constant change in the American Army, and starting in January all the original plans were reshuffled, a process which was to be repeated many times up to the present day.

ACTIVATE NEW UNITS

On Jan. 29 the whole organization was changed to accommodate Officer Candidate students. Lettered companies were redesignated by number and a fourth battalion was activated with provision made for six companies in each battalion. The Fifth Battalion was activated this spring, June 17 to be exact, with six companies, and a seventh company, the 31st, was added to that battalion Aug. 4. The Service Company became a Service Battalion with five companies of its own on Sept. 1 to bring the Regiment up to its present organization.

At first companies of students arrived in the Regiment in rather leisurely fashion, compared to today's mass-production schedule. The Officer Candidates started arriving in February. At the same time several O. C. companies were moved to the Harmony Church outfit from the main post.

A number of other officers have been with the Second continuously almost from the beginning. These include Col. Edward B. Jackson, present executive officer; Major Robert H. Garrison, Service Battalion commander; Major John J. Hazel, original Headquarters company commander and now commanding officer of the 20th Company; Capt. Robert B. Barrette, regimental supply; and Major Gerald B. Shine, regimental adjutant. All of these officers were assigned before classes started arriving.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED

The first group of company officers were assigned Dec. 20, including such veterans as Captains Edward T. Johnson, William C. Kahle, James W. Sorenson, Lieut. Lester D. Trautman, Major Francis A. Sergent and Major Lester E. Winslow.

The largest group of officers assigned at any one time joined up Feb. 7, when 54 graduates of a Basic Class came to the Second as company officers. A total of 28 of these are still with the Second.

The Second Regiment, being the pioneer unit in the School in the handling of Officer Candidate affairs, originated a good part of the present Standard Operating Procedure for administering Candidates. It was fortunate in having with it from the start a nucleus of officers who had been with the first O. C. companies in the First Regiment and on the basis of their experience and innovations suggested by newer blood in the Second were the efficient methods now used worked out.

Just in the last few months has the Second been able to settle down from constant reshufflings made necessary by the rapid expansion of the Officer Candidate training program and begin to lead the life of an adult Regiment.

Projects under way at the present time reveal this trend. The Regiment publishes its own newspaper, THE PINE-BUR; it has furnished its companies with plentiful day-room furnishings and athletic equipment to make the extra-curricular life of the O. C. student more enjoyable; a colored Service Club is nearing completion in the Harmony Church area and new life has been injected into the white Service Club, No. 3. An Officers' Club for the Harmony Church area is a-building; the Regiment is even sponsoring an art contest among members of its personnel.

When this war effort is over the Second Student Training Regiment will probably not go down into national military history; but there will be thousands of officers and enlisted men in the United States Army who will remember back to pleasant, if hard-working days, which they spent in the Second out at Harmony Church.

NOTES OF THE BUGLER

FT. DEVENS, Mass.—The bugler blew and blew until he was blue in the face—but there was not a sound and not a man arose from his slumber. Cpl. James E. Meyers checked his bugle for mechanical defects. He found a wad of paper had been stuffed far into the tubing. It took 15 minutes to clear the way for reveille.

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Fort Loop Leaders Clash Sunday In Conference Feature

Sportscasting

BY SGT. CARL NEU

No need to feel too badly about the result of Sunday's Army-Navy fracas when Benning absorbed a 35-7 licking at the hands of Pensacola. The result was not at all a surprise to this corner, and even in defeat there were plenty of good things about the game. As a matter of fact, it just served to vindicate some of the opinions we have had all along about the grid sport.

In losing to Pensacola, our boys went down before the onslaught of a really great eleven. After the game, one of the Navy coaches remarked that the Goslings had never played better this season. And with that array of talent, they were simply out of our class.

With but two exceptions, the Pensacolans were all former college stars, while only a sprinkling of the Benning 60-man squad had ever played college ball, and most of those had no more than one year of the big time experience. And few grid fans can question the fact that college football adds that certain amount of "seasoning" that goes to make really great players.

At Benning this year, however, we have been interested in football for sports sake, rather than a super team. At this post, every man in six different units who wanted to play football had his chance. Even if he had never played before, he was invited to come out, and many of the current varsity men are playing their first year of organized football.

Pensacola, like other Navy stations, assembled a collection of super stars and banded them into one great team. This isn't by way of criticising the Navy's viewpoint, but simply to point out that we think ours is better from an all-around point of view.

The intra-mural conference at the post this year has been tremendously successful—far more so than even its founders dreamed it might be. The mere story of its success is actually the story of Sunday's defeat. The reason? Well, the regimental coaches got so absorbed in the conference title chase that they frowned on breaking up their teams in mid-season and sending their stars off to play on an all-star team. To them, winning the loop flag is more important, even though no one outside the bounds of the reservation might ever hear about it. That's football for sports sake!

Result of all this was that when the time came to select an all-star team, too many difficulties had to be overcome, and rather than risk any serious impediments to the title contenders, officials hit upon the unorthodox idea of using four teams in the game as units. Whether or not the original plan might have worked better is beside the point. Benning put on a good show, the game was interesting all the way, more than 15,000 soldiers had a fine afternoon of recreation, and the conference picture was not upset in any way.

To this pillar's way of thinking, that made the game a rousing success. Never before was such a tremendous crowd assembled for a sports event at the post. That mob was truly inspirational, and a great tribute to Army-Navy regulations, particularly at Benning. There was no disgrace in losing to that great Pensacola eleven, and there's plenty of consolation in knowing that the success of our own intra-mural program was proven even in defeat.

Further proof that the intra-mural league idea is the coming thing was given by Dick Hawkins of the Associated Press last week when he wrote in his popular column, 'Southern Fantalk," that the Benning plan this year might well be adopted by many colleges next fall when transportation problems eliminate inter-college games. He hailed the Benning formula, and praised it for being an excellent solution of the problem as to just where football belongs in a nation at war.

SIDELINE SNAPSHOTS—Potsy Clark was unable to make the trip with the Goslings, having been called away on official business Saturday. In his absence, Lieut. Weems Baskin, former line coach at Ole Miss, handled the reins in workmanlike fashion . . . Another head-liner who failed to show was Blacky Blumenstock, the ex-Fordham star, who had just received his wings and been transferred earlier in the week . . . Pensacola lost one more star back right after the game when Sal Lococo was ordered to report to the Athens Pre-Flight School. He was one of the few non-college players on the Gosling roster, and as matter of fact had never played anything but six-man football before entering the Navy . . . George Sauer, the former Nebraska All-American, played a spirited game despite his 32 years . . . Biggest cheers of the game went to Ole Dunderhead, the Army mule, who pranced around the field as mascot. He was ridden and "chased" by members of the 29th Infantry . . . The pre-game music by members of the 124th and 3rd Armored, playing on the field, was remindful of real college ball . . . For most of the Benning boys, the crowd was the largest they had ever played before in their grid careers . . . Four generals, Fulton, Allen, Weems and Howell, were in the commandant's section, and enjoyed the game immensely . . . All in all, it was a GREAT SHOW!

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Benning Stars Bow to Strong Pensacola Foe

Overflow Crowd Of 15,000 Sees Navy Win by 35-7

An overflow crowd of more than 15,000 wildly cheering spectators watched Pensacola Naval Air Station's star-studded gridiron machine roll over a game but out-classed Fort Benning eleven by a 35-7 count in Doughboy Stadium on Sunday.

Every nook and cranny of the huge concrete structure was filled for the most spectacular sports show in the fort's 24-year history. Three bands filled the air with football tunes, and even an Army mule was present to inspire the doughboys. But the limelight belonged to the Navy with its great array of gridiron talent.

Piling up 28 points in a first-half onslaught that had the crowd dumbfounded, the Pensacolans swept to a fairly easy victory after having lost their last four tilts to a quartet of the nation's strongest elevens. In the second semester, however, Benning rose to new glories and held the visiting Goslings even by pushing over a Soldier score in the third period.

It was a pair of spirited Gators from Capt. Red Milton's powerful 124th Infantry squad who accounted for the Benning score with a miraculous aerial effort. Roy Cestary, probably the Army's outstanding back yesterday, got off a pass after he was almost tackled and it connected with Vernon Smith, who made a one-handed catch, and raced 30 yards to the score. Nick Carlos, also of the Gators, converted the extra point.

Statistics showed the game to be much more evenly contested than the final score indicated. Benning piled up 12 first downs against 11 for the visitors, and also outgained them through the air by a slight margin despite the Navy's vaunted aerial circus. Pensacola completed 15 passes in 29 attempts for a net gain of 229 yards, while the Soldiers clicked on 17 out of 32 for 232 yards.

It was along the ground, however, that the Navy held the upper hand. With such great backs as Al Brumbaugh of Texas Christian, Bill Leckonby of the Brooklyn Dodgers, George Sauer of Nebraska and Cotton Milner of L. S. U. running hard all afternoon, the Goslings were seldom stopped. Johnny Birr, colossal 225-pound end from Indiana, was an outstanding pass-catcher who also caught the eyes of the fans.

The Pensacolans played minus the direction of their famed head coach, Lieut. Comdr. George (Potsy) Clark, who was called away from his station on official business the day before. In his absence, Lieut. Weems Baskin, former line coach at Mississippi, ran the team and used his superb material to great advantage.

Both teams filled the air with passes during the final canto, and Benning got inside the Navy 25 several times but lacked the punch to put over another score.

The lineups:

Pensacola	Pos.	Ft. Benning
Berg	LE	Doakus
Reynolds	LT	Holden
Whalen	LG	Bordner
Schlosser	C	Baldon
Brodka	RG	Kneeland
Goddard	RT	Leshko
Johnson	RE	Roettger
McGarry	QB	Linscott
Leckonby	LH	Litwak
Sauer	RH	Copra
Milner	FB	Carney

Pensacola	14	14	7	0	—35
Ft. Benning	0	0	7	0	— 7

Substitutions—Pensacola: White, Woodruff, Brumbaugh, Cuff, McGovern, Hennemier, McLeod, Garlock, Lococo, Hardin, Bain, Reeves, Eckels, Russell, Hostetter, Demarco, Geary, Birr. Ft. Benning: Brown, Darin, Tindall, Banasiek, Myers, Strpenzek, Armstrong, Daddino, Smith, Roberts, Pansock, Milner, Cuomo, Carr, Zawaski, Hooretz, Giraulo, Plakan, Hutchins, Hennessey, Costazo, Bryan, Hurley, Vogt, Belin, Tew, Aulenti, Keller, Howard, Berasi, Dyal, Calos, Cestary, Hackney, Smith, Chakurdo, Stebbins, Pieton, Devant, Laskosky.

Officials — Referee: Davis, Northwestern. Umpire: Wadsworth, Georgia Tech. Head linesman: Slayton, Oglethorpe. Field judge, Blakly, Presbyterian. Time of periods, 15 min.

Panthers Meet Tuskegee Team

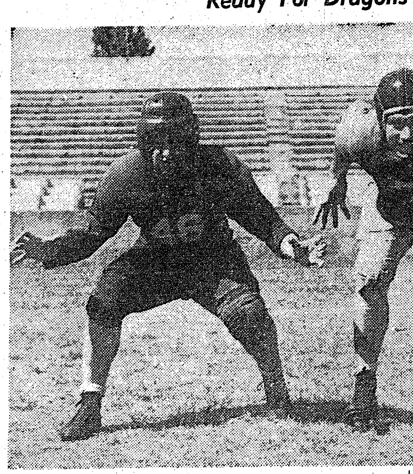
Fort Benning's Panthers, only colored eleven on the post, will invade jungletown in Alabama on Saturday for a grid battle with the far-famed Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute.

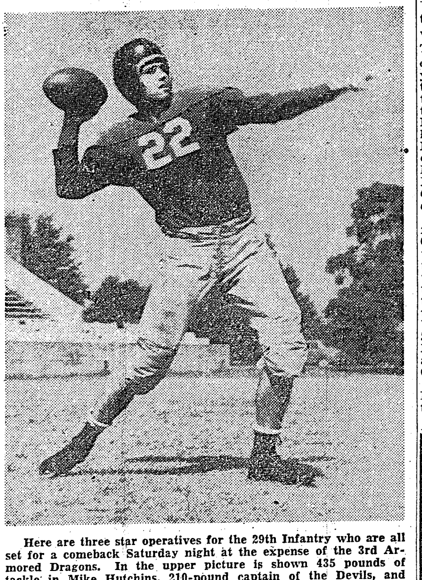
Still seeking their first win, the soldier gridders have been primed for this game all season. In Tuskegee, the charges of Lieutenant Maurice Kirk and Norman Hogenson will meet their hardest opponent.

The Tigers rate as the top-notch colored college team of the South if not the entire nation. They tripped Morehouse College in Columbus several weeks ago, and the Morehouse team gained a later win over Benning.

Naturally, the Panthers will be a pronounced under-dog, but the soldier club is counting on some of its stars like Clarence Reid, Bill Young and Frankie Phillipson to make quite a ball game out of Saturday's battle on the Alabama gridiron.

Ready For Dragons





Here are three star operatives for the 29th Infantry who are all set for a comeback Saturday night at the expense of the 3rd Armored Dragons. In the upper picture is shown 435 pounds of tackle in Mike Hutchins, 210-pound captain of the Devils, and Hank Zawaski, his 225-pound running mate. The pass flipper is Ed Hurley, the triple-threat star, who will start at halfback in the night tilt.

29th Infantry Boasts Varied Athletic Card

BY CPL. DON VAN TASSELL

Down Through The Years of 29th Sports: Tales of the deeds of many a 29th gridiron hero echo around the cuartel down through the years. Among them, was former Sgt. Major Davis whose backfield manuevers struck terror in many opposing teams . . . Intramural football got organized back in 1924, with teams from the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Special Units, 29th Infantry, I. S. S. C., 83rd Field Artillery, 15th Tank Battalion; battling for the Garrison Championship . . . Sergeants Kgelstrom and Bertelman, stellar athletes on the Infantry Eleven, were awarded positions on the mythical "All Washington" '24 Eleven. Each year selections were made by a committee of prominent sports writers from the Capital. Kgelstrom and Bertelman were selected along with other players from such teams as Loyola, Georgetown, Maryland and Catholic U . . . The 2nd Battalion, 29th, won the Intra-Mural Football league that year. "Flash" Franz was presented with a gold watch and chain by his teammates, for his outstanding play during the season.

Basketball: Back in those days, the 2nd Battalion copped about every athletic league on the Post. Sgt. Davis, Kgelstrom, Franz and Hendrix, formed the nucleus of the 2nd Bn. quintet that won the Post Basketball Title in 1925, defeating their brother doughboys from the 1st Battalion in the playoff . . . The Regimental Basketball Loop was first organized in '25 as a fore-runner to the Post Tournament. All companies erected outdoors courts in their company streets and the Regimental Loop wound up a huge success.

The Ring: Most of the titles in the Army Southern Boxing Meet were won by Two-niners in '25. Three "Blue Devils" were crowned Fourth Corps Area champs that year. "Red" Keenan, 1st Bn., won the featherweight title; Pvt. Whittle, Howitzer Co., took the bantamweight crown; and Pvt. E. A. McFadden, Co. "H," reaped in the heavyweight championship . . . Regimental boxing was held several nights a week at the 29th Infantry Theatre, after movies. Every Friday night, the A & R Office sponsored a boxing card, charging ten cents admission.

Doughboy Riders: The 29th Infantry Riding Team headed by Cpl. Ernest Akers, was presented with gold watches by the Chattahoochee Valley Fair Association, a token of appreciation for the exhibitions given at the fair that year. Members of the "crack" team were: Pfcs. Parvin Bennett, Watson, Wright; Pvts. Jones, Scales, Towns, and Hall; all of Regimental Headquarters Co.; and Pfc. Moore of Headquarters Co., 2nd Battalion.

Polo Team: The "Blue Devil" Polo Team was turning in sensational performances as far back

Continued on Page 40

Best Wishes Ft. Benning !

FORT BENNING No. 1 ARMY POST

MOW 'em down! Axis ninepins must be struck out to the last fascist! Buy the War Bonds and Stamps that will score the strike a world of people's waiting for! Take your change in War Stamps, and buy bonds with 10% of your pay every pay day. Freedom needs every one of us—to serve as a Minute Man!

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Gators Meet Unbeaten 117th Eleven at 2:30; Devils Battle Dragons

Two all-important grid battles in the Fort Benning Conference this week-end will develop a clear title picture for the first time since the free-for-all flag race got underway six weeks ago.

The feature tilt on Sunday afternoon in Doughboy Stadium at 2:30 will bring together the undefeated 117th Infantry Breakers and the powerful 124th Infantry Gators with first place at stake. Both have won two and lost none in the conference standings and are currently deadlocked for the lead.

Saturday night at 8:00, the 29th Infantry and the 3rd Armored will come to grips in a desperate battle to remain in the flag race. The winner of the nocturnal tilt will move into a second-place tie with the Sunday loser, while the unsuccessful team will practically be eliminated.

The two remaining conference elevens, both of which have been practically counted out of the title picture, will journey into South Carolina for outside tilts with college opposition. The 11th Armored will invade Newberry College, while the 55th Engineers visit Wofford College.

EXPECT BIG CROWD

A near capacity crowd of 10,000 will probably be on hand to watch the Gator-Breaker fracas. The two elevens have consistently played the best football at the post all fall, and when they collide head-on in this battle for first place, plenty of fur is sure to fly.

After dropping its opening tilts to Chattanooga's Moccasins, and Auburn "B," the Gators have captured three in a row from Spence Field, the 3rd Armored Dragons and the 11th Armored Tankers. The Breakers also have a three game streak and are unbeaten and unscored upon. The 117th has toppled Draper Prison, the Tankers and the vaunted 29th Blue Devils.

Sunday's game may develop into a wide-open affray since both elevens boast spectacular attacks, built around fast backs. In Roy Cestary, once of Notre Dame, the Gators have probably the best all-around performer at the post, but the Breakers can counter with Ken Smith, of Indiana fame, who is also a potent ball-carrier and passer.

FORT BENNING CONFERENCE
Standings

	Won	Lost
117th Infantry	2	0
124th Infantry	2	0
29th Infantry	1	1
3rd Armored	1	1
11th Armored	1	2
55th Engineers	0	3

Games This Week

Saturday night, 8:00 p. m.—29th vs. 3rd.

Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m.—117th vs. 124th.

GATOR AERIAL ATTACK

The Gators have developed a powerful aerial attack built around Cestary's adept passing. If the great Gator tailback is in form, the 124th aerials will be hard to stop, and the outcome of the game may depend on whether the Breakers can shackle the Gator passes.

Cestary is also a hard-charging ball-carrier and a long distance punter, but he gets plenty of help from such other crack backs as Blocker Nick Calos, Wingback Vernon Smith, and Fullback Stan Ergler. Hackney and Hamlin are other potent backs.

CLASSY BACKS

Lieut. Johnny Cudmore, Breaker coach, can match this array, however with a classy set of 117th backs. Besides Smith, there is big Mike Pansock, one of the loop's best punters as well as Charley Pierce, Vince Daddino and Bob

Continued on Page 40

SCHWOBILT CLOTHES REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SALUTES
FORT BENNING
On Your
24th
BIRTHDAY

We are proud of the men of our organization who are now serving in the armed forces.

We are proud to congratulate Fort Benning for the wonderful work they have done and are doing in preparing leaders of our great Infantry division as well as the Armored division and Parachute divisions that are receiving their training at America's No. 1 Army Post.

We urge every citizen to show their appreciation to these boys by buying United States War Bonds and Stamps.

SCHWOBILT CLOTHES REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BROADWAY at 10th ST. BROADWAY at 13th ST.

6 Million Pounds Of 'Dough' Ain't Hay To Cooks In This Man's Army

Bakers and Cooks School Knead (Roll) Their Own Here

By Cpl. Owen Remington

Fifteen thousand graduates of the Fort Benning Bakers and Cooks School and those in the 4th Service Command, during the past year may not be exactly rolling in dough these days but they certainly are hard at work rolling out the dough for the dough-boys wherever there are Armies of Uncle Sam.

And they're able and willing to roll out that dough under any circumstances, anywhere from the most modern of big hotel kitchens, to army posts, to field kitchens, or even to improvised clay ovens—or even no ovens at all.

Some of the graduates of the school—including not only the 15,000 graduated during the past year but other thousands from years past—were experienced in baking or cooking or catering before they entered the Army; others were never closer to an oven than watching hungrily near Mother's kitchen range, when they were boys.

Yet today they are officers, mess sergeants, supply sergeants, or active cooks and bakers turning out everything from breads and roasts to crisp salads and fancy pastries.

The Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Benning is not only regarded as probably the largest and best equipped school of its kind in the country—and therefore probably the world today—but one of the most progressive. Here new ideas are constantly being thought up and tested. Here the pace is being set for bakers and cooks schools in other Army posts. Here theories are tested thoroughly and scientifically. Here every effort is being made to work out arrangements to give the American soldier the best prepared foods.

TWO SCHOOLS HERE

There actually are two schools here at Fort Benning. One, for white personnel, is the parent school for nine others in the Fourth Service Command; the second is for colored cooks and bakers.

Col. John M. Rooks now is commandant of all Fourth Service Command schools, including the two at Fort Benning. The others are located at St. Petersburg, Miami Beach and Camp Blanding, Fla.; Keesler Field and Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Ft. Jackson, S. C. and Ft. Bragg, N. C. He directs the work of all of these schools from his headquarters at the Fort Benning school.

Assisting him at Fort Benning is Lt. Col. Grover M. Ford, who recently took over after Lt. Col. William Edwin Barksdale was assigned a few weeks ago to the Quartermasters' department at the Fort. Col. Barksdale was in charge of the school here from March of 1941 until this October.

Men attending the school work from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. attending classes, acting as regular cooks in the mess maintained at the school; hearing lectures; making models of ovens; taking down and putting together ovens; learning how to cook or bake under any conditions that might confront them; learning the theory as well as actual practice of preparing foods; studying in the newly established laboratory the effects of various ingredients on cooked foods; learning dietetics.

There is a two months' course for cooks; a two months' course for bakers; a month's course for mess sergeants.
a month's course for officers and another two weeks' course, also for officers.

PREPARE CHARTS

Right how the students themselves are actively engaged in preparing charts for the entire course under a plan instituted by Colonel Barksdale. This covers all phases of the work of the school and some of the charts look as though they were made by professional artists.

The bread for the entire post is baked here at the school, with the student bakers working under direction of experts. An entirely modern factory is in existence here, with bread being produced on regular assembly line basis. Huge mixers churn the dough; it is cut by automatic machines into loaves of exact size; then baked in huge ovens in which continuous chains keep moving the bread pans up and down, up and down, in order to keep it in absolutely even temperature in the big ovens.

But the training of the bakers doesn't stop there. Outside there is a battery of 16 large field ovens, run by wood. Here the bakers must turn out bread by hand that is every bit as good as that turned out inside the modern bakery. And they do it, too, learning how to use the same equipment that they will later find in many an army camp or less equipped base. They are prepared to stoke their own ovens and cook or bake in them under any conditions.

But the training doesn't stop there. Out in a big field nearby the bakers must learn how to work under much more primitive conditions. Here each class has to set up a clay oven in order to learn how to prepare for baking with whatever material may be at hand under advanced field conditions. And the bread coming out from there has to be just as good as that from the modern ovens, too. They also learn how to handle disposal of garbage and waste materials in the field through use of various types of incinerators or pits.

HOLE IN GROUND

But they don't stop there, either, for out in the field is what looks like a plain ordinary hole in the ground. It's a "trench oven." Here, with not even the clay at hand to build a clay oven, the student must learn how to do his work and again turn out well-nigh perfect results.

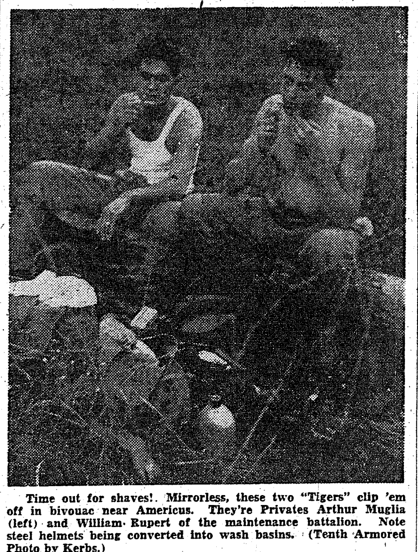
During the last 12 months, more than 6,000,000 pounds of flour were turned into bread by the school. The baking department is so organized that it has never been necessary to "send around the corner" for a single loaf of bread, as might happen in even the best regulated of homes when unexpected company drops in. Here at Fort Benning as much as an unexpected division has passed through or has "dropped in" and their bread needs were always filled.

Besides learning how to run the old wood burning field kitchens—or how to make their own kitchens from materials to be found in the field—the men learn thoroughly the mechanics and theory of the Wynne burner, which uses kerosene, or of another type of field kitchen that uses gasoline. This is in order to be prepared for cooking in desert areas where wood may be unavailable for heating purposes.

Students come to the school through the Quartermaster's corps of the Fourth Service Command, which alocates a certain number of students from each post. The students then are selected by that post and the Quartermaster then sends them to the most conveniently located of the 10 schools in the area. Some have had experience while many others never have cooked or baked anything in their lives before.

But when they finish the course of instructions, here at Fort Benning or at any of the other schools in the Fourth Service Command, they certainly know their way around anybody's kitchen. Even if they have to make one out of a hole in the ground, back of a cook tent, someplace in the wilds.

So This Is War!



Time out for shaves!. Mirrorless, these two "Tigers" clip 'em off in bivouac near Americus. They're Privates Arthur Muglia (left) and William Rupert of the maintenance battalion. Note steel helmets being converted into wash basins. (Tenth Armored Photo by Kerbs.)

54th Air Base Men Are Active on Battle Lines

The 54th Base Headquarters and Air Base Squadron was activated early in April 1941 under the command of Major William A. Capers, at the time a captain.

The squadron was organized with only 17 men as a nucleus and its first home was one barracks across the street from the field headquarters. In May of the same year several hundred recruits arrived and the 54th moved down the hill to "Tent City". It was there that these first recruits took their basic training and upon completion of this training the squadron again moved up the hill where new barracks had been built to accommodate the increased complement.

The primary purpose of the 54th Base Headquarters and Air Base Squadron is the administrative and mechanical maintenance of Lawson Field. In addition to the landing area which is but a minor, although nonetheless important feature of the field, here are located the hangars, shops, warehouses, gasoline storage facilities, bomb and ammunition depots, permanent quarters for combat and maintenance crews, the messing and recreational facilities and the maintenance and repair facilities. Between hangars No. 1 and No. 2 is an especially constructed administration building. Here are the offices of the Commanding Officer, Operations Officer and the weather station. Another indispensable unit in this administration building, atop the hangar, is the field control tower. Here trained observers note the air space in the airdrome area and traffic on the airdrome and, by visual signal or radio, contact all pilots, greeting them with take-off or landing directions.

EQUIPMENT

Back of the flying line are the shops and supply warehouses. The shops are equipped to make engine changes, to repair or change instruments and do all the second line maintenance. Minor repairs, which usually can be completed in a 48-hour period are made on the flying line by squadron mechanics. Second line maintenance work, repairs of a more complicated nature, is done by the engineering establishments of the air base. In this second or maintenance line are found technical buildings which house, Signal, Ordnance, Engineering and Chemical supplies. Another important item on the maintenance line is the Motor Pool where Air Corps technical vehicles and staff and reconnaissance cars are stored and serviced. These vehicles facilitate the rapid movement of the ground echelon.

The Base Photographic building contains dark rooms, drying rooms and specially ventilated rooms for the storage of valuable cameras. Facilities are also available for the enlarging or reducing of pictures, map-making and the making of mosaics. A trained staff of specialists is engaged in this work and the pictures desired can be taken either, by sending a photographer aloft in a plane to take them or, by attaching the camera to a speedy pursuit ship and letting the pilot double as chauffeur and photographer.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

The morale of personnel, flying, administrative and mechanical, generally will be no better than the accommodations for food, shelter, and recreation. Suffice it to say that the morale of the officers and enlisted men of the 54th has always been, and undoubtedly always will be, very high. It has been remarked by veteran soldiers who have served in different branches of the service, that, "the spirit of cooperation and camaraderie existing between the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this squadron is of the highest type and something that is eagerly sought for in other outfits".

At the present time, men from the 54th are scattered all over the world, and many of them are waiting to attend Officer Candidate School and Aviation Cadet School. It is interesting to note that only a very small percentage of the men who go away to Aviation Cadet School, wash out; none of the men who have left the squadron to attend Officer Candidate Schools failed to receive their commission. That record speaks for itself and the type of men that make up the squadron complement.

Major William A. Capers is the C. O. and Thomas I. Burke is the 1st Sergeant.

Alligators

(Continued from Page 19)

didn't mean a thing to the men of the regiment who went to work with a crash of saws, falling trees, hammers and nails and in a few weeks the commanding officer of the regiment was dedicating a neat-looking, roomy guest house, all soldier-built.

"What we need is a good, first class recreation arena," said one 124th man the other day and that remark was the signal for another burst of carpentering. The result—McMillan Bowl, built at a cost of only a few dollars and sporting seats for 1,000, two dressing rooms and a full-size motion picture screen.

Tip-off on the caliber of men in the regiment are two things in particular. The present commanding officer of the First Battalion is one of the youngest lieutenant colonels in the U. S. Army—if not the youngest—Lt. Col. Henry W. McMillan, just 32, and a real leader of men. The second is that the regimental football team—well on the way to the post championship—practices and plays in the afternoon, but crowds their regular military duties into their morning hours so as to maintain the efficiency of the regiment.

The pay-off on all of this is just this. The men enter wholeheartedly into these "extra-curricular" activities and, in the words of one sergeant, "get a kick and a good laugh out of it all," but when they settle down to soldiering—their main job after all—they're good.

So good in fact that during October, 47 per cent of the demonstrations the regiment participated in for the Infantry School were marked superior and 50 per cent were credited as excellent, none was termed satisfactory and none poor. A similar excellent record was achieved during August.

As a matter of fact, the 124th, a Florida National Guard outfit that was called to active duty in November, 1940, was brought to Fort Benning as a demonstration regiment because of its outstanding record in maneuvers. Work of the regiment since its arrival at the Georgia post has been more than satisfactory.

So if you're really worried about that much misused word "morale," come on out to the 124th, meet "Adam the II," toss a penny in the "Wishing Well" and stay around to meet some of the boys.

(NOTE TO COMPANY COMMANDERS: Paragraph regarding "Wishing Well" and furloughs is of special interest, don't you think? Certainly would be a shame to have the men lose "faith" in the Well, over such little things, hey what!)

Sgt. Manlove Of Old 24th 28-Year Man

Served in Mexico, World War I; Widely Travelled

BY PFC. SMITHY NORTON

Twenty years ago the 24th Infantry moved back to Fort Benning from Columbus, Mexico. Fort Benning is the home of this history making organization and the people of Columbus enjoy telling new soldiers of this area about these gentlemen-soldiers. Officers of this post respected the reputation made by these men and a number of men from the two-four (24th Infantry) make up the cadre of the present army organizations at Fort Benning.

Somewhere today the two-four carries on for Fort Benning, for America, and for four freedoms.

The other day in the Service Club No. 4 the writer met M-Sgt. Hubert Manlove of the 24th Infantry. M-Sgt. Manlove, spry 212 pounder and stands 5' 6 1-2" in his best pair of GI shoes. He is a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and enlisted in the army October 5, 1914 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

M-Sgt. Manlove is a cheerful sort of fellow and enjoys chatting about his extensive travels in the Philippines, China, and Japan.

"I enjoy watching a good football game and the boys in the 24th Infantry were good at this sport," says M-Sgt. Manlove. The men of the Quartermaster Detachment (colored) have great respect for M-Sgt. Manlove and they eagerly assist in keeping the vehicles of Fort Benning ready for rolling. Once a chauffeur and motor mechanic in civilian life M-Sgt. Manlove has served well during his twenty-eight years. He is proud of his Fort Benning home (a modern cottage for colored non-coms in a select area on the army reservation) and his charming wife, Mary Manlove. She is an excellent home maker and keeps her GI butter ball, (apologies please) M-Sgt. Manlove in physical trim for his daily army duties.

M-Sgt. Manlove rates being placed among the Who's Who at Fort Benning. His long years of service in the Punitive Expedition (Mexico), World War I, in the Viastas (Juarez, Mexico) gives him quite an army background. Fort Benning is a great army post and it is the home of a large number of non-coms of the 24th Infantry. The non-coms and soldiers are trying hard to make good and with the assistance of the fine commissioned officers at Benning more men and soldiers like M-Sgt. Manlove, M-Sgt. Sellers, M-Sgt. Cummings, 1st-Sgt. Baker Wiseman, and others will be developed. These are Fort Benning's own—they are men from the two-four.

HOW TO ANNOY COOKS

At Camp La Jolla (pronounced La Hoy-ah), California, Private George Mudd is popular everywhere except at the canteen. When a friend hails him from across the room, yelling, "Hi, Mudd!", the waitress brings coffee. Explanations are ALWAYS embarrassing.

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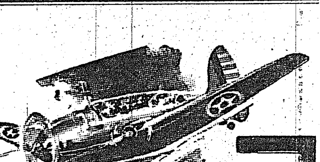

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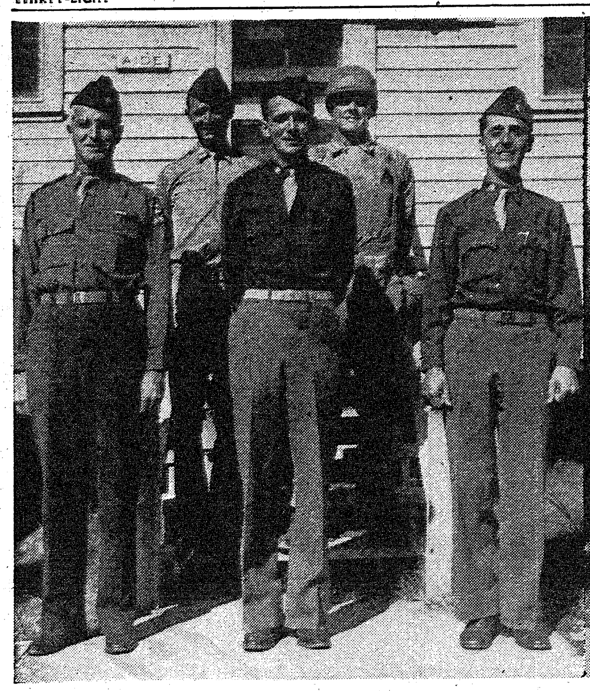
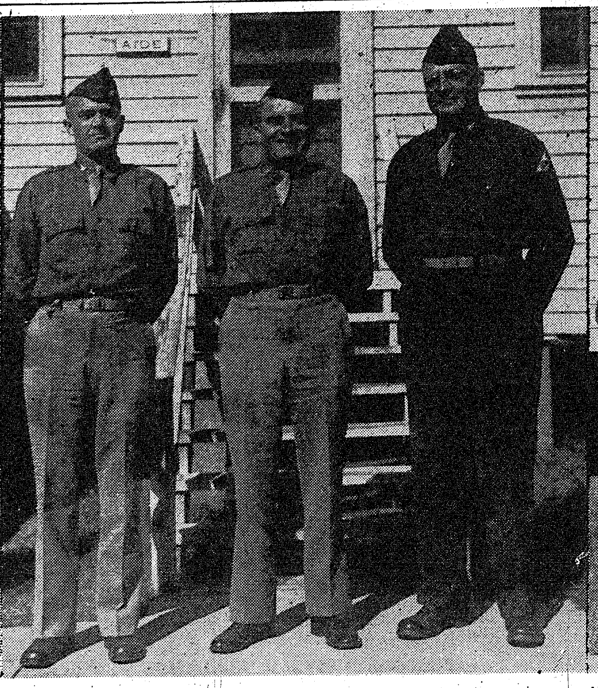
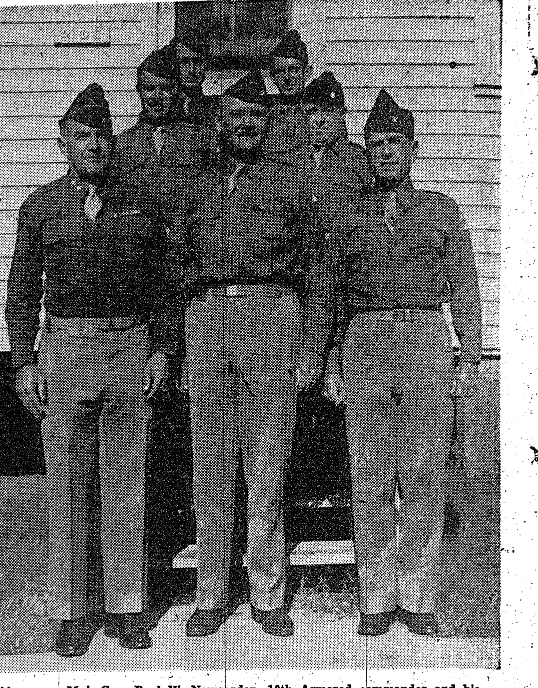


Above are five of the 10th Armored's high-ranking officers. In the front row (left to right) are Lieut. Col. Benjamin S. Hesick, division ordnance officer; Maj. Merton K. Heimstead, executive officer of the maintenance battalion; and Maj. Michael E. Buscemi, commander of the 80th Medical Battalion. In the second row are Lieut. Col. Cornelius A. Lichirie, (left) commander of the 90th Reconnaissance Battalian, ond Lieut. Col. Daniel S. Spengler who leads the 55th Engineer Battalion. (Tenth Armored photo by Kerbs.)



Here are the 10th Armored Division's three regimental commanders: Left to right they are: Col. Bertrand Morrow, 11th Armored Regiment; Col. Thomas M. Brinkley, 3rd Armored Regiment, and Col. William S. Eley, commander of the 54th Infantry Doughboys. (Tenth Armored photo by Kerbs.)



Above are Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, 10th Armored commander and his staff. In the front row, left to right, are Gen. Newgarden, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Grow, chief of combat command "A" and Col. Julian E. Raymond, chief of staff. Second row: Lieut. Col. Donald A. Poorman (left) G-4 and Lieut. Col. F. J. Mallon, acting G-1. Third row: Maj. Frank H. Britton (left) acting G-3 and Maj. Robert M. Blanchard, G-2. (Tenth Armored photo by Kerbs.)

54th Armored Infantry Forms Integral Part of Tenth Armored

Last summer a distinguished old Infantry Regiment was reborn after twenty years of rest between wars. The 54th Armored Infantry, formerly the 54th U. S. Infantry, became a unit of the 10th Armored Division.

Twenty years ago, in 1922, this Regiment discharged its last soldier and veteran of World War I after distinguished service as a foot infantry regiment with battle streamers won at Meuse-Argonne and Alcase.

Twenty-five years ago, soldiers of the 54th Infantry wore the neck-tight khaki and basin type helmets of their period with a distinction which is bound to be an incentive to the new soldiers of the 54th Armored Infantry who wear the green overalls of the Armored Force.

The old and new 54th Infantry will have much in common. The old Regiment, activated in 1917, consisted mainly of citizen soldiers. The same is true today. The cadremen of the new 54th Armored Infantry are veterans in a manner of thinking since the average soldier of the Regiment has had nearly two years of service during the present emergency. Many of the officers and non-commissioned officers were private citizens less than two years ago. They have studied hard at various Armored Force posts during the past eighteen or twenty months to qualify for the positions which they now hold in the Regiment. And they are well qualified to train and lead the less-experienced men of the Regiment into action with the 10th Armored Division.

COL. ELEY COMMANDS

The 54th is commanded by Col. William S. Eley who has twenty-five years of continuous military service to his record.

A native of Virginia, Col. Eley sailed for France with the 23rd Infantry in 1917 as a captain. While overseas, he attended the General Staff College from November, 1917, until February, 1918, after which he spent two weeks with the British 39th Division at Perrone. Then he was placed in command of a company of that Division, serving the Allied forces on the Verdun front.

Ordered to Washington, D. C., in June 1918, Col. Eley was assigned to the office of the Chief of Staff. Three months later, he returned to France as assistant to Chief of Staff of the 31st (Dixie) Division. When the latter was broken up, he remained on the Western Front at Lemos until March, 1919.

Among his many assignments were: battalion commander, 57th Infantry, Fort Dix, N. J.; one year as student and one year as G-2 of Post Headquarters, Fort Benning; and Armored Force Reception Training Center, Fort Knox, Ky.

He returned to Fort Benning July 1, 1942. His promotion to a full-fledged Colonel came six days later.

Tiger Outfit Has Six Vets Of World War

Several Participated Against Germans In Decisive Battles

Although Maintenance Battalion's "C" Company is studded with youngsters, many in their 'teens, the outfit boasts six men who were "over there" in World War I.

Take Private Manuel Correira who volunteered last month "to get a crack at a couple of those so-and-so Japs." He was with the famous 26th (Yankee) Division in the last war and saw action for 19 months in no less than five battles. He was in the thick of the fighting in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Woods, Saint Mihiel, Soissons and Apermont.

His job was sniping and though he refused to talk about it Private Correira did admit he "got a few." He hopes to get a sharpshooting post in this war for he's had plenty of practice since '18. In civilian life he had his own vaudeville act and put on an exciting show of both sharpshooting and knife throwing. Something tells us this GI will come in mighty handy when the "Tigers" meet up with Hirohito and Co.

Private Correira was wounded twice and received the famous Purple Heart.

Another tough soldier who vows to make things mighty tough for Uncle Sam's foes is 43-year-old Private Carl Foster who served with the 5th Regiment of Marines in the 2nd Division.

He was in the famous battles at both Verdun and Chateau-Thierry and proudly says his outfit "played the biggest part in the battles."

He was a sergeant then, in charge of a machine gun section, and though he's supposedly going through his recruit training with the Maintenance Battalion he's actually giving the drilling, not taking it. He's considered the Battalion's top man at the manual of arms.

Another man who has been through the mill is Private George Hosier.

FOUR BATTLES

He was with the 1st Division and was "over" for 27 months seeing action in four battles: Saint Mihiel, Argonne, Sossions, and Cantigny. He was with the engineers but says they "were infantry troop more than anything else."

Private Hosier, who is married and the father of two children, is another volunteer who wants just one more crack at the foe. He was wounded at Soissons and gassed at the Argonne, and he, too, received the Purple Heart.

Private Daniel Massey, who volunteered last September, saw action in no less than five battles. He served with the old 76th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, for 19 months and was in the engagements at Aix LaMont, Saint Mihiel, Champagne Marne and the Argonne. Like the others, he remained tight-lipped when it came to telling anything of his experiences.

Private Otis Secrest was with the 76th Motor Transport of the famous 42nd "Rainbow" Division. But, he reluctantly added, the 76th was stationed at Brest putting equipment together. Then, as now, he worked in the maintenance shops.

Last of these volunteers is Private Cecil Ardary, 40, who is married and has two children.

Private Ardary spent two years in Germany with the army of occupation so that "others could get out." He served with the 50th Infantry and was only sixteen when he took the overseas trip.

Yes, these men are tough and experienced. What they lack in youth they make up doubly in solid determination. Hitler, Hirohito and Co. had better watch out when they meet up with these rugged "Tigers."

Thirteen Former Enlisted Men

Thirteen former enlisted men of the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division were sworn in last week as warrant officers by Lt. Col. F. J. Mallon, adjutant general, to fill vacancies existing in the Division's tables of organization.

Of the number, seven, under an assignment order, remain in their respective organizations fulfilling duties similiar to those they did as enlisted men. Those remaining in their old units are:

Messrs. Leonard E. Mullins, Headquarters, adjutant general's office; Edward L. Cohen, Division Quartermaster office; Paul B. Ford, Inspector General's office; Walter E. Larson, 54th Infantry, administration; Ralph W. Ellis, Jr., 11th Armored Regiment, administration; Manuel Reyes, adjutant general's office, and Stephen R. Johnson, 55th Engineers, construction.

Mr. Johnson who is attending the Armored Force School at Fort Knox., was sworn in there and will return to his Benning post as soon as his course is completed.

The other newly appointed Warrant Officers, their old organizations and assignments are:

Messrs. Roy Case, Combat Command B, to motor transport, Train Headquarters; Edsel B. McCowan, Supply Battalion, to G-4 transportation; Sanford Axelrod, 11th Armored Regiment, to 90th Reconnaissance Battalion, administration; John A. McDonald, 55th Engineers, to 54th Infantry, motor transportation; William B. McKewen, Combat Command B, to G-4 transportation, and Anton W. Makar, Division Service Company, to Judge Advocate's Division, clerical.

It was announced at the Adjutant General's office that approximately 50 vacancies still exist in the Division and that each enlisted man will be given an opportunity to apply for them. Formal announcement as to procedure in filing of applications is expected in the near future. They exist in administration, motor transport, motor maintenance, communications, supply and tank maintenance.

ENGINEERS PROMOTED

Promotion of eight enlisted men of the 55th Engineer Battalion, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division, was ordered last week by Lieut. Col. Daniel S. Spangler. The men are:

Sgt. Salvatore A. Leonardo, Company E, to be staff sergeant; T-5 John Drogomir, Headquarters Company, to sergeant; Pfcs. Edward Blanco, Frank M. Anderson and Edward J. Ochab, all of Headquarters Company, and Private Albert J. Francescotti, Company A, to be T-5's, and Privates Richard E. Hayes, Company B, and John Moran, Company D, to be corporals.

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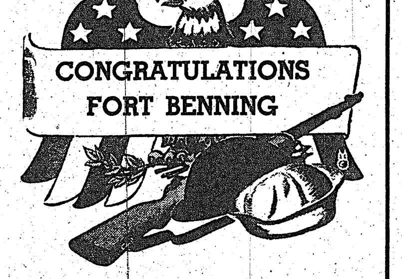

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'Terrify And Destroy' Is Goal Of Benning's 10th Armored 'Tigers'

Division Is Young Fast-Moving Unit Of Uncle Sam's Army

Despite its comparative youth as one of Uncle Sam's potential striking forces, the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division has progressed far in the attainment of its ultimate goal—the ability to "Terrify and Destroy" its enemy.

Out of months of toil, fatigue detail, routine training, tactics, schools and a thousand other things—the "Tigers," with spirit and determination, have exemplified themselves as being typical troopers of the fast-moving, hard-hitting Armored Force.

Despite the rigorous training program, 10th Armored men have found time to organize baseball, football, basketball, voley ball and bayonet fencing teams and many other forms of recreation and entertainment, much of which was done on a voluntary basis and after regular training periods.

Officers and men well-remember when Major General Paul W. Newgarden, the "Tigers" commanding officer, delivered an address to recruit soldiers of his command. In it were seven pieces of advice which ring as true today as they did when first delivered an address to recruit soldiers of his command.

They are: "Stand up straight, clean up, muscle up, carry out orders, learn to march, learn to shoot, and learn to maneuver." The record of the 10th Armored Division speaks for itself in the program of carrying out those bits of advice.

TRAINING MARCHES

First big step in the training program took place last August when the entire division took part in a series of three training marches to Pine Mountain State Park. The division was divided into three groups, each going out for a day and a half.

Tactics, march discipline and standard operating procedure were stressed. In the afternoon recreation and sports held sway with hundreds flocking to the Park's swimming pool.

On August 18 at an impressive ceremony at division headquarters, Col. Morrill Ross was sworn in as brigadier general. Gen. Ross is chief of Combat Command "B."

A month later the 10th Armored "Tigers" was chosen as the official name for the divsion. The name was selected by Maj. Geo. Newgarden from over 900 contest entries.

On September 26 Maj. Daniel S. Spengler, commanding officer of the 55th Engineer Battalion, and Maj. Cornelius A. Lichirie, 90th Reconnaissance Battalion, were promoted to lieut. colonels.

September 29 proved to be a red-letter day for the division. For it was then the "Tigers" dipped their colors in salute to their chief. Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the U. S. Armored Force who arrived here for a one-day inspection tour of the Tenth.

Highlight of the day was Gen. Devers' talk to the officers and men at Division Bowl.

PRAISE FROM DEVERS

"You men look fine," he told the "Tigers," "you look as though you can do a good job. I like your name, and if you can live up to it I'm sure you will go places."

General Devers covered as much ground as he possibly could, watching artillery, rifle and pistol demonstrations, reviewing parades, attending both a luncheon and dinner held in his honor.

The following day another distinguished visitor arrived. Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, G-1 of the Army Ground Forces, was here for a conference with General Newgarden. A brief ceremony was held in his home at division headquarters.

September was the "walking" month. With the ultimate goal of 25 miles in 12 hours, the "Tigers" made many conditioning marches before tackling the 25 miler which was required of all officers and men, bar none.

Despite sore legs and blistered feet, the men "took" to the hikes in good determined spirit. As the "54th Infantry Liaison" reported, "each doughboy's by-word was, 'I'll make it if I have to crawl'."

On October 28 the first edition of the division's newspaper, "The Tiger's Tale" hit the streets. An all-soldier publication written by and for 10th Armored men, the paper is headed by Editors James E. Frye, Robert K. Kerbs and Paul R. Jenkins.

The division climaxed its October training program with a four-day tactical motor march and field exercise.

Two of the days were devoted to the tactical phase of the march with the 90th Reconnaissance Battalion serving as the enemy, the rest of the division being split into three groups, Combat "A" and "B" and the reserve.

The final day of the march was devoted to the "battle" between the combat commands with General Newgarden and his staff serving as umpires and observers.

'Twas A Dirty Trick On Cohen, Yes, It Was!

Paging Edward L. Cohen! Paging Edward L. Cohen! Draft Board No. 9999 calling! Draft Board No. 9999 calling!

Last Monday, Cohen of the Division Quartermaster Office, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division was discharged as an enlisted man and sworn in Tuesday as one of the newly appointed Warrant Officers. During that 24-hour period when he was a "civilian," it was reported, his draft board got wind of his status and had a message on the way for him to report the next day for physical examination.

Just how the board got "wind" has not been determined, but Mr. Cohen, who after repeated reminders, began to believe it himself, suspects fellow workers in the QM office.

TEN NEW MEDICOS

Ten second lieuteants ET TT

Ten second lieutenants, recent graduates of the Medical Reserve Training Center, Camp Barkley, Tex., have been assigned to the 80th Medical Battalion, 10th Armored "Tiger" Division. They are:

Anthony C. Cala, George A. Davis, Harry Elkiss, Daniel Flanagan, John H. Hardwicke, Jr., Louis G. Howell, Michael L. Lobosco, Maurice W. Nichols, John J. Ponuchalek and Royce W. Tabor.

11th Cavalry Fought Villa With Pershing in Mexico

Regimental Coat Of Arms Tells Exciting Story

Organized at Fort Meyer, Va., in March, 1901, the 11th Cavalry received its baptism of fire before it had been in existence a year. The 3 squadrons under command of Col. Francis Moore, a distinguished veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish American wars, were ordered to the Philippines during the winter of 1901, and stationed at Samar, Batangas, and Northern Luzon. Among their frequent battles with the natives in suppressing insurrections, their battle against General Malvar in ... (1902), was the most im... ...nt. It won the 11th its sil... ...and on its regimental stand-

... regiment returned to the ... in 1904 and was assembled ... unit at Fort Des Moines in ... From there the regiment, ... the 1st Squadron, was ordered to Cuba as part of the Army of Occupation. It returned to the States in February, 1909, arriving in time to participate in the inaugural of President Taft. At this time Col. James Parker was in command.

In May, 1914, the 11th moved to Colorado to assist in preserving law and order, returning to Oglethorpe in January, 1915. In March 1916, the regiment joined Pershing's Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico.

PURSUES VILLA

One squadron, under command of Maj. (later Gen.) Robert L. Howze, made a night march to Ojos Azules (May 5, 1916), surprised the enemy force, killed 42, and captured men and horses. It traveled 571 miles over mountainous country in 21 days on a 5-day ration supply, and without communications with its main command.

During the World War the 11th was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga., from where the bulk of its command was taken to form the 22nd and 23rd Cavalry's base. In 1919 the regiment was moved to the Presidio of Monterrey, and in 1940 (November) to Camp Seeley, Calif. A year later the 11th moved to Camp Lockett, Calif., and not long afterwards the Cavalrymen gave up their horses for tanks and moved to Fort Benning as the 11th Armored Regiment.

COAT OF ARMS

The regiment's coat of arms tells an exciting story. The outfit's Philippine service is indicated by the red and blue bolos of the arms. Its Mexican border activities is noted by the green cactus. The regimental's colors, black and yellow are shown on the shield, the wreath and the standard. "Allons" is the French for "Forward."

The 11th is commanded by Col. Bertram Morrow who has been with the regiment since June 30, 1942.

Col. Morrow entered Military Academy in 1913, received his commission as second lieutenant in April of 1917; by August of 1917 he was commissioned a captain. In 1933 Capt. Morrow was promoted to major and in 1940 he became Lt. Colonel. On December 11, 1941, he became a full-fledged colonel.

"Mother" Baker Reigns At "Tigers" Service Club

10th Armored Troops Find Relaxation, Fun At the Service Club

It didn't take the men of the 10th Armored "Tigers" long to find the most popular spot in the Sand Hill Area. That spot has a large sign over the entrance reading "Tenth Armored Division Service Club."

Here at Service Club No. 2 the men find a host of activities to add to their comforts, relaxations and entertainment needs. All this is brought about by the capable and efficient management of Mrs. Winifred H. Baker, Senior Hostess. Her never-ending efforts have given the Tenth one of the top Service Clubs in the country and she is affectionately known to all the boys as "Mother Baker."

Many a young soldier has gone into the office of "Mother" Baker to talk over his personal problems and there he has found cigarettes handy so that he could relax and feel more at home and tell his troubles to the one who would so willingly help him solve his problems. In the winter time, Mrs. Baker always has candy and apples around for the men to enjoy as they sit in front of the fireplace and partake in the many activities planned. She has given up many of her social activities to devote all her time to seeing that her boys are royally entertained in the evenings.

"I really love my work and couldn't use up all my 15 days of my vacation this year. My day off is Monday but I simply must return at 10:30 to see that all is properly closed in the evening," was Mrs. Baker's answer as to how she enjoyed her work.

Miss Irene Warner is the capable Junior Hostess and works cooperatively in doing her part in carrying out the problem planned by Mrs. Baker.

The Service Club hums with activity and every man who enjoys the privilege of claiming this club as his own can find something to help him pass his spare moments in the evening. There is ping pong, pool tables, writing equipment, cards, all sorts of games and comfortable furnishings for him to stretch out in front of the fireplace and enjoy a good smoke while he listens to his favorite radio program.

SUNDAY OPEN HOUSE

Weekly features at the Club include open house on Sundays when the families of the men can visit them and share in the comforts of the Club. Monday night is the night when the 10th Armored broadcasts their program "Listen, It's Fort Benning." This program is sent out in cooperation with station WRBL from Columbus and is broadcast from the main floor of the Club. All the talent comes from the 10th Armored of which all are mighty proud.

Tuesday nights the bridge club meets and the classical musical hour is held in the music room suitably furnished for the occasion. Quiz holds the spotlight each Wednesday night as a spirited quiz contest is held with teams from the various units competing. Bi-weekly dances are held each Thursday night with the Military Maids of Columbus coming out to furnish the feminine grace needed to complete these gala affairs. Bingo is enjoyed each Friday night and bi-weekly tea dances are held on Saturdays.

Since the 10th Armored has enjoyed the benefits of the Service Club several outstanding events have taken place. On October 5th. the 10th Armored held its first broadcast over the air when it inaugurated its series of "Listen, It's Fort Benning" programs. Major General Paul W. Newgarden, commanding officer, welcomed the men to use their Service Club for their pleasure and praised the work of Mrs. Baker.

The men look forward to the bi-weekly dances but the formal Cafe de la Paix dance held in September was an affair long to be remembered for its beautiful decorations and sweet music furnished by the 3rd and 11th Armored Regiment's dance bands. Since then the Club has sponsored a barn dance, a Hallowe'en party and most recently a Hawaiian dance. Extensive plans are under way to make the Thanksgiving and Xmas seasons memorable events in the 10th Armored's program of social activities.

Miss Mary Clark is librarian of the newly furnished library which is located just across the street from the Club. Here the men can find all the latest books, magazines and daily newspapers for their reading pleasure.

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W-246

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War Prompts Vast Expansion Of Benning's Athletic Program

Both Major And Minor Sports Affected

By SGT. CARL NEU
Bayonet Sports Editor

The 24th year of Fort Benning's existence saw one of the greatest athletic programs in history carried out. The tremendous expansion in the fort's personnel meant a spreading out of the program of organized sports, particularly those sponsored by the Fort Benning Athletic Association, which for the past eight months has been under the supervision of Lt. Col. Charles C. Finnegan, post athletic officer.

Basketball, boxing, baseball, bowling, volleyball and football were the major sports during the year, but Benning athletes also distinguished themselves in other fields as well, such as golf, tennis, handball, weight-lifting, and badminton.

BASKETBALL

The court championship last winter was finally captured by a scrappy 29th Infantry quintet which won a post-season play-off from the Infantry School Service Command. The Blue Devils won the second half of a split schedule and continued in form to grab the gonfalon in the final game of a play-off series.

O'Hara, Herman, Keary, Stolarzyck, Vogt and several others were leading hoopsters for the Two-Nine and gave Benning some of the best basketball it had seen in many years. The Devils were tutored by Lieutenants William Desorbry and Maurice Dozier, and provided one of the upsets of the year when they conquered the favored I. S. S. C. which had long reigned supreme in Benning court circles. For the first time last season, many of the loop games were played on the spacious new court in the Sports Arena, located in the Harmony Church area of the reservation.

BOXING

At just about the same time that the 29th courtmen were gaining post honors, the boxing team of the demonstration regiment was also gathering in a fort title. The Devil pugilists won the championship of the post on a point basis, and throughout the campaign, they were defeated in only five bouts out of fifty. Besides the intra-mural victories, the 29th also topped Camp Gordon at Augusta, and Camp Wheeler at Macon in inter-camp team cards.

The 29th boxers were coached by Lieut. Bill Jennings and Pvt. Archie Milano, who developed many outstanding stars. Stuetes and Parks, a lightweight and middleweight slugger respectively, were chief threats for the Two-Nine. Other crack swatsmiths were Sharp, McKimmey, Jharmark, Hutchins, Hazel, and Reno.

The post title-winners gained much praise after every bout for their exciting performances. They fought with a great deal of finesse at all times, and turned in a distinguished record. In a post-season round-robin tournament, the slugging 41st Infantry of the 2nd Armored Division came off the winner, but the 29th did not compete in this late tourney.

Jack Schwartz of the 67th Armored Regiment was probably the number one boxer at the post. Early last spring he went into the Golden Gloves eliminations in the middle-weight class and slammed his way into the semi-finals held in New York's Madison Square Garden. He made quite a name for himself as well as for Benning.

VOLLEYBALL

The post volleyball championship, conducted in the form of a round-robin early this year, went to Company "A" of the Infantry School Service Command's Academic Regiment. This club won by a good margin in the finals over Headquarters Company of the 29th paced by Sgt. John LaBonte, one of the post's best all-around athletes. Sgt. Collis D. Lehner, better-known as Lefty to baseball fans, was the big star of the victorious Company "A" team.

BOWLING

The bowling campaign at Benning was marked by some great individual effort. Master Sgt. James T. Guinn and Tech. Sgt. Joseph Bitala journeyed to New Orleans for the Southeastern tourney and carried off the doubles crown against top-flight opposition. Two other Benning keglers came in fifth in the twosome tourney. They were Sgt. Ledford Calsor and Sgt. Henry Boudreaux, now a first lieutenant commanding the Corps of Military Police. Boudreaux also captured fifth place in the all-events competition.

Later on in the campaign, Boudreaux also teamed up with Sgt. Perry F. O'Donnell, also now an officer, to capture the Benning doubles crown for the winter season. Outstanding woman bowler at the fort was Mrs. Valura O'Blenness, wife of a master sergeant, who consistently bowled well over the 200 mark. It was a great bowling campaign, and Boudreaux justified his claim as the fort's outstanding bowler again early this fall when he rolled a 269 ga e on the new alleys, which still stands as the record score for the season.

BASEBALL

The Academic Regiment also won the 1942 baseball crown with one of the best nines in Fort Benning history. They captured the first half crown with little trouble, but then went into a mid-season slump to allow the 151st Infantry to grab the final-half flag. The academics, coached by Lieut. Frank Shannon, recovered their form, however, and swept through to the title in an abbreviated series when the Hoosiers forfeited after taking two terrific shellackings.

A good many of the I. S. S. C. players had also been stars on the post team earlier in the spring which compiled an enviable record against top-notch college and professional opposition. Lefty Francis was the big star for the post nine, just as he was for the academics. Major Roy Lindquist coached the Benning Doughboys halfway through the campaign and was replaced by Capt. Francis Gorman when he was transferred to another post.

Besides Francis, Bill Bobo and Lefty Lehner were stand-out pitchers for both teams, while Benny Zientara, once with the Cincinnati Reds, Elmer Neibler, Chet Dabbs, Hal Burnett, and several others played great ball for both teams. Orlando Taylor of the 124th, Harry Taylor of the 151st, Ike Silcox and Bob Dorman of the 29th were great flingers all season. It was a successful diamond season all the way, and Gowdy Field was the scene of many an exciting game.

FOOTBALL

When football took over the center of the sports scene at the post, there were seven teams instead of one as last year. Accordingly a six-team conference of the white elevens was formed, and halfway through the schedule, the Fort Benning Conference has already established itself as probably the year's outstanding sports development at the post.

The seventh team is the Fort Benning Panthers, a colored club representing the Service Battalion of the 3rd Student Training Regiment. They are planning a mixed schedule of colored prep school and college opposition and have already provided grid fans with some exciting games.

Another important development was the installation of a lighting system in Doughboy Stadium which made it one of the best-equipped grid lay-outs anywhere in the South. The lights are considerably brighter than those in Memorial Stadium in downtown Columbus, and have resulted in ideal facilities for night football. The result has been banner crowds for the nocturnal games. As a matter of fact, the crowds all season have been large, averaging about 8,000 per game.

WEIGHT-LIFTING

Benning's sports story of the year would be incomplete without mentioning one other performer. He is Charles (Muscles) Neitling, a member of the 29th Infantry, who was an outstanding weight-lifter. In March he went to Cincinnati for the national championships, and captured second place in the strong man competition. He also won a Southeastern States title in Atlanta.

Some of the deeds of Benning athletes during the fort's 24th year were truly amazing, and will go down in the record books for future generations of Benning soldiers to gaze upon with admiration.

Officer Candidate Class Shows Democracy At Best

Analysis Reveals All Groups of Nation In Typical Group Here

That the men being chosen to be the leaders of our Army represent a complete cross section of our nation is demonstrated conclusively by a statistical study of the First Student Training Regiment under the command of Colonel Thomas R. Gibson.

The survey shows democracy in action as the numbers of students in each category are in direct proportion to group percentages in the Army as a whole. It shows that undue favoritism is not shown to any race or creed, any social or economic group, nor to any occupational or educational category. Anyone who can satisfy the physical and mental qualifications can have a chance to become an officer.

The study showed that 83 percent of the students were between the ages of 21 and 29. Selective service men are in the great majority. Thirty three per cent of the company interviewed have had less than one year's service and 80 per cent have been in the Army less than two years.

An analysis of the educational background of these Officer Candidates explodes the myth that a man has to be a college graduate to qualify. Nineteen per cent of the men did not finish high school and 70 per cent did not go to college. The other 30 per cent entered college, but less than five per cent were graduated. Most of them were forced to drop out of college for financial reasons or because the draft interrupted their educational careers.

FIGURES PROPORTIONATE

The percentages in each religious group closely approximates national census figures. Fifty four per cent are Protestant, 36 per cent are Catholics, and ten per cent are Jewish.

Other figures compiled by the regiment in this study show a similar correspondence with national figures. Thirty five per cent are former industrial workers, 23 per cent had white collar jobs, and 15 per cent were employed as salesmen before they were called into service.

Ten per cent of the class are colored. Three per cent were foreign born. Thirty four per cent are sons of foreign born parents.

The complete cross section of the nation which is found here is interesting, but it is only the beginning of the problem. These men from diverse social backgrounds—these steelworkers, lawyers, teachers, students, farmers, millhands—in three months must be molded into leaders of men, equipped to handle the responsibility of the lives of the men under them. These men from diverse occupations must learn to be experts at one single occupation. They must become officers of Infantry and leaders of men.

USO Clubs Plan Recreation For Post's Colored Troops

Taking care of the recreational needs of the colored soldiers of Fort Benning, are the two USO Clubs located in downtown Columbus. Providing such facilities as information service on travel or rooms, lounges, library, personal counseling, games, music, radio, arts, crafts, writing paper, home hospitality, refreshments, sewing-kits, package wrapping and mailing, plus varied programs for the enjoyment of all, the clubs fill part of the needs of the boys.

One club, operated by the Army and Navy YMCA at 851 Fifth avenue, has many historical aspects. It began operation in 1941 as the first and only duly constituted Army and Navy YMCA in the world for Negro troops. Later it became the first Negro USO Club. Unlike most of the USO Clubs, the bulk of money required to purchase equipment was raised locally. The City of Columbus through the Columbus Defense Service Council appropriated $4,000 toward the project, and about $2,000 came from volunteer contributions of colored soldiers of Fort Benning. The balance represented contributions of white and colored citizens of Columbus.

Major Maynard R. Ashworth, who until recently was Executive Officer of Fort Benning, served as Chairman of the Board of Management from its organization early in 1941, until he was ordered away from Fort Benning a few weeks ago. The club is directed by E. E. Farley, who has had 17 years of experience in welfare work with colored troops at Fort Benning, being the only colored secretary in the employ of the Army and Navy YMCA until last year.

From its inception, this club has served efficiently and satisfactorily the needs of colored troops at Fort Benning. Its program is so varied and comprehensive as to include the whole range of interest of the men served, from the fine arts, music and religion, and the red hot jazz and jitterbugging.

To take care of the tremendous volume of service carried on by this organization, a personnel of four professional workers, and nearly a score of non-professional workers are required. The club operates 24 hours a day and is used to its capacity. The 65 beds in the dormitory are wholly inadequate to take care of the demand and additional sleeping quarters are now being acquired.

The other club which is operated by the YWCA and is under the direction of Mrs. Frances Penman, has all the facilities that the Army and Navy Y has, plus special clubs and activities for Army wives and Defense workers. Located at 936 Fifth avenue, the club is noted for its arrangements for weddings and special parties. In addition to the facilities listed above, one of the main features is the sewing machines which are open to anyone who wishes to use them.

Record Units Have Streamlined Their Sleuthing Pieces

"In order to keep tab on new triangular divisions and fast-moving mechanized corps, army statistical methods have been amazingly streamlined," according to Lt. B. E. Moore, officer in charge of the Machine Record Unit at Fort Benning.

"Previously it took three months time for simple personnel changes to reach Washington. Today the machine record units give this information to the Adjutant General on Capital Hill in just 72 hours," Lt. Moore said.

He went on to point out that it would be a physical impossibility to keep track of Private Joe Doakes with the old pen and pencil. For each enlisted man a total of seventeen pertinent facts, including full name, serial number, grade, arm or service, type of organization, company or battery, main civilian occupation, race, station, duty, type of change of status, date of change, and military occupational specialties are listed. In an officer's record there are 11 more facts given.

Now multiply these figures by the number of officers and men in the present day army and the result would look like twice the distance to the most distant planet.

But the Germans have proved that it can be done. They are the only country besides the United States which have this system in use, and they have been using it for six years. A considerable proportion of their success may be due to this factor. It is one of the most valuable assets a general can have.

MOBILE UNITS

Here at Benning, Lt. Moore, assisted by Lt. E. S. Miles, Warrant Officer E. D. Lewis, and 64 enlisted men, is charged with keeping the records for Fort Benning and several other camps in this area. Their unit is a fixed one but mobile ones of a similar nature have been perfected for use in the different theaters of operations. These mobile units usually keep books for an army corps, even so, streamlined methods enable them to close down at one location move to another and be ready for work in four hours.

As for the machines themselves, they are the peak of perfection in speed and accuracy. A machine record unit can compile a listing of military specialists, such as cooks, bakers, clerks, and mechanics for an entire service command in less than three hours. Over 1,000 officer data cards can be handled, pertinent information gathered and printed ready for use in as little as 40 minutes. This includes arranging these alphabically and by arm or service, listing serial number, station, organization and grade of the officer. As for accuracy, once the information is correctly punched, into the card, the percent of error is negligible, not even half of one percent.

Besides answering questions of supply and demand of manpower, the machine record unit serves as a means of keeping individual histories, which may later be the soldier's chief means of proving eligibility for pensions, hospitalization, veterans preference and assures equal treatment to all.

But while we are at war the unit continues to serve principally as any general's most valuable asset, telling him where his soldiers are, what they are doing, and how well it is being done.

Gators—

Continued from Page 36

Roberts, once of Presbyterian College.

Probably the best running back in the Breaker line-up is Billy Sturgill, but he may not be fit for action. Sturgill was injured in the second game of the campaign and did not see action again the Two-Nine. It is still problematical as to whether or not he will be ready by Sunday.

The Gators may hold a slight advantage in the line because of their deeper reserve strength, but the 117th has the faster forward wall. Belin, Dyal and Berasi are standouts in the Gator front line, while Brown and Banasiek are stellar forwards for the Breakers.

NO PREDICTIONS

Neither coach will make any prediction on the tilt, but both admit it will be a hard-fought game from start to finish. It may be the most thrilling tilt of the conference schedule, and the winner will be an odds-on favorite to capture the loop laurels.

The Saturday night game will bring together two teams that started fast this season, and have since run into injury bug-a-boos and mid-season disappointments. Both will be attempting a comeback in this game and the verdict will go to the eleven that rebounds the fastest.

NEW BACKFIELDS

A new backfield will operate for both elevens, and each hopes it proves a winning one. For the Two-Nine, Fritz Vogt is a new fullback with Bryan shifted to tailback, and Hurley moving over to the wing. Costanzo will probably start in place of Del Monte at quarterback. The line will be the same as usual.

The new quartet of backs for the Dragons lists Linscott at quarterback, Nick Copra and Al Litwak at the halves, and bulling Chief Carney at fullback. The rival lines are fairly evenly matched which means the game may be decided in the air lanes. The game will probably rival Sunday's for the intensity of the play.

29th—

Continued from Page 36

as 1923. The Infantry School organized a Polo Team which was put to rout by the "Blue Devils" in their first game. The Schoolers found it hard to keep Douglas and French of the "Blues" in check.

Memos of A Baseballer: '25 had all the ear-marks of a banner year for Two-nine teams. The Baseball team, under the capable leadership of Lt. Hussing, walked away with the Columbus Industrial League that year, and followed through with another pennant, the Fort Benning League. Special games were played with college and professional teams, such as the Baltimore Orioles. During the season, 46 games were played, 37 won, eight lost and one tied.

Back in 1913, Dusty Miller, one of the Army's baseball immortals, served with the Twenty-ninth. An all-around athlete, Dusty, was considered one of the outstanding shortstops in the Army's baseball history. Retired a number of years ago, Miller has 30 years of service to his credit.

The Infantry School Staff

The Commandant of The Infantry School and his staff: Seated at desk, Major General Leven C. Allen, Commandant. Standing, left to right: Major Allen D. Albert, Jr., in charge of official guests; Major Silas K. Baker, Intelligence and Public Relations Officer; Major Jack I. Davis, Personnel Officer; Lt. Col. Philip Dickey, Fiscal Officer; Col. Thornton Chase, Adjutant General; Col. Henry P. Perrine, Executive Officer; Col. Harold E. Potter, Assistant Executive Officer; Col. Joseph C. Addington, School Inspector; Lt. Robert W. Shackelton, Generals' Aid.

Gen. Bryden Visits Post

Major General William Bryden, commanding general of the Fourth Service Command, which embraces Fort Benning, is shown above at the left as he conferred with Brigadier General Walter Scott Fulton, commanding officer of this Post, on the occasion of a recent visit here. Pictured on the right is Col. Herbert Meyers of Gen. Bryden's staff. Photo by 161st Signal Photo Company.

29th Infantry Was First Demonstration Unit Here

Organized in 1901, Regiment Assigned To Benning in 1919

With ninety-two per cent of the men presently subscribing to War Bond purchases, the Twenty-Ninth Infantry, first demonstration regiment at Fort Benning, continues to exemplify the truth of its motto: "We Lead the Way."

Organized at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in 1901, the regiment saw service in the Philippines at that time and again in 1907. During the World War, it was assigned the mission of guarding the Panama Canal. It had apparently been destined for service abroad, but according to a writer of that period, "the nation-wide outbreak of influenza so decimated the ranks of the Twenty-Ninth as to prevent its departure for France."

Among other engagements in the Philippines, one historian of the organization wrote: "The men took part in the Surigao, Mindana expedition, during which time they experienced much hiking and much sleeping in the open with their clothes on—often wet from wading across streams and rice-paddies. During the first three months each soldier had to have his gun by his side at all times, night and day. Many hardships were endured, but most of the men seemed to enjoy soldiering in the field better than garrison duty at the barracks."

ASSIGNED TO POST

The regiment came to Fort Benning in October, 1919, where the men were quartered in tents until 1929 when the present barracks were completed. From the beginning, its principal employment has been as a demonstration outfit for the Infantry School; the Twenty-Ninth being the first unit to be assigned this work. The regiment has also been used from time to time as a testing unit for many new items of possible issue to the Infantry. First tested here were the "K" ration and the non-metallic canteen. In an experimental hike last year, one of the companies of the regiment marched forty-two miles in slightly less than two days. The men were carefully weighed, watched, and checked to determine the endurance of troops in making long marches.

For the purpose of maintaining the regiment at peak efficiency at all times, a diversified program of athletics has assumed a dominant role in the training program since the inception of the regiment, every outstanding sport being represented. Company athletics are an everyday part of the schedule.

Aiming towards efficiency in combat, this, along with a recently-instituted school for non-commissioned officers and a school to improve education among the best trained soldiers of our army.

The regiment claims connection with two older regiments having borne the designation "Twenty-ninth." One saw service in the War of 1812 but was merged with other regiments to constitute the old Sixth Infantry. The second was formed during the Civil War, and later was absorbed in the organization of the present 11th Infantry. Thus when the new regiment was organized in 1901 it adopted as its motto the Latin inscription meaning "Risen with Increased Splendor."

DUTY IN MANILA

In May of 1902 the regiment arrived in Manila, and in 1903 the notorious bandit leader Adriano Concepcion was subdued and captured by Company "E". The regiment returned to the United States in 1904, being stationed at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Ft. Douglas, Utah, and at Ft. Du-Chesne, Utah, with headquarters at Fort Douglas. In 1907 the regiment again returned to the Philippines, returning to the United States in 1909 with headquarters at Fort Jay, with units at Fort Porter and Fort Niagara.

Declaration of war found the Twenty-ninth guarding the vulnerable mechanism of the Panama Canal, where it remained until 1918 when it was ordered to Camp Beauregard, La. There it was divided to help form the 84th Infantry, and was constituted part of the 17th Division.

After the Armistice, the regiment, less the First Battalion, moved to Camp Shelby, Miss., to assist in the task of demobilizing units returning from France.

The First Battalion at that time was transferred to Fort Benning, where the new Infantry School was being formed. In 1919 the regiment joined the First Battalion here and here it has remained ever since.

CREST OF REGIMENT

The Crest on the coat of arms of the Regiment shows a lamp representing the lamp of knowledge while a twisted wreath bears the colors of the regiment. On the shield, the tree represents the mango, symbolizing the Regiment's Philippines service. The crossed weapons are the bolo and the bayonet, indicating combat, showing the Regiment's victorious engagements with the "Insurrectos". The white background is distinctive of spotless history and signified that the Regiment stands ready to win future glory. Blue is for the color of the Infantry. The regimental motto is "We Lead the Way."

Col. C. A. Bagby is the commanding officer of the Regiment. Before coming to the Twenty-ninth, he commanded the 12th Infantry from June, 1941, to July, 1942. He served with the Infantry School from 1919 to 1922 and his service includes duty as platoon leader and company commander in the 16th Infantry in Alaska and in Mexico under General Pershing. He also served as Battalion Commander in the 20th and 21st Infantry, Executive Officer of the 26th Infantry and Executive Officer of the 21st Brigade in Hawaii.

Col. J. D. Hill Takes Command of 124th Infantry

The 124th Infantry Regiment, demonstration regiment for the Infantry School at Fort Benning, welcomed a new commanding officer this week.

He is Col. John D. Hill, former resident of Birmingham, Ala., and a veteran of World War I, where he saw considerable action as a battalion commander. Colonel Hill assumed command of the Florida regiment at Fort Benning following completion of the battalion commanders and staff officers class at the Infantry School.

Colonel Hill will succeed Lt. Col. Henry W. McMillan, senior battalion commander of the regiment who returned to his post as commander of the first battalion.

Colonel McMillan took over regimental commander duties on the departure of Brig. Gen. Fred A. Safay, former commanding officer, who is now stationed with the 78th Division at Camp Butner, N. C.

Fort Benning's Military Police have man-sized jobs. Their jobs are not only to walk the streets and see that all is in order, but a principal job at Fort Benning is to keep the traffic moving on the post. During one twenty four hour period, 8,100 vehicles passed in and out of the reservation.

FROM MISSOURI, YET

At Camp Crowder, Missouri, they swear it happened when First Sgt. James Colvin lined up a company of recruits the day he caught a cold in his head. The sergeant explained the chores had to be done and that if there were'nt volunteers to step out of ranks for various jobs he would have to assign men. "Now about policing up the grounds," began Sgt. Colvin—and started to wrestle with a sneeze. The sneeze exploded and a man stepped forward one pace. "You, there," the sergeant called, "What's the idea of breaking ranks: What's your name?" The reply was "Oothoudt. I thought you called the name." The sergeant shouldn't have laughed. It made him sneeze twice more, one sneeze that he tried to smother and the other that really got away. That brought another man out of ranks. His name was Obritschkewitsch.

Dancing Nightly at So. Manor

Lovely Jackie White is tops in tap dancing at the Southern Manor this week. She recently appeared at Casino Royal in New Orleans and many nite clubs throughout Florida. On the same program is Marion Serpas, Doris Dell and the DeVosters—a show that will please anyone. Cutliff Meriwether furnished the Music.—adv.

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Post Guard Has Increased Six-fold in Last Two Years

Well-Armed Complement Is Safe-Guarding Reservation

Marking an anniversary this month is the system of post guards at Fort Benning, where today 109 men are needed to form the Main Post Guard compared to 18 at the same time in 1941.

Col. C. A. Will, permanent field officer of the day who recently also took over the duties of Provost Marshal at the Post, is responsible for installation of the system.

When he took over a year ago, 18 men on a watchman basis guarded the various points on the main post. He enlarged the guard to a complement of 150 men, of whom 109 are needed to form the guard every day, installed dozens of new posts to safeguard military supplies and various other points.

Installs Telephone System

In addition, he installed a telephone system to allow guards to report every hour. The guards must know where telephones are on their posts and they also must know the location of fire boxes and fire telephones.

Carrying loaded shotguns or rifles, the guards are on duty 24 hours a day on some posts and at night on others. The main guard is divided into two compartments, one the regular guard detail, the second the colored guard detail also supplied by a permanent detail.

The white guard forms daily at 8 a. m. on the parade ground of the barracks, near DEML headquarters where colorful yet very functional "changing of the guard" takes place. The men of the new guard are formed and then inspected by the guard commander, who inspects the arms and uniforms, and checks to see that the men are prepared for duty. Men of the old guard who are not on duty also form and stand an inspection. The two guards then present arms and salute each other.

Divided Into Reliefs

The officer of the new guard then presents his men to the Officer of the Day, who then takes over. The retiring guard is marched back to its barracks and the new guard is marched out to allow the first "relief" to take over from the members of the old guard who still are on duty.

Men of the guard are divided into three reliefs so that one group is walking post for two hours, then is off for four hours. Members of the white guard handle the detention barracks, hospital prison barracks and other places. They carry rifles or shotguns.

Must Know Orders

Members of the guard details must know their eleven general orders" and must also know their special orders:

We once had two colored lads who couldn't read or write but they were far from dumb soldiers—they had somebody read over the General Orders to them and learned them in a hurry, recalls Col. Will in discussing his men and their work.

Besides the Main Post Guard, there are interior guards provided for various areas in regimental and other special areas. For instance, the 29th Infantry provides its own daily guard detail, as does Lawson Field, the Parachute group, Infantry School Stables and others.

On the posts of the Main Guard the men must telephone headquarters every hour. Thus, if a call is not received promptly, the sergeant of the guard can rush a detail to that post to check up. With the sergeant of the guard is the corporal of the guard who is responsible for the particular detail of the relief on duty at that particular time. In that way close co-ordination is worked out.

In addition, a further check is made frequently by the Officer of the Day, as well as by Col. Will as Permanent Field Officer of the Day.

In case of fires or disorders, members of the guard not on duty are rushed to the scene to maintain order or to act in any capacity that may be required.

TIS Casual Battalion Operates Reception Center

Receives Incoming Officer Candidates For Processing

Prior to last December, The Infantry School at Fort Benning was busy training officers for the infantry branch of services. But after that date the effort was stepped up to such a pace that the existing officer training organization were unable to administer the thousands of officers and officer candidates ordered here for training.

A new system had to be set up. And one of the most important changes was the activation of the school's own "reception center." Today here we call it the Casual Battalion.

In almost every way it is like the army's well known receiving section, the first army home of the new selectee.

As in the reception center, the Infantry School's Casual Battalion has a great deal of processing of new students to handle. The center is located to the rear of the Student Training Brigade, at First Division and Cussetta Roads in the Harmony Church Area.

The Battalion is part of the Student Training Brigade, which is commanded by Colonel Sevier R. Tupper. All students of the school are part of the Student Training Brigade. The Battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Maurice C. Higgins, Detroit, Mich. He previously was commander of Hq. Co., 1st Student Training Regiment.

Prior to coming to Fort Benning, Col. Higgins was acting Recruiting Officer of the Detroit district. He was originally commissioned in June 1927 as a reserve officer and served for several years in the CCC before being called to active duty.

The Battalion's Hq. Co. now is commanded by Capt. Walter H. Pierce. This unit furnishes all enlisted personnel for Battalion Headquarters and for functions of supply, service and the maintenance of the Battalion.

CLOCK-LIKE PREASION

The First Company, commanded by Capt. Charles O. Echols, receives, registers, billets, feeds and finally forms the new classes for delivery to their new training company in one of the three training regiments of the Student Training Brigade. After thirteen weeks training the candidate students who successfully pass the course are commissioned as 2nd lieutenants. However, some of these new officers are delayed in receiving their new assignment orders. While such officers are awaiting their orders they are sent back to the Casual Battalion's 2nd Company, commanded by Capt. Noel G. Henke, for quarters, mess, and deprocessing.

The pictures appearing with this story show quite clearly some of the numerous activities accomplished by the Casual Battalion.

The train of activities follow a clocklike procedure. Brigade Operations section personnel receives the students at the train and transports them in motor vans to the 1st Company area.

They are then taken to the 1st Company Registration Building for registration, orientation and completion of preliminary forms. From this procedure they are taken to the supply room for issuance of bedding and assignment to barracks.

During this period the individual records of the students are sent to Brigade Personnel Section where they are processed by the Personnel Section and Machine Service Unit and the roster of new classes is prepared. Each group of students is given a dental examination and if deficiencies are noted those men are sent to the dental clinic. Next comes the taking of individual photographs. Then finally the formation for roll call to form the new class company.

CLASS A DAY

With the supply of incoming students constant each day a new class is formed and assigned to one of the Student Training Regiments each day, six days a week. When asked as to just why the activation of the Student Training Brigade, Col. Tupper replied, "to simplify and make uniform the administration, policies and control of the entire officer training program of the Infantry School."

The following officers of the Casual Battalion, working in close cooperation with Brigade Headquarters, are doing a big job in accomplishing the mission:

Lt. Col. Maurice C. Higgins, Detroit, Mich., Commanding Officer; Capt. Kirk P. Brock, Liberty, Texas, Executive Officer; Capt. George M. Miller, Portland, O., Bn. Supply Officer; 1st Lt. John Pisarkiewicz, St. Louis, Mo., adjutant; Capt. Walter H. Pierce, Raleigh, N. C., C. O. Hq. Co.; Capt. Charles O. Echols, Grand Junction, Colo., C. O. 1st Co.; Capt. Noel G. Henke, St. Paul, Minn., C. O. 2nd Co.; 1st Lt. John M. Wilson, Luling, Tex., 1st Co.; 1st Lt. Perry N. Riley, Silsbee, Tex., 1st Co.; 1st Lt. John Wachowicz, Bloomfield, N. J., 1st Co.; 1st Lt. Maurice L. Moore, Spokane, Wash., 2nd Co.; 2nd Lt. Oscar A. Bailey, Carthage, Mo., 1st Co.; 2nd Lt. Myles L. Humphus, Dallas, Tex., Hq. Co.; 2nd Lt. Thomas J. King, Pecos, Tex., 1st Co.; 2nd Lt. Henry Gettman, Denver, Colo., 1st Co.

ABBREVIATIONS

Not much consternation is caused by the abbreviation WAAC: For all are readily familiar with the meaning — Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. But, do you know what WAVES stands for. Just this: Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service.

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Around The Cuartel

BY CPL. DON VAN TASSELL
Special Service Office,
29th Infantry

Down Through The Years With The 29th: The year, 1925 saw most of us selectees in knee-pants, the Army was something reverent to us. War movies quite popular at that time, inspired us with awe. Today we are part of the vast organization, no longer inspired with awe at its vastness, but inspired with determination to do our part as members of the organization.

Back in 1925, the 29th Infantry was housed in tents and wooden barracks, when a long-delayed appropriation came from Congress providing for the construction of new modern barracks known as the "Cuartel System."

AT THAT TIME, 29th Troops gave actual demonstrations at the Chattahoochee Valley and other Expositions. An entire platoon of the 2nd Battalion gave all sorts of demonstrations, drills, guard mountings, etc., at the Columbus Fair during the summer of '25. In addition, every activity in the 29th was represented in the exhibits.

IN THOSE DAYS, the Twenty-ninth Infantry laid claim to having the highest jumping horse in the United States. His name was "Cyclone," a troop horse that was sent to the Two-nine, but condemned unfit for military service because of his vicious nature. He was saved from being outlawed by Sgt. Ernest Akers, who asked permission to train the horse. With a few weeks training, Cyclone was tamed and proved to be a phenomenal high jumper, later capturing numerous titles in horse shows throughout the South.

DURING THE YEAR, 1925, Col. Monroe C. Kerth was Commanding Officer of the 29th Infantry. . . . Among some of its war heroes were Capt. Malcolm Rice, Lt. Stephen B. Elkins, and Sgt. Henry J. Mongeau, all receiving the Distinguished Service Cross . . . The enlisted men of the Regiment produced a minstrel show, "Never Hot, Never Cold." The production proved to be a huge success under the guidance of Sgt. McGee of "H" Company, interlocutor.

Cpl. George E. Friend, Hq. Co., won the try-outs for The Infantry Rifle Team at Camp Logan, Illinois, taking the Knuebel Cup. General C. E. Black, Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, presented the cup to Cpl. Friend preceding the try-outs.

THE A & R HALL was known as the 29th Infantry Theatre back in 1925. As a part of the extensive recreation program, the theatre had been remodeled and a new stage put in which could be converted into a boxing ring in short order. The Chero-Cola Company of Columbus donated a main curtain that would be a credit to any theatre . . . On January 30th, graduation exercises were held, concluding the first Regimental Non - commissioned Officers School to be instituted by the Two-nine. Thirty-three graduates received diplomas presented by Lt. Vinson, senior instructor . . . Regimental "Blue Pennant," which was awarded to the Company each month that maintained the highest standards, was captured throughout most of the year by the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company . . . The Regiment boasted one of the most outstanding Polo Teams on the Post, beating virtually all competition in Benning.

THE 29TH INFANTRY BAND under the direction of Warrant Officer R. O. Dickson made quite a name for itself around this part of the country, playing for the annual Peach Carnival at Fort Valley, Ga. and the Chattahoochee Fair. The band consisted of 38 members in addition to 20 student musicians and 10 drummers. An excellent Bugle Corps had been organized under the able instruction of Sgt. Strickland. A nucleus of the Band members had formed the "Twenty-niners Jazz Band." Decked out in tuxedos, the orchestra played for many affairs held at the Post and in Columbus.

Ask Questions Of Travelers Aid

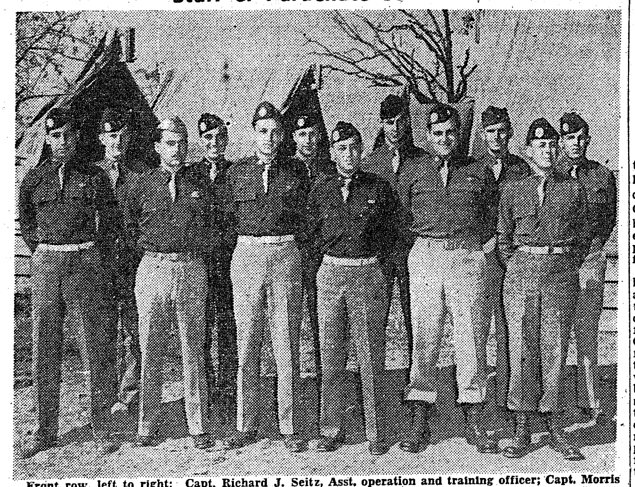
Today, with soldiers going to and from camps, with relatives and sweethearts journeying to visit them, and with workers flocking to factory centers, this country is seeing the greatest flood of travel in its history.

There is one agency in Columbus set up to take care of the thousands of requests resulting from these persons traveling into our city—the USO Travelers Aid.

The idea behind Travelers Aid originated in the Gold Rush days of '49. Bryan Mullanphy, mayor of St. Louis, noticed that many of the pioneers pouring westward through the city were "broke" or sick or lost; he also saw that the stream of women following their husbands, or going out to marry sweethearts, needed protection. Mullanphy provided an endowment to care for these various travelers. Later, in the early '80's, the Boston YWCA established a Travelers Aid Service for new arrivals from Europe. Still later, some Quakers employed a worker to meet strangers arriving in New York and direct them to their destinations. In 1903, the New York Travelers Aid Society was formed, which became the first organized service in this country. The present National Travelers Aid Association was organized in 1917.

Columbus, Ga., has had a Travelers Aid worker in the railroad station for several years. When the soldier population at Fort Benning began to increase, it was decided that a USO-Travelers Aid was needed and, on June 15, 1941, an office was opened in Columbus. Since that date, the number of requests for information and the number of cases handled have increased from 72 to 10,000 per month.

Staff of Parachute School



Front row, left to right: Capt. Richard J. Seitz, Asst. operation and training officer; Capt. Morris S. Anderson, intelligence officer; Major Ward S. Ryan, assistant executive officer; Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, commanding general; Maj. John J. Nilan, supply officer; Capt. Arthur B. Raber, adjutant; back row, left to right: 1st Lt. Walter R. Woirol, assistant adjutant; Capt. Benjamin B. Houston, area operation officer and aide de camp; 2nd Lt. Clarance K. West, assistant supply officer; 2nd Lt. Benjamin F. McLean, range officer; 1st Lt. John W. Leary, custodial officer; Capt. Benjamin H. Vandervoort, acting operation and training officer. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.)

Modern Fort Benning Is Near Site of Old Fort Mitchell

Visited by Francis Scott Key and General Lafayette

Where once oxen dragged the heavy guns to fortify a frontier post in the early settlement of Georgia and Alabama, and today modern warplanes drone overhead within cannon shot even of the old muzzle loaders, stands the modern installation of Fort Benning.

There's nothing left now of the old fort where the guns commanded the approaches of the Chattahoochee except some earthworks and a graveyard—and the old rutted trail down which the cannoneers led their mounts to water at a tiny stream when the buglers blew "Water Call." Visitors today sometimes find buttons that dropped from the soldier's uniforms in the old days.

It's the site of Old Fort Mitchell, just across the river in Alabama from the modern Army reservation of Fort Benning. It was built in 1811 by Georgia militia, and then taken over by Federal troops who remained during the Indian troubles in this territory of what was then the Frontier. From its base, troops went out on numerous battle expeditions against the rebellious Creeks — and to it frequently returned columns of battered troops who had had to bury their dead and drag back their wounded after fierce Indian warfare battles.

NAME HONORS GOVERNOR

The early fort was named for Governor David Brydie Mitchell, and there the Indian agent resided from 1821 to 1836 and there, too, the Old Federal Road crossed the Chattahoochee River by ferry and proceeded west, along a more ancient Indian trail which had been the main highway of travel for the Indian tribes from the Atlantic coasts to Mississippi River settlements.

The fort was built just a short way from the ancient site of Kawita, the old Indian fortified village, where a mound still stands. This village visited by Oglethorpe in 1739, was the focal point for the Indians for many miles around.

John Crowell, the first Indian Agent, was established at the old Fort, He was Alabama's first delegate to Congress in 1817, serving for four years. His tomb is in the little cemetery at the site of the Fort.

Although the Fort was abandon in 1839, the site was again used as a training place for Confederate troops during the War Between the States, and there Col. James Cantey drilled his famous "Cantey Rifles." The Colonel was born in South Carolina, in 1818 and was a member of the bar. He served with the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War in 1849, after which he settled near Ft. Mitchell as a planter. His old house still stands there. In 1861 he was elected colonel of the Fifteenth Alabama, saw service under Jackson in the Valley and in the battles before Richmond. Promoted to the rank of brigadier general, he was assigned to the Western Army, was stationed at Mobile, and organized a brigade consisting of the 17th, 21st and 29th Alabama and the 37th Mississippi. He later commanded a division in the War. He, too, is buried in the little graveyard, together with other members of his family.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Old Ft. Mitchell knew many distinguished visitors when it was an old artillery post. Lt. Henry DuPont, scion of the famous munitions family marched there overland with a detachment from Savannah in 1833 to assist in fighting the Indians. He had just graduated from West Point at the time.

There, too, came Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner" as a Federal Commissioner to help adjust the difficulties arising over the slaying in 1833 of Hardeman Owens by the Creeks.

And there, too, came LaFayette in 1824 on his visit to this country. His reception at the Fort was in the nature of a triumphant entry into Alabama, with Indians dragging his carriage up from the ferry. At the Fort, the last "ball game"—as played Indian style with several hundred braves on each side—was played by the Creek Nation before being moved West in honor of the French general.

The site of the old Fort today is in possession—or at least was until very recently—of descendants of brothers and sisters of Crowell, who had been a bachelor.

Woman's Club Activities Noteworthy In 19 Years

Scrapbook Reveals Expansion of Club

BY LAURA M. BAILEY

Pouring over a scrap book invariably immerses one in the deepest nostalgia. No exception is the scrap book of the Woman's Club of Fort Benning. Names of old friends, books one has enjoyed and favorite music make it almost a personal history of Army days past.

Scrapbooks might be accounts of almost anything, but this one more than recalls old memories. It seems closely allied with the trend of the particular years. This is no great surprise when one acknowledges that the services of our country are always first to be affected by the historical and economic status of our nation. No woman lives closer in loyalty and concern than the service wife. Her husband's life is her life too. Small wonder that this is reflected in the programs throughout the nineteen years of the club's existence.

Like most women's organizations, the Woman's Club had its small beginnings. It seems strange that so many of the nation's more important women's activities started with a small group of twelve earnest women meeting at each other's homes. Strange, too, that out of their sincerity of purpose they should wish to increase their group to include all women of like sincerity of purpose.

Thus in 1923 when a small group of women organized the Woman's Club of Fort Benning and elected Mrs. Alfred Bjornstadt as its first president, they instituted an organization that was to become a cultural and decisive factor in the life of Army women during their stay at Fort Benning.

The first two years of the club's organization bi-monthly meetings were held with no social features. Emphasis was stressed on important speakers and musical programs. As the club grew the social aspect was considered to foster friendship and increased participation in varied activities.

CLUBS ARE STARTED

During the year of 1925 departmental clubs came into being. An Arts and Crafts Group was organized under the leadership of Mrs. Albert Kelsley. This group became popular with the club members with its diversified studies to suit all artistic inclinations.

The art of homemaking was also recognized as an important part of the club's activities with the home economics group. Cooking, dressmaking and millinery reached a high point at that particular period under the leadership of Mrs. Butler Knight.

Those of literary turn of mind were led in serious study of important contemporary literature of that time under the direction of Mrs. Phillip B. Peyton. Child psychology was studied under Mrs. Edwin T. Bowden, who was especially qualified to instruct on that subject. Their interest in this subject led them to the responsibility of contributing to the Children's School and playground equipment.

From year to year the club called on talented members of the garrison to provide entertainment. Many times officers contributed their bit with interesting observations they had made on foreign service and highlights of their career.

On December 17, 1928, the then Colonel G. C. Marshall spoke to the club on the approaching Christmas season. No one at that meeting could have foreseen Colonel Marshall becoming General George Catlett Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army, and one of the most important military men in the world 14 years later. Throughout the scrapbook one finds names of men who have become distinguished military leaders in our army today.

Over a period of 19 years lies a record of substantial and concrete effort to give the club members programs that offered not only entertainment, but practical knowledge of adjustments to the demands made on an army wife in her life in the service.

PURPOSE OF CLUB

A paragraph written by Mrs. W. H. Vincent on December 21, 1928, might well be written of the club's aim and purpose today: "The club has a serious purpose. It strives to give an intellectual outlet for all who are interested. It hopes to offer these things which will make for the enrichment of our community life."

The club year of 1941-42, under the guidance of Mrs. Charles H. Owen, faced a new and serious problem with the tremendous increase of the present day army. The many newcomers were bewildered and lacking in contacts that would give them a feeling of security and a sense of belonging to the Army. The Woman's Club bent every effort to attract and interest these newcomers in their activities. The success of their efforts was overwhelming in scope.

Since no organization is any better than its leaders, full cognizance and honor must go to the following women who have devoted so many unselfish hours of faithful service as presidents of the Woman's Club of Fort Benning: Mrs. Alfred Bjcrnstdt, 1923-24; Mrs. Frank Cocheu, 1924-25; Mrs. William McKendry Scott, 1925-26; Mrs. Ralph Kingman, 1926-27; Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, 1927-28; Mrs. Edgar S. Miller, 1928-29; Mrs. Oscar W. Hood, 1929-30; Mrs. D. G. Berry, 1930-31; Mrs. Charles Hunt, 1931-32; Mrs. E. G. Peyton, 1932-33; Mrs. Phillip Wood, 1933-34; Mrs. Maxon Lough, 1934-35; Mrs. W. A. McCullough, 1935-36; Mrs. W. G. Livesay, 1936-37; Mrs. J. W. Moreland, 1937-38; Mrs. A. M. Patch, 1938-39; Mrs. John R. Eden, 1939-40; Mrs. Roger B. Harrison, 1940-41; Mrs. Charles H. Owen, 1941-42.

The wisdom of continuing the Woman's Club during the war was debated as the time drew near for the opening of the season of 1942-43. The problem of morale and opportunity for occasional relaxation was as acute for the army wives this year as it has been in the past. Mrs. Reginald H. Kelley was elected president for the coming year. The chief directive of the club for the year of 1942-43 is its sponsorship of Red Cross activities and war-time duties. To that end a Nursery School was founded under the direction of Mrs. Kelley to release young mothers for war-time duties. With the combined objectives of duty to Red Cross activities and stimulating programs for occasional hours of leisure the Woman's Club of this year will continue the aims of constructive worthy for the coming club season.

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Lawson Proving Ground For Air Commando Units

Personnel Made Up Of Specially Trained Men for Transport

"Air power today has decided the fate of nations. Germany with her powerful air armada has vanquished one people after another. On the ground, large armies had been mobilized to resist her but each time it was that additional power in the air that decided the fate of each individual nation."

In the book "Winged Warfare" by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Col. Ira C. Eaker the authors tell of the origin of the Parachute Troops and the subsequent forming of Air Transport units. Gen. William Mitchell returned from the first World War with the conception of Parachute. It was demonstrated at Kelly Field before the procedure became commonplace in Russia and Germany that troops with machine guns could be and were landed by parachute with their automatic weapons and could have them set up for operation in a brief span of time.

To transport this air infantry, Troop Carrier Groups and Squadrons were activated. These Groups have become known as Air Commandos. It is not unlikely that considerable numbers of men will have to be transported over great distances and their equipment carried on wings. That is the mission of the Air Commandos.

Lawson Field, Fort Benning, is a proving ground for the Air Commandos. At present a Troop Carrier Group under the command of Lt. Col. S. V. Payne is working out tactical air problems. A "jump training" program is scheduled and jumps are made daily.

The personnel of the Air Commandos are specially and technically trained men, fully qualified for transport flying organizations. They have pride in their outfit, and none other than Col. Landis Reed, chief of staff of the Troop Carriers, in collaboration with Capt. W. N. Dekker, C. O. of the 45th Transport Squadron, has written the Carriers' official song, the Air Commando Song. It has been featured by top name radio bands.

In the days to come out only will the Troop Carriers "Keep 'Em Flying," but in addition will play a big part in keeping the men in the field.

Gen. Newgarden Keeps Tab On "Tiger" Division

Personal supervision of all activities of the 10th Armored "Tiger" Division, as far as time permits, is the day-by-day policy of Major General Paul W. Newgarden, commanding general.

Recognized as a "doer"—not a behind - the - desk commander—General Newgarden does not believe in having his men do anything which he himself would not do. It, therefore, is not surprising to see him leading a group of officers racing over an obstacle course and conducting a vigorous hour of calisthenics.

Whether it be a visit by Lieut. General William Knudsen, director of production, or the arrival of John Doakes and his recruit friends, the General makes it a point to be present and extend personal greetings and prepare for the well-being of the new arrivals.

The General's determination and ability to have his organization down to the last man ready for combat when the time comes, is no doubt, a result of his very complete military experience, as well as to his comparative youth for such a responsible position.

Born on February 24, 1892, he attended a number of military colleges and served continuously in the armed forces of the United States since his graduation in 1913 from the United States Military Academy. He was a graduate in 1922 of the Field Officers Course at the Infantry School. In 1926 he was a distinguished graduate of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1932 he graduated from the Army War College.

In addition to his attendance at these schools, the General must have also spent some time in the handling of the saber and pistol, for he was National Junior Saber Champion in 1919, and a member of the Infantry Rifle and Pistol team in 1922 and 1923. The 1923 pistol team on which he fired high score set a new record in winning the national championship.

Only recently, General Newgarden, with Lieutenant E. J. Stahr, Jr., won the tennis doubles championship of Fort Benning.

The handling of armored units is not a novelty to General Newgarden, for, previous to being placed in command of the 10th Armored Division, he was Brigadier General in charge of Combat Command "A" of the 2nd Armored Division.

Early Medical Cases Treated In Columbus

Present Structure Was Completed In May, 1925

Fort Benning was established as a camp on October 7, 1918. It was made a permanent military post by General Orders, January 9, 1922. At the time of the establishment of Fort Benning, no hospital was available and men needing medical care were treated in the City Hospital in Columbus. A small wooden building, located on the lot in front of where the Post Theatre now stands, was the beginning of the Station Hospital.

There were no facilities for bed patients at first, and all such patients were treated in the Columbus City Hospital. A temporary hospital, composed of wards, buildings and barracks, was set up in late 1920, and was known as the Station Hospital from January 1, 1921, to May, 1925, when the main building of our present hospital, a three-story, concrete structure, was completed and occupied. The use of the temporary buildings was not abandoned until 1929. In February, 1929, two additional two-story, permanent ward buildings were completed, and in March, 1930, a third was built. In August of the same year, a two-story concrete building was completed and occupied as quarters for Army Nurses.

These constructions proved to be fairly adequate for the hospitalization of the garrison, but when the strength was greatly increased in 1939, it was necessary to utilize an entire barrack building located about one mile from the Main Hospital, for hospital purposes. In November, 1940, construction started on a cantonment type hospital of 1,415 beds on a standard 2,000-bed lay-out plan. The cantonment hospital was finished in May, 1941. Since that time, many additional wards have been constructed and opened. All new wards are immediately occupied by the transfer of patients and the admittance of new patients to the hospital.

ONE OF LARGEST

Thus from a humble beginning of one small wooden dispensary building, the Station Hospital has passed through various periods of growth and developement until it now stands as one of the largest Station Hospitals in the military service, comprising a group of eight permanent buildings and well over a hundred temporary structures; wards, clinics, barracks, quarters, mess halls, storehouses, etc.

Since the activation of the hospital in 1918, it has grown in size and also has developed a high state of efficiency and an excellent reputation due to the efforts of the following officers who have commanded it: Lt. Colonel C. E. Koerper, M. C.; Lt. Colonel J. W. VanDusen, M. C.; Lt. Colonel H. L. Hansell, M. C.; Lt. Colonel P. S. Halloran, M. C.; Colonel F. C. Baker, M. C.; Major D. P. Carr, M. C.; Colonel C. J. Manley, M. C.; olonel L. J. Smith, M. C.; Brigadier-General Dear, U. S. A.; Colonel E. A. Noyes, M. C.

The operation of a large Station Hospital, like the one here, is very much like the administration of any large city hospital. Long hours are spent by the hospital personnel and officials, surgeons, doctors and nurses, working to guard the health of the soldiers, with the highest state of efficiency. They are prepared to meet and handle any kind of an emergency that may arise. Men of the Medical Department are trained in the performance of various duties required of them, and the entire personnel and staff are on duty at all times to guard to the limit of their ability the health of the men in the service.

Whether in peace time or in war, the Army Medical Department is constantly striving through research and study to keep abreast of the latest and soundest methods in medicine, and to "Keep em Fit for Fighting."

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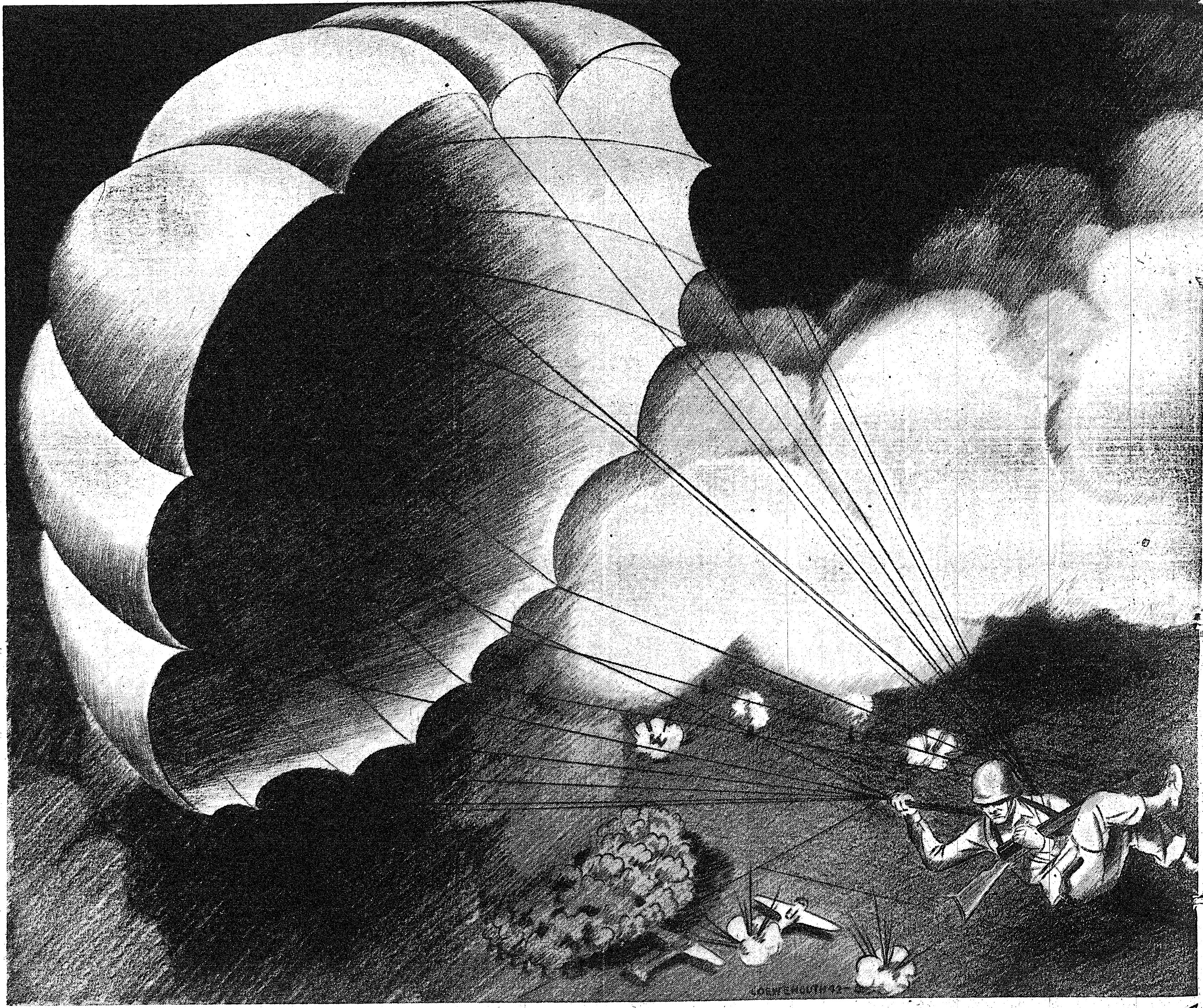

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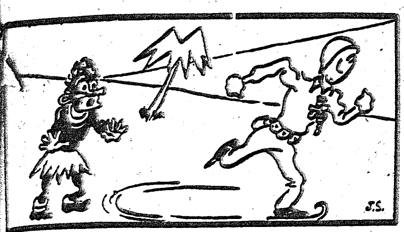
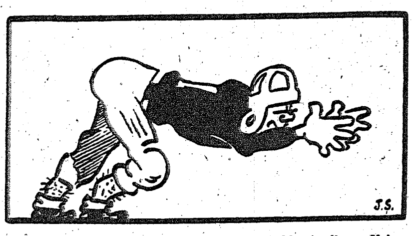
In the interest of educating the public on America's War Effort

1st Regiment Ricochets

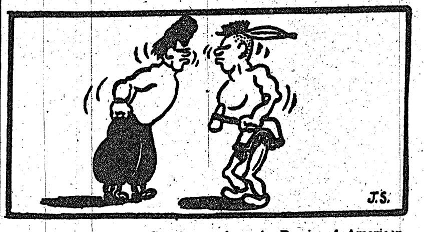


Candidate John A. Roukema, born in Holland and from the looks of things, a cousin to Hans Brinker . . . 1939 National 2 mile skate champ . . . 1940 Middle Atlantic outdoor champ at 220, 440, 880, 1 and 2 mile events . . . 1941 captured individual honors at Eastern Intercollegiate Championships copping the 220, 440, 880, 1 and 2 mile races . . . schooled at Colby College, Waterbury, Maine . . . captained the famous Norwegian and American Skating Club and ditto for the Gay Blades Skating team . . . has enough cups and medals to fill a quota for a city-wide scrap drive . . . which, by the way, is not a bad idea . . . will probably wind up as a platoon leader in Libya. . . .



Candidate Paul E. Roche . . . alias Frank Merriwell . . . Yale LaCrosse All-American, '38 . . . Captain Yale 150 pound football team that copped the Eastern Conference Championship in '38 . . Phi Beta Kappa, Berzelius Senior Honor Society . . . College Athletic Secretary and Marshal of Yale's senior class vintage 1939 . . . wound up as might be expected winning his letter with R. H. Macy & Co. as buyer '41, '42 . . . married and has baby son, Guy . . . Yale, Phi Beta Kappa, All American LaCrosse . . . 1958, 1959, 1960 . . . baby Guy will probably be Gimbel Bros. buyer . . . 1961. . . .

Candidate James N. Coletta . . . well known magician . . . card and coin tricks . . . escapes . . . picking pockets (non-professional) . . . once showed his pickpocket stuff to an audience that included Andaman, world famous magician . . . walked back to the stage with his own wallet missing . . . a good guy not to have in a barracks black-jack game . . . proud poppa of a week old son . . . nothing to do with magic . . . at present working on a new act to be known as . . . "The Disappearing Gig-Sheet" . . . Tactical Officers please note. . . .



Candidate George Grant . . . born in Russia of American father and Russian mother . . . educated in French boarding school in Moscow . . . came to the U. S. in '26 before reaching his majority to retain citizenship . . . worked in Washington, D. C., . . . went to Hollywood in 1930 and played in Paramount picture, "Bedtime story" with Baby Leroy . . . picture laid an egg . . . went back to Russia to live it down . . . returned to U. S in '37 and joined the Army three days after Pearl Harbor . . . 2 cousins who are officers in Russian Army . . . one in Air Corps and one in Cavalry. . . .

First STR Is Daddy Of TIS Regiments

Unit Is Symbol of Growth Of Officer Training Program

The First Student Training Regiment at Fort Benning, commanded by Col. T. R. Gibson, holds the distinction of being the "Daddy" of all officer training units on the post. It was the nucleus of the vast training program which has sent out thousands of officers from the Infantry School since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In speaking of the record of the 1st S. T. R., Colonel Tupper, commander of the Student Training Brigade, has said:

"As the former commander of the 1st S. T. R., I can't help but take a measure of pride in its work. In a large sense the 1st S. T. R. symbolizes the whole program and expansion of the Infantry School.

"The magnificent accomplishments of the training program of the Infantry School; Offiicer Candidate Classes, Motor Maintainance, Radio Communications, Advanced and Divisional Officer Classes, all identify their beginnings and growth with the 1st S. T. R. Many of the leaders of the regiments of the Student Training Brigade were former officers of the 1st S. T. R.

"I congratulate the present Officers of the 1st S. T. R. on their successful continuance of the traditions and standards that have become associated with this, the 'Mother Regiment' of the Infantry School."

BEGAN IN 1941

The 1st S. T. R. had its beginnings in January of 1941, when the Student Training Units were formed out of the Infantry School Detachments.

The Student Training Units were placed under the command of Col. Tupper, who is at present the commander of the Student Training Brigade, and consisted of 15 companies and 4 Battalion Hdqs., involved in the Advanced and Basic Officer Courses, the Enlisted Radio Operators courses, the Motor Maintainance Courses, and the Parachute School. In July of 1941 the first OC Training Battalion was formed within the framework of the Student Training Units and the entire structure of what later became the broad, mass training program identified with the School was complete.

In December, 1941, the expansion of the training program of the Infantry School, necessitated the formation of another Training Regiment and out of the ranks of the Student Training Units were formed the cadre and leadership of the 2d Training Regiment. The old Student Training Units was redesignated as the 1st S. T. R. and was again called on in March of 1942 to furnish the cadre and officers for the newly formed 3d S. T. R.

BRIGADE FORMED

In July of 1942, the Student Training Brigade was formed and Col. Tupper left the 1st S. T. R. to assume new duties as the commander of the Student Training Brigade.

He was replaced as commander of the 1st, by its present commander Col. Thomas R. Gibson. Its record is enviable.

Through the companies and classes of the 1st have come the leadership of newly-formed divisions, to develop the close coordinated teamwork demanded by the problems of modern warfare. Divisions of the American Army, serving in all parts of the world have seen their first beginnings somewhere within a Divisional Training Class held at the 1st S. T. R.

The unique role of the Officer Candidate School classes, furnishing as it does the leadership for today's Army, was begun at the 1st and thousands of officers now serving with the Army are 1st S. T. R., OC men.

So, too, with Paratroopers. Both the present officer and enlisted men's Parachute courses had their beginnings within the 1st.

The training of motor maintenance and enlisted radio operator men has from the beginning been the work of the 1st S. T. R.

COL. GIBSON COMMENTS

In speaking of the work and history of the Regiment, its present commander, Col. T. R. Gibson, has said:

"The 1st Student Training Regiment is proud of the role it has played in the program of the Infantry School. Proud and at the same time conscious that its responsibilities are great ones. We have a unique role to play. There is nothing of greater importance in the present situation than the training and schooling of the Officers and Technicians of the expanding Army that will bring tomorrow's victory.

"The Officers of the 1st S. T. R. are grateful for the opportunity to serve in this direction. It is a matter of great pride to us that we are directly contributing to the development of the leadership of our Army.

"The present staff of the 1st S. T. R. shall continue to make every effort in the future to guarantee that the Officers and men who go through our organization are equipped and ready to meet the responsibilities that befall them. . . ."

Col. Gibson Termed Inspiration to Men

First STR C. O. Was Oft Decorated for Gallantry

To the thousands of Officer Candidates trained and commissioned at the 1st Student Training Regiment, the record of their Regimental Commander, Col. Thomas R. Gibson, may well serve as an example and an inspiration.

Col. Gibson began his career as an Army officer as a graduate of an OC class at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., August 15, 1917. He received sealed orders upon graduation, and twenty days later was on French soil. He attended a British Machine Gun School for one month, and was assigned to duty with the 1st Division.

With the 1st Division, Col. Gibson shared and participated in the creation of one of the truly glorious records of World War I. It was as an officer of the 18th Infantry of that Division that Col. Gibson shared the honor of being in the first American Regiment to cross the Rhine.

It was the 1st Regiment that received the honor of conducting the traditional ceremony of Dipping the Colors into the Rhine, symbolizing the victory over Germany and effectually beginning the occupation. During the occupation Col. Gibson served with the 18th Infantry.

GETS DSC ,OTHER MEDALS

Col. Gibson has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism during the battle of Soissons, where he was wounded in action; the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, representing citations for valor in several engagements, and the Purple Heart, in recognition for wounds received in battle.

He has received the Victory Medal with five battle clasps, indicating participation in five major battles of the last war.

From the French government, Col. Gibson was awarded the Croix de Guerre; and shared in the honor of his Regiment, when it was twice awarded special citations for outstanding bravery and gallantry in battle. It was the citations awarded to his Regiment that permitted Col. Gibson to wear the French Fouragere. There are other medals and awards, too, the Campaign Medal for participation in the Occupation of Germany, and in 1929, the Verdun Medal, a Decoration of Honor, awarded by the French government.

COL. T. R. GIBSON

Col. Gibson came to the 1st S. T. R. in July of 1942 from the 3d Trn. Regt., where he served as a Battalion Commander. Prior to that time, he had acted as assistant professor of Military Science at Cornell University and at Virginia Military Institute and had served with the 65th Infantry in Puerto Rico.

There is a strange thread that history weaves, linking the past with the present.

It would be fitting, indeed, that some officers, graduates of the 1st Student Training Regiment, under Col. Gibson, shall also have the honor of standing on the shores of conquered Nazi Germany and participate in the Victorious Color Dipping.

There is much to be said in length about the present work of Colonel Gibson, but somehow, that though sums it up.

NOBEL WINNER TWICE

Madame Marie Curie was the first person to receive the Nobel Prize a second time. She received it in 1903, with her husband, for physics, and again in 1911 for chemistry.

Army Grease Packs Heavy Kick

Large quantities of grease which the Army is collecting daily at Fort Benning as well as all other posts, camps and stations under the supervision of the salvage division of the Quartermaster Corps, is being turned into valuable explosives, according to Col. Stephen B. Massey, Fort Benning quartermaster.

The grease is sold by the Q. M. C. to soap manufacturers who extract all glycerin content and sell it to firms making high explosives. On the average, cooked grease yields about 10 per cent glycerin and 87 per cent soap stock.

Colonel Massey stated that the glycerin now being extracted from rendered bones, meat scraps and waste greases in the nation's army camps, is sufficient to manufacture about 1,500,000 pounds of dynamite monthly, or 18,000,000 pounds a year. It may also be used for English cordite, or smokeless powder for the Russians and Chinese.

Besides the soap stock salvage which amounts to over 60 million pounds annually, the raw bones collected in Army kitchens yields about 18 per cent glue. Once the glue is extracted from the bone scrap, the residue can further be used for poultry feed or fertilizer.

After all surplus greases and spent fats are removed, all edible garbage remaining is sold to farmers for feeding hogs, and the Q. M. C. estimates that at present two pounds of pork is being produced each month from the food scraps of each soldier.

SIX TO SCHOOL

Six enlisted men of the 10th Armored's "Tiger" Division left recently to pursue a course in gunnery at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The men are, Sergeant Abraham R. Milco of the 90th Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Sergeant Earl H. Apgar of the 11th Armored Regiment, Corporal David F. Wilson of the 11th Regiment, T-5 Zennon L. Nowakowski of Supply Battalion, T-4 Arthur V. Crego of the Maintenance Battalion and T-5 Grant W. Allen, Jr., of the 55th Engineer Battalion.

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remember, we have gifts for each feminine member in your family . . . warm gifts, useful ones, beautiful gifts, yes, in fact, everything you want.
here's what you do:
1. list the people you'd like to send gifts to this year.
2. jot down whatever suggestions you have for each one, putting in preference for color, size, any helpful information.
3. tell us how much you'd like us to spend.
4. give us the name, and address of each person on your list.
5. send this to us as early as you can—for this year particularly, we are asked to do our Christmas shopping early. Address your letter to Kayser-Lilienthal Christmas Shopping Service.
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'Happy' Hunting Grounds In Army Record Section

Letter to Oshkosh Or Albuquerque All In Day's Work

The Infantry School's Record Section is sometimes referred to as the "Happy" Hunting Grounds.

"Where oh, where—is that letter to Oskosh? It went out a month ago, and I haven't got those shears it requested yet."

"Where did you hide that request for my 10-day leave?"

"How can I qualify for the Flying Tigers?"

Such are the questions that Lt. Troy V. Moore, Records Section chief, and Master Sergeant Brian P. Riley, chief clerk, and their staff have daily almost without letup. They frequently pass the request to chief of the general file, Staff Sgt. George Stalker, or 201 chief clerk, Sgt. Abe Belsky.

It seems to be one continual large-scale hunting foray, as the section's staff tries to find the answers to the greatly varied questions. Usually that "letter to Oskosh" still reposes in the desk of the writer. Or they find it wasn't Oskosh, it was Albuquerque, or it wasn't a month ago it was six months ago or it wasn't a request for shears, but an order for a clip board.

But no matter. It's the job of the records section sleuths to track down the desired correspondence, even if it doesn't exist. As a result it's a common scene to have a flock of heads bent over folders, books of Army Regulations, file cabinets and sheaths of papers trying to find that little slip of yellow paper for the Colonel.

Every office has it's "Hold File No. 2" where it can be found usually in the lower right hand drawer of the desk. And it's Hold File No. 2 that is the bugaboo of the Records Section. One of the first tricks the Records Section Detectives learn, is to hunt for every office's "dead letter office."

AH, THAT DRAWER

Then when a piece of correspondence from that office fails to come to light after an exhaustive search of the records section files, a sly advance is made on said lower right hand drawer. And more often than not, there reposes the lost paper.

Lieutenant Moore and Sergeant Riley have had long experience in records section. They can remember when it only took three clerks and a few files to keep things straight. But today the section is threatening to push the rest of the Adjutant General's section right out of the school building. They have row upon row of files, containing records of every man in the school. They keep records of officers and enlisted men and of civilian personnel.

Every bit of correspondence is recorded and filed. Every directive, every Army Regulation is ready and easily accessible—that is easily accessible if trained men such as Lieutenant Moore and Sergeant Riley are on hand to know how to dig it out. It's an art that comes only from years of training, an art that permits you to "sense" where the misplaced paper has been put.

If Lieutenant Moore or Sergeant Riey can't find it for you, you'd better look in your No. 2 hold file.

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Army Children Prepare For Citizenship

Entire Program For Youngsters On Military Lines

Doing their share in the war efforts are the sons of officers and enlisted men at Ft. Benning these days.

Organized under the leadership of Major Virgil Ney of the Infantry School Publications Section, primarily for social and sports and Boy Scout activities, the youngsters have turned their organization into an all-out effort to put "boy-power behind the war effort."

Whenever or wherever the boys can be of use in any activity or campaign during the past year, they have offered their services—and the wartime activities of the group came to an all time high when the youngsters conducted a scrap iron and rubber drive of their own.

They combed the residential areas of the Post and brought in a total of more than 10 tons of scrap which probably otherwise would have never been uncovered. Brig. Gen. Walter Scott Fulton, commanding general, officially commended the boys for their activity and their determined efforts. For participation in the scrap drives, each boy who took part received a ribbon.

In addition, a group photo of the boys activities group at Ft. Benning was used as a cover on "Scouting" the National Scout Leaders Magazine and honorable mention was given to Troop 11 and Pack 1 in "Boys' Life," the nationally circulated boys magazine.

Recreational facilities for the children on an Army post naturally present about the same problems as those in a large city, and Major Ney has organized boys' activities to take advantages of the opportunities offered at a large Army post.

Three football teams have been organized—the Jeeps, Peeps and the Trailers, and they practice daily at 5 p. m. Their games are staged between the halves at the big games in Doughboy Stadium and draw as many cheers as the adult teams. The Trailers are the true "small fry" in the league, and some of them are hardly bigger than the football—but they're learning the rudiments of the game and Maj. Ney is certain some of them will be big time college stars in the future.

A new group at the Fort is the Benning Rangers, organized for boys from seven to nine years of age, who are not eligible for membership in the Boy Scout Cub Pack. This group is organized along the line of Rogers' Rangers, and the First Battalion now is completely organized. Emphasis is placed on obedience and discipline.

MINIATURE SOLDIERS

The Rangers will have their own program, both recreational and physical training. A miniature obstacle course will be built for their use and each company will have its own captain and learn to act as escort to the colors. Eventually a big formal parade of the Ranger Battalion is planned under its own officers.

Peter Sherman, son of Lt. Col. Frank Sherman, is assistant commandant of the Rangers, acting under Major Ney's direction. Meetings are held each Friday at 5:15 p. m. at the Scout Cabin.

Activities of Boy Scout Troop No. 11 and Cub Pack No. 1 have been making a vital contribution to the lives of the youngsters at Ft. Benning. In the Cubs, three medals have now been placed in competition for personal inspection awards. In this activity, too, several Den Mothers have been contributing their time. Mrs. M. C. Higgins has consistently devoted much of her spare time to this group.

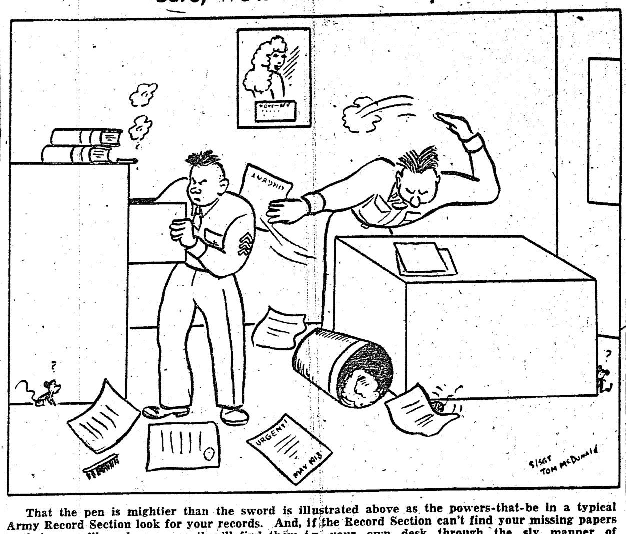
A new course has been started during the past season in "Leadership" for the Scouts and Cubs. This group meets each Saturday afternoon at the Scout Cabin, where the youngsters are taught the principles of leadership and group direction.

PLAN BASKETBALL

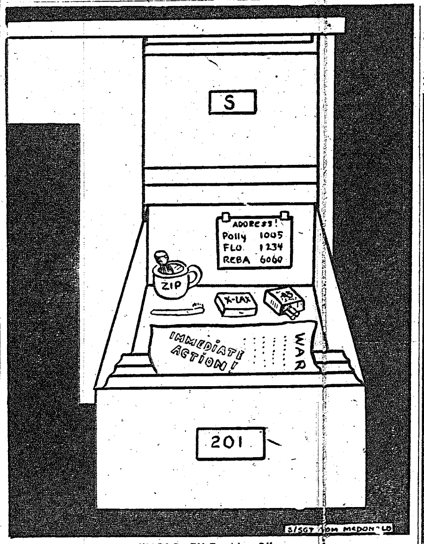
Another new activity is a wrestling class for boys meeting each Tuesday night in the Main Post Gymnasium, where Lt. D. F. Farrell of the Infantry School Publications Section teaches the art of self defense and a mild form of "Judo" adapted to boys.

As soon as the football season closes, basketball will begin, and all boys in the post are invited to participate in the sport. All boys also are invited to take part in the other boys' activities, Major Ney emphasized. The boys are asked to get in touch with Major Ney and indicate in which activity they are interested. Regardless of size or age, the individual boy will have an opportunity to play his game under proper coaching and leadership.

Sure, We'll Find It—Someplace



That the pen is mightier than the sword is illustrated above as the powers-that-be in a typical Army Record Section look for your records. And, if the Record Section can't find your missing papers in their own files, chances are they'll find them in your own desk through the sly manner of sleuthing they have developed—as shown above.



"HOLD FILE—No. 2"
By Courtesy of the Record Section

SOME KEGLER!

The boys stationed on the Hawaiian Islands have named Pvt. Bob Morris as the top service bowler in that neck of the woods. Bob has been bowling 'em over, over there, and is now looking around for a little stiffer competition. The maplewood destroyer is only 23, but has been yelling, "Timber!" since he was 15. Bob participated in the National American Bowling Congress in Cleveland when he was 17. Today his average is well over 200.

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Lawson Bomb Sight

PFC. P. J. HOPKINS

This week's issue of Tail Skid introduced 1st Lieutenant Allison S. Perry, Jr., Assistant Base Operations Officer. As Assistant Base Operations Officer, Lieut. Perry assists the Base Commander Major John E. Albert, and sees that the field's equipment and personnel function to serve and assure safe flying operations for the squadrons assigned to Lawson Field.

Lieutenant Perry is a native of Lake Wales, Florida, attended the Lake Wales High School. Before entering the Army Air Force Flying Schools, he studied aeronautical engineering at Curtiss-Wright Tech, Los Angeles, California and at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama. A graduate of the Army Air Force Flying Schools, he took his Primary Training at Pine Bluff, his Basic Training at Randolph Field, Texas, and his Advanced Training at Brooks Field, Texas, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on March 6, 1942. Before coming to Lawson, he was attached as a pilot in a School Squadron.

* * *

The Lawson Field Officers Candidate Bbard has announced that five of the fields enlisted men will attend OCS. Three men who have already left to attend the Air Force Administrative OCS at Miami Beach, Florida, are Sgt. Edward A. Zraick, Cpl. Francis T. Killeavy and Cpl. Lawrence E. McDonnell. Cpl. John McQuaid and Pfc. Peter J. Hopkins will attend Medical Administration OCS at Camp Barkeley, Texas.

* * *

Lawson Field's basketball league got underway with a good start. Two leagues, the American and National consisting of barracks and various squadrons on the field so far has proven that a good season is in store for everyone.

Athletics is under the supervision of Captain D. C. Moffet, Special Service Officer who was former head of the Department of Physical Education and Director of Intercollegiate Athletics at Depauw University.

* * *

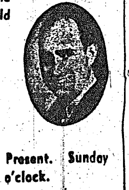
M-Sgt. Al Chaffin of Headquarters really had luck this time in his fishing. He caught a 22-inch Black Mouth Bass but will not disclose his fishing grounds. Says the Sarge, "It's a military secret."

Total number of furs taken in Pennsylvania during 1939 was 723,329.

Steel consumption per family in the United States amounted to 2,295 pounds in 1939.

CONGRATULATIONS To FORT BENNING on Their 24th ANNIVERSARY
Quality Materials and Expert Workmanship
Economy Shoe Shop
JOE W. ELLISON, Prop.
1104 Talbotton Rd. Dial 9710

Mortgage Burning, Anniversary Service and Installing of Associate Pastor All to be Held Sunday at the
East Highland Assembly Of God
12th AVE. and 22nd STREET
All Former and Present Pastors Will Be Present. Sunday School 10:15. Srvices 11:30, 2:30, and 7:00 o'clock.
FREE DINNER AND BUS FARE TO SERVICE MEN
On WRBL Columbus and WGPC Albany Sunday 5:00 P. M.
JIMMY MAYO, Pastor



"LET'S KEEP IT BOMB-PROOF"

Not for Power, not for Glory, not for Plunder—but for Preservation of the American Way of Life — for Freedom — for ourselves and all the peoples of the earth. That is what we are fighting for — That is the battle-cry of all the countries fighting under the United Nations banner, and because the cause is so just—Because freedom-loving people will never submit to the tyrant's yoke of slavery. Because Truthfulness, Honesty and Faith must prevail we are assured final victory will be ours.

Sears Congratulates Fort Benning!
On It's 24th Anniversary
Sears, Too, Are Doing Their Part For Victory

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
J. W. THOMAS, Manager, Columbus, Ga.